Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXVII.—PART VI.

FIRST SESSION EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1895.

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1895.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public	2	*Printed.*
Agricultural and Arts, Report	20	"
Agricultural College, Report	17	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	70	*Not printed.*
Algonquin National Park, Regulations	37	*Printed.*
" " " Boundaries	38	*Not printed.*
Asylums, Report	10	*Printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	23	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	27	"
Blind Institute, Report	15	"
Bonds and Securities	50	*Not printed.*
Canadian Institute, Report (*part of*)	4	*Printed.*
Central Prison, Broom contract	62	"
Children's Protection Act, Report	29	"
Coroners' Inquests	69	*Not printed.*
Crown Lands Report	5	*Printed.*
Dairymen and Creameries, Report	21	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	16	"
Diamond Drill, Regulations	42	"
Diamond Drill, cost of	65	*Not printed.*
Division Courts, Report	7	*Printed.*
Drainage Works, reductions	56	"
Education, Report	4	*Printed.*
" Text-book publication	57	"
" Grants to schools	66	*Not printed.*
Elections, Return from Records	1	*Printed.*
" Petitions, trial Rules	54	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	49	*Not printed.*
Elliott, Judge, Surrogate Court Fees	35	"
Entomological Society, Report	18	*Printed.*
Estimates	3	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Factories Inspectors, Report	26	*Printed.*
Farmers' Institutes, Report	22	"
Fees Commission, Report	32	"
Fruit Experimental Stations, Report	67	"
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	19	"
Game and Fish, Report	52	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, Report	11	"
Good Roads Association, Report	59	"
Hastings, North, registrations	63	*Not printed.*
Health, Report	73	*Printed.*
Hospitals, Report	14	"
Hungerford registrations	63	*Not printed.*
Immigration, Report	6	*Printed.*
Industries, Report	68	"
Insurance, Report	13	"
Insurance on Public Buildings	43	*Not printed.*
Judicature Act, fees to Judge Elliott	35	*Not printed.*
" " " Judge Mosgrove	36	"
Kingston School of Mining, Report	76	*Printed.*
Knight, Alfred, correspondence	61	*Not printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	28	*Printed.*
Liquor License Acts, Report	8	"
Magdalen Asylums, Report	12	*Printed.*
Man, Primitive, (*part of*)	4	"
Mines, Report	72	"
Mining Regulations	39	"
Mosgrove, Judge, Surrogate fees	36	*Not printed.*
Nelson & Sons, Broom contract	62	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Co'y., Report	60	*Not printed.*
North Hastings, registrations in	63	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Orphan Asylums, Report	12	*Printed.*
Osgoode Hall, fee paid officials	77	*Not printed.*
Poultry and Pet Stock, Report	24	*Printed.*
Primitive Man, (*part of*)	4	"
Public Accounts	2	"
Public Buildings, insurance	43	*Not printed.*
Public Institutions, maintenance expenditures	71	*Printed.*
Public Works, Report	9	"
Pulp and Paper Mills agreement	44	*Not printed.*
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Refuge, Houses of, Report	12	*Printed.*
Registrars' fees	58	"
Rondeau Park, regulations	40	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report	75	*Printed.*
Sheep and Swine Breeders,' Report	25	"
Statute distribution	48	*Not printed.*
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	8	*Printed.*
Titles, Master of, Report	55	*Not printed.*
Toronto General Trusts Co'y., Report	46	"
Toronto University, Auditor's Report	30	*Printed.*
" Finance	31	"
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" Bursar's Statement	41	*Not printed.*
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS PART I.

No. 1.. Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1894, shewing: (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last census, together with a Supplementary Return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, after the General Election in 1894, shewing: (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Dominion Census. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February and 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 2.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1895. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1895. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1895. Presented to the Legislature, April 10th, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 4.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1894, with the statistics for 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 6.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 10.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 11.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 12.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 13.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 14.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm and of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 19.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 20.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Reports of the Dairymen and Creameries Associations of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 23.. Report of the Bee-keepers' Association of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 26.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 27.. Report upon the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report of the work under the Children's Protection Act for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees on Capital and Income Accounts, University of Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 32.. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire concerning the mode of appointing and remunerating certain provincial officials now paid by Fees and the extent of the remuneration they should receive. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 33.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Report of the Council of University College, 1893-94. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of surplus Surrogate Court Fees to Judge Elliott, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 36.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of surplus Surrogate Court Fees to Judge Mosgrove, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 37.. Regulations respecting the Algonquin National Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Copy of Order in Council extending the boundaries of Algonquin National Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 39.. Mining Regulations made during the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Regulations respecting Rondeau Provincial Park. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1895 *Printed.*

No. 41.. Bursar's Statement, shewing disbursements and estimated revenue of University of Toronto, for the year 1894-5. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 42.. Rules and Regulations for the control and working of Diamond Drills. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 43.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing (1) the actual loss, over and above insurance, sustained by the Province by the burning of the Toronto University building; (2) names of each insurance company, amount paid by each, amount insured in each at the time of the fire, dates of payment; (3) the present amount of insurance held by the Government on the new Parliament Buildings, University and Upper Canada College, giving names of each company and the amount each carries, and the rate *per* $100.00; (4) what loss was sustained over and above insurance on the burning of the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1895. Mr. *Ryerson. Not printed.*

No. 44 . Copy of Agreement between Her Majesty the Queen, E. V. Douglas and Francis H. Clergue, for the erection and equipment of pulp and paper mills at Sault Ste. Marie. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 45... Report of the Council of the University of Toronto. 1893-4. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 46.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 47.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 48.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 49.. Report of the Inspector of the House of Industry and Refuge, County of Elgin, for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 50.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, made in accordance with the provisions of R. S. O. chap. 15, sec. 23. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 51.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1895, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, or any member of the Government, and the authorities, or any of them, of University College relating to the matter at issue between the students and the authorities of the College. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1895. Mr. *Whitney.* *Printed.*

No. 52.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 53.. Report of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 54.. General Rules and Orders made by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, respecting the trial of Election Petitions pursuant to the Ontario Controverted Elections Act, R. S. O., chap. 10. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March. 1895. *Printed.*

No. 55.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1894 Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing what deductions have been made in the past ten years in the amounts payable by any municipality to the Province in respect of Drainage Works, or advances made for such works, giving each municipality separately, with the amount of the original indebtedness and the amount of the reduction made with respect to it, and the authority for such reduction. And shewing also, whether any of such municipalities, and if so, which, are in arrear in respect of the payments to have been made on the reduced indebtedness and the amounts in arrear. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1895. Mr. *Meredith*. *Printed.*

No. 57.. Certain Minutes of the Education Department and Copies of Agreement with certain Publishers of Text Books used in the Schools. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 58.. Return shewing the fees and emoluments of the Registrars of Deeds for the Province for the year 1894, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1892 and 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 59.. Report of the Good Roads Association of Ontario for the year 1894 Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 60... Report of the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1895, for a Return of copies of all correspondence relating to the appointment of Alfred Knight as Clerk of the First Division Court of the Counties of Lennox and Addington. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1895. Mr. *McLaren*. *Not printed.*

No. 62.. Copy of an agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison. Also, of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the eighteenth day of August, 1894, authorizing the Inspector to execute the said agreement. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighth day of March, 1895, for a Return, shewing the number of registrations in each Municipality in the County of Hastings. The number of registrations during the last ten years in the Riding of North Hastings, in the different Municipalities, together with the registrations during the last ten years in the Township of Hungerford. The registration fees during the year 1894 in the Riding of North Hastings and the Township of Hungerford. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1895. Mr. *Haggerty*. *Not printed.*

No. 64.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifteenth day of March, 1895, praying that he will cause to be laid

before this House copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Department of the Attorney-General of Ontario in reference to warrants issued in one Province and to be endorsed in another. Also, copies of all letters and documents relating to warrants issued in Montreal and endorsed in Ottawa. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1895. Mr. *Evanturel*. *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1895, for a Return shewing the cost of the Diamond Drill; the date when operations were begun with it, and the number of days it has been in operation; the hours of the day it is worked; a statement of the work done and where carried on since its purchase and the number of men employed in its use and the rate of wages at which they are engaged. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1895. Mr. *Farwell*. *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Regulations of the Department of Education respecting grants to Schools in New and Poor Townships. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

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No. 68.. Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all Coroners' Inquests held under the provisions of the Revised Statutes respecting Coroners, or the Acts consolidated therein, for each of the ten years preceding the first of January, 1880, and for each of the ten years succeeding the same date. The Return to shew the particulars for each year separately, and whether such inquests were held under the provisions of section 3 of the said Revised Statutes, or of sub-section 1 of the 4th section, or of sub-section 2 of the said 4th section thereof. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1895. Mr. *Hudson*. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1895. *Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of March, 1895, for a Return, classifying the maintenance expenditures of the Public Institutions of the Province for the year 1893, under heads shewing: (*a*), Expenditure for salaries, wages, etc.; (*b*), Amounts paid for supplies furnished under contract; (*c*), Expenditure for meat supplies under special arrangement; (*d*), Expenditure for other supplies under different heads, indicating the comparative practicability or impracticability of purchasing same by tender, instead of the open market. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1895. Mr. *Hobbs*. *Printed.*

No. 72.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 73.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 74.. Report of a Special Committee of the Senate of Toronto University with respect to the Assets and Endowment of the University. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 75.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 76.. Report of the Board of Governors of the School of Mining and Agriculture, Kingston. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1895. *Printed.*

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of April, 1895, for a Return shewing the names of all officials employed in the Courts, or in connection with the Courts, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, who are paid wholly, or in part, by fees. The amount of fees collected by each such official, the services for which such fees are charged, amount of fees retained by each of such official for his own use and the amount of fees, if any, paid to the Law Society or to the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1895. Mr. *McPherson. Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1894.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, ETC., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1895.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

1894.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifteenth Annual Report of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, in which will be found the papers read at the Annual Meeting, recently held at Stratford, and a full report of the discussions thereon. The Report of the Foul Brood Inspector and the audited statement of the finances are submitted herewith.

Your obedient servant,

WM. COUSE,

Secretary.

STREETSVILLE, April, 1895.

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

President, - - - - - - - - - J. B. Hall, Woodstock.

Vice-President - - - - - - - - - J. K. Darling, Almonte.

Secretary - - - - - - - - - - Wm. Couse, Streetsville.

Treasurer, - - - - - - - - - - Martin Emigh, Holbrook.

Directors:

Division No. 1 ..... W. J. Brown, Chard.

Division No. 2 ..... J. K. Darling, Almonte.

Division No. 3 ..... M. B. Holmes, Athens.

Division No. 4 ..... Allen Pringle, Selby.

Division No. 5 ..... J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville.

Division No. 6 ..... Wm Couse, Streetsville.

Division No. 7 ..... Abner Picket, Nassagaweya.

Division No. 8 ..... F. A. Rose, Balmoral.

Division No. 9 ..... S. T. Pettit, Belmont.

Division No. 10 ..... A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

Division No. 11 ..... F. A. Gemmell, Stratford.

Division No. 12 ..... W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

Division No. 13 ..... H. N. Hughes, Barrie.

Foul Brood Inspector, - - - - - - Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn.

Sub-Inspector - - - - - - - - F. A. Gemmell, Stratford.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1895.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Artley, W. M	Walters' Falls.	Myers, John	Stratford.
Armstrong, John	Streetsville.	Morris, J. D	Dunvegan.
Brenton, F.	Corbyville	March, John	Bethesda.
Blais, A. J	Glen Sandfield.	Moore, Thos	Carholme.
Boomer, A.	Linwood.	McKenzie, Wm	Woodbridge.
Buller, Miss H. F	Campbellford.	Miller, F. J	London, 212 Dundas St.
Brown, W. J	Chard.	Millard, Fred	Dutton.
Brown, Dennis	Chard.	McDonald, R. W	Gait.
Baker, Lemon	Ringwood.	Newton, John	Thamesford.
Bridge, A	Westbrook.	Nolan, Wm	Holton.
Black, Alex	Sonya.	Ort, Francis	Darling Road.
Couse, H.	Cheltenham.	Presley, Jos	Clarence Creek.
Coomer, D. N	Florence.	Panter, Jos	Peterborough.
Calder, J. W	Lancaster.	Pirie, John	Drumquin.
Couse, W	Streetsville.	Paterson, R. L	Linden.
Chalmers, D	Poole.	Parker, Jas	Napperton.
Chrysler, W. A	Chatham.	Post, C. W	Trenton.
Clarke, Rev. W. F	Guelph.	Picket, A	Nassagaweya.
Calvert, J	Walsh.	Pringle, Allen	Selby.
Charbonneau, Jos	Plantagenet.	Pettit, S. T	Belmont.
Craig, W. J	Brantford.	Pyke, Rev. R	Shakespeare.
Cruikshank, J. M	Lyons.	Pierce, Moses	Brinsley.
Court, W. C	Derwent.	Rosser, E	Denfield.
Dickenson, Edward	North Glanford.	Roach, R. W	Little Britain.
Duncan, Dr. Geo. E	Embro.	Rowand, Andrew	Walkerton.
Deadman, Geo. A	Brussels.	Rowand, Abram	Walkerton.
Dickson, Alexander	Lancaster.	Reaman, Josiah	Carville.
Darling, J K	Almonte.	Rivers, Charles	Alfred.
Dickson, Jas	Pendleton.	Rose, F. A	Balmoral.
Edmundson, C	Brantford.	Roadman, Isaac	Little Britain.
Ely, Daniel	Moorefield.	Russell, W. G	Millbrook.
Emigh, Martin	Holbrook.	Schell, Levi	Gormley.
Ellis, William	St. David's.	Shier, Julius	Vroomanton
Engle, Conrad	Poole.	Smith, S. M	Listowel.
Evans, J. D	Islington.	Schultz, H. A	Clontarf.
Fowler, R. A	Emerald.	Sly, Aaron	Port Hope.
French, Agustine	North Glanford.	Sloan, W. A	Milford.
Farquharson, D. R	Walton.	Sparling, J. W	Bowmanville.
Frith, Jas. E	Princeton.	Sayer, Levi A	Deseronto.
Fyfe, Albert	Harriston.	Slamford, Geo. Henry	Hamilton.
Fairley, Jos. H	334 Mary St., Hamilton.	Sherrington, A. E	Walkerton.
Gemmell, F. A	Stratford.	Shultz, Ernest	Kilworthy.
Goodyear, Wm	Woodstock.	Smith, R. H	St. Thomas.
Gale, Henry C	Ormstown, Que.	Stover, Jas	Lindsay.
Gendron, Moise	The Brook.	Sigle, John	Walkerton.
Holtermann, R. F	Brantford.	Shantz, Aaron	Haysville.
Hughes, H. N	Barrie.	Shaver, J. H	Cainsville.
Heise, D. W	Bethesda.	Smith, Alexander	Glandine.
Hillsdon, W. A	Ingersoll.	Shaw, Jas	Kemble.
Harkley, John	Walkerton.	Switzer, J. F	Streetsville.
Hoshal, A. E	Beamsville.	Thomas, Joshua	Dracon.
Holmes, M. B	Athens.	Tombs, Jas	Alexandria.
Hall, J. B	Woodstock.	Tolton, Archie	Walkerton.
Hinchley, John	Constance.	Thurston, Wm	Bobcaygeon.
Hunter, J. W	London, c/o J. S. Pearce &	Taylor, W. P	Fitzroy Harbor.
Helme, Jas	Smith's Falls. [Co.	Vandervord, Geo. J	Weston.
Isler, Wilson	Waterloo.	Vernon, M. W	Newmarket.
Jones, E. A	Kertch.	Woodland, L. L	Rockland.
Jeater, W. H	Kincardine.	Wood, Geo.	Monticello.
Johnston, Geo. E	Bracebridge.	Wisner, Isaac G	South Cayuga.
Kay, Jas	Port Sidney.	Whiteside, R. F	Little Britain.
Landrey, Magliore	Clarence Creek.	Wells, W. C	Phillipston, Hastings Co.
Lush, N	Peterborough.	Wood, Samuel	Nottawa.
McCartney, R	Rose Hall.	Walton, W. S	Scarboro Junction.
McEvoy, Wm	Woodburn.	Willows, A. G	Carlingford.
Morrison, R. A	Inverary.	Warden, W	St. Paul's.
McCrimmon, J. N	Laggan.	Whetstone, Josiah	St. Marys.
McKnight, R	Owen Sound.		

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association was held at Stratford, on January 22, 23 and 24, 1895. The meeting was opened in the City Hall, but was almost immediately adjourned to the Council Chamber for the greater comfort of those in attendance.

Mr. A. PICKET, President, occupied the chair, and in opening said that it afforded him a great deal of pleasure to see so many old faces before him—the faces of those who had been associated in the past in the cause which they were endeavoring to advance. He was also pleased to see the faces of those who were strangers to him.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

Pending the arrival of the Secretary, the President thought it would be advisable to open the Question Drawer.

The first question proposed was: Are queens raised after the swarming season less likely to swarm the following season?

Mr. J. K. DARLING, Almonte, said: I have some queens raised after the swarming season; but not having paid any particular attention to them I could not say whether they are as liable to swarm the following season or not. There may be something in it, but I question very much if it will have a very great effect in the swarming or non-swarming proclivities of the bees.

Mr. R. F. HOLTERMANN: There are so many other conditions connected with swarming that it is impossible to answer the question as it is.

Mr. R. MCKNIGHT, Owen Sound: That suggests another question: Is it the queen that determines the swarms?

Mr. J. B. HALL: It is hardly a fair question to ask. If the queens are raised after the honey-making season or after the superseding of the old queen, they are not so liable to swarm, because they belong to a non-swarming race of bees; but if you raise them after taking the mother away from them it would make no difference whatever.

Mr. ALLEN PRINGLE, Selby, said: I believe in the laws of heredity, but I do not think these laws would take effect so soon as Mr. Hall suggests.

Mr. HALL: Certainly; it would take generations before the results would take place.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: Does the queen determine the swarm?

Mr. HALL: She does through her daughters.

Mr. McKnight: Does the swarming instinct lie in the queen or her daughters?

Mr. Hall: All the properties are from the mother, because she is the mother of the lot

Mr. Pringle: I agree with what Mr. Hall has said; but that is not the question. The question is: Does the immediate impulse come from the queen or from the workers?

Mr. Hall: That's a different question. The immediate impulse comes from the workers, because they find their mother failing. But the mother is responsible for all the good and bad qualities of her offspring.

Mr. R. H Smith: It may not depend altogether on either the queen or the bees. It may depend on the honey flow.

Mr. Hall: But it all comes back to the queen.

Mr. Smith: They may be getting crowded, and want to swarm for that reason.

Mr. Hall: But they don't swarm after the honey flows. Swarming during the honey season or after the honey season comes from the mother.

Mr. Darling: The question is that of the immediate impulse—the impulse a day or so before the intention is had to swarm. That comes from the bees and not from the queen. The queen may share it, but very often she does not. I have known instances where the bees wanted to swarm and where they forced the queen out time and again; but she would dodge back over their heads and into the hive again.

Mr. Holmes, Athens: Why do we find that the queen cells are started quite a few days before the queen has deposited her egg, if the fault lies with the queen?

Mr. Hall: It is not a fault.

Mr. Holmes: Perhaps that is not the word.

Mr. Walton: I believe that the impulse is from the queen. Nearly everything in apiculture centres round the queen.

Mr. Pettit said that it was a question of which started the racket to get out. "I believe," said he, "that the conditions of the hives are inherited from the queen; but when the impulse for swarming is on it is the bees that raise the racket.

Mr. Hall said that it was like a riot. The mass of people did the rioting, but it was one or two leaders who did the inciting.

The next question was: What is the best hive for wintering purposes?

Mr. Holtermann: The hive I use.

Mr. Gemmell, Stratford: Every man supplies that for himself.

The discussion was developing into a debate on the merits of outdoor and indoor wintering when Mr. R. H. Smith intimated that he was down on the programme for a paper that would cover that phase of the subject.

The next question was: How much does it cost to produce a pound of honey?

Mr. Gemmell doubted if anyone could give a correct answer to that question.

Mr. McKnight: I have heard it demonstrated how much it costs to produce a pound of butter, and I don't see why the cost of a pound of honey cannot be calculated The whole question of profitableness or non-profitableness of honey-producing rests on what the answer will be.

Mr. Holtermann: It depends on the locality and on the handling. All we can aim at is to produce the best article possible for the least cost possible, as people are doing in other branches. It appears that we should be able to have something authentic as to what it costs to produce a pound of honey; but as we are situated there are very few, if any, who are able to give these figures. The seasons vary very much, too; and then there are men who will sell their whole crop at very low prices—8 cents or less—and consider they have made a fair thing out of it.

Mr. Holmes: I don't force my honey on the market, and should I allow myself, say, a laboring man's wages, I would say that the cost to produce a pound of honey would be from 4 to 4½ cents.

Dr. Duncan, Embro: My experience is this: I have seen some seasons when a pound of honey did not cost anything. On the other hand, there were other seasons when it cost double what it was worth.

Mr W. J. Brown, Chard: I don't think anyone can give exact figures. It may cost one man a good deal more than another, and in one particular season it may cost more than another.

Dr. Duncan, Embro, was asked for his opinion, and said: The bees will pay for themselves ten times over if it is a good season. If it is not a good season they will cost double more than they are worth.

Mr. Holtermann: A man who does not understand anything about bees may buy a few colonies and in one particular year they may produce honey for nothing. But the circumstances may change, and he may find himself a loser on his investment. We are all working with a view to the dignity of our calling. We know that it requires experience, skill and intelligence to succeed for any length of time. These qualifications certainly will cost something, and as they are required in the production of honey, therefore, it costs something to produce honey. We must always have it understood that it requires experience and skill to produce honey, and in that view of the case it always costs something to produce the honey.

Mr. Smith: The cost of the honey depends upon the experience of the parties who manage the bees as much as on the bees themselves. I know of several instances where men went into the bee business, and with a little experience got more bees, to find as their final experience that they had very little honey, whereas many others who understood and were adapted to the business, were able to produce large stocks of honey. I have come to the conclusion that there is as much in the experience that is applied to the business as there is in the bees themselves.

At this point Mr. Secretary Couse arrived and read the minutes of the last preceding meeting, held at Lindsay on January 9, 10 and 11, 1894, which were discussed at some length, and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Picket then delivered the following address: Another year having passed since we last met in Lindsay, where, by your unanimous vote, you made me your president, it now becomes my duty to give an account of my stewardship. Since last we met we have had a year during which there have been some changes—a year in some ways adverse to bee-keepers. During the winter of 1893-4 the temperature was high, and with but few changes. The spring opened somewhat earlier than usual, bees coming out strong in numbers, with but few losses, and the prospect to my mind seemed better than for many years. But how soon were we doomed to disappointment; bees gathered some nectar from the willow and soft maple, after which they did but little more than live on what was left of their winter stores.

The rain and cold weather kept them in till many colonies had eaten all the stores that were left from winter, and they died from starvation before they could get nectar to gather. Those living through were so lessened in numbers that but little clover honey was taken, and they were not ready to do good work until the linden bloomed, and because of the drouth it only remained in bloom a few days, the season ending with no more than one-half crop, and in many places there was scarcely enough to winter on The increase of colonies in many places was very small.

Then there have been changes in our ranks. You will doubtless remember that on the seventh of April last we were called to mourn the death of our worthy secretary, S.

Corneil. While carrying out his bees and placing them on their summer stands, he suddenly expired. On hearing of his sudden death I hastened to write a few words of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family, which expression was acknowledged by his son. I shall ask this Association to pass a resolution of sympathy to the bereaved family, and should it take a practical shape, I shall be much pleased, as I understand it is much needed by them.

I am pleased to note that our annual meetings are improving year by year in the number that attend and the interest manifested—also in the desire to know more about this our chosen pursuit. I also note a more earnest desire on the part of members of the Association to attract outsiders, by preparing entertainments to which the public are especially invited, seeking in every proper way to interest them and advance the art of bee culture.

I take pleasure in assuring you that both the Provincial and Dominion Governments are interested in apiculture, as shown by their giving us a Foul Brood Act and what is known as the Spraying Bill. I have been informed that the Dominion Parliament passed the Bill known as the Pure Honey Bill, which was defeated in the Senate. This fact is greatly to be deplored, after our spending so much of the funds of the Association on committees in trying to secure its passage.

As regards the prizes awarded at Chicago on honey and implements used in the apiary, I am not aware that they have yet reached those who were successful in earning them.

The number of affiliated associations is about the same as last year, with a prospect of a large increase in numbers if we had the means to encourage them to affiliate. Being short of funds, we cannot offer sufficient inducement to others to organize these associations. I hope that in the near future the Provincial Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, may see fit to place an amount at our disposal sufficient to meet our necessities in this particular.

I also bring before your notice the prize list of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. As it reads at present the judges will have a task which they cannot perform with any degree of satisfaction to themselves or to those exhibiting honey or articles in which it is used.

In referring to the matter of foul brood, it is my earnest wish that the work which the inspector is doing shall be pushed forward until the disease cannot be found anywhere in this province of ours The inspector has had a busy year in trying to clear out the scourge, and has had an amount of success which it is pleasing to note. Many who had the disease in their apiaries in the early summer are now free from its ravages, and we rejoice in the fact that we have one who can deal with it so successfully.

Allow me to thank you for choosing me to fill the responsible position of president and to assure you that I have endeavored carefully to perform the duties devolving upon me during the past year. After all the difficulties we have had to contend with, there is much to encourage us for the future ; and we may fairly hope that, with perseverance and attention, we may place this industry on a good financial basis, and reap more largely the sweets of our labors.

Mr. Gemmell moved and Mr. Petit seconded a vote of thanks to the president, which was carried.

CONVENTIONS.

Mr. A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton, then read the following paper :

As the subject of this paper is "Conventions," the question might be asked what is a convention, and what is its object? A convention, as I understand it, is an organization of a body of men, or women, as the case may be, for the advancing of their calling, whether it is bee-keeping, farming, fruit growing or any other line of business. These conventions and institutes offer excellent opportunities for the interchange of ideas, and

for the dissemination of helpful information gained by practical experiments of bee-keepers and farmers themselves. They also promote the growth of the true co-operative spirit. But I wish here only to give a word of encouragement. The influence for good would be widened greatly if the meetings were better attended; therefore let as many of our friends as possible contribute to the success of these conventions and institutes by their personal interest and attendance.

The object of a convention is to hold meetings where we may gather together for the reading of papers and essays and discussing of the same, and giving our experience of the past year's failures as well as its successes, and lay our plans for the future; also to arrange for the expenditure of such moneys as may be entrusted to our care for the assisting of our cause. Then there is the sociability of those meetings, where we get better acquainted by coming in personal contact with one another; and I must say, that the bee-keepers and farmers who do not attend the meetings of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and Farmers' Institutes are not only losing in dollars and cents, but the means of broadening their views as well as laying up a store of food for thought for some time to come.

Now, in regard to the papers and essays that are read at conventions, they should be more in the line of questions than mere essays, so as to bring out a good discussion, for I claim that discussion is the life of a convention. Now the question may be asked, in what way can this Association be made more useful to its members and bee-keepers in general in the future than it has been in the past? Not but that it has done grand work in the years gone by, but still there is work ahead yet. I think the officers of an association should be changed quite frequently, for I claim that there is nothing like infusing new blood into an association or organization, let it be what it may.

The question as to how to make the conventions more successful was discussed at length. Some were in favor of essays and some against. The preponderance of opinion, however, was in favor of essays, as the essayist was likely to understand the particular subject he had in hand, and, with time for thought and study of it, more likely to bring out the facts in connection with it than the off-hand speaker without special preparation. It was agreed that the programme should be carefully prepared by a special committee, and issued to members and others as long before the annual meeting as possible.

Mr. Hall I move that the executive committee be a committee in future to arrange a programme. Mr. Pettit seconded this motion and it was adopted.

SPRAYING WITH ARSENITES *vs.* BEES.

Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, read from the report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1894, a paper by F. M. Webster, Wooster, Ohio, on "Spraying with Arsenites *vs.* Bees" Prof Fletcher prefaced the reading of this paper by saying that Prof. Webster was one of the most accurate and careful observers as an entomologist we have in North America The paper was as follows:

At the Rochester, N. Y., meeting of the Association, I gave the results of some experiments looking toward a solution of the problem, "Will spraying fruit trees while in bloom affect the bees which afterwards visit these trees for the purpose of securing either honey or any other substance carried to the hives, and if such be the case, what is the effect upon the inmates of such hives?" The results of my first attempt at settling this question will be found on record in Insect Life, vol. v., pp. 121-123, and it will, therefore, not be necessary for me to repeat them here. On account of the meteorological conditions under which the experiments were carried on they have never been deemed conclusive in point of definite results, even by myself, and I have only been waiting a favorable season in order to finish the work. This year the time appeared to have arrived in which I might hope to solve the problem.

On May 2nd two apple trees in full bloom—and the blossoms were abundant—were thoroughly sprayed with a mixture of 1 ounce of Paris green to each 12 gallons of

water. After the water had evaporated the poison could be clearly observed both on bloom and foliage. The application was made during the forenoon, the day being warm and clear, and during the afternoon quite a number of bees were caught while visiting the bloom and marked with carmine ink. The hives were located but a few yards distant from the trees, and both being situated at a considerable distance from any other trees at that time in bloom. None of these marked bees were afterwards found dead about the hives. During the night following the application there was a rainfall of 0.20 inch. On the following day bees were caught and killed by being dropped into a cyanide bottle where the cyanide was imbedded in plaster of Paris, after the usual custom. As soon as the bees were dead they were dissected as follows: The posterior legs with pollen attached were severed from the bodies and placed in a small glass vial and securely corked. The contents of the abdomens, including the honey sacs, were next dissected out and placed in a separate vial, and the same mode of procedure was followed with the whole inside of the thorax, this giving me the entire bee except the head, anterior and middle legs, wings, and chitinous walls of the thorax and abdomen. Besides these a number of the bees were kept intact. The whole series was submitted to the assistant professor of chemistry of the Ohio State University, L M. Bloomfield, to be tested for arsenic by the Marsh method. Mr. Bloomfield found the weight of material submitted in each case to be as follows: Posterior legs, with pollen attached, 0 3498 gram; contents of abdomens and honey sacks, 0.0990 gram; ditto thorax, 0.0710 gram. After the usual tests to prove the absence of arsenic in the reagents it was found that no arsenic was associated with the posterior legs or the pollen with which they were loaded, none had been left in the thoracic matter, but the material from the abdomens gave unmistakable proof of the presence of arsenic. The entire bodies of a number of the bees, taken at the same time from the same tree, were then washed with diluted ammonia water, three washings failing to give a trace of arsenic, but the bodies, after being thus treated, and being boiled in water slightly acidulated, gave distinct traces of the poison, thus eliminating any possibility of the poison having been introduced into the abdominal matter at the time of dissection and from the exterior. May 15th a crab-apple tree (*Crataegus*) was sprayed with a mixture of the same ratio of Paris green as before, but in this case only the contents of the abdomens were retained. This matter, to the weight of 0 1463 gram, treated as in the preceding, gave unmistakable proof of the presence of arsenic.

Just at this stage of my investigations, chance, if such a thing there be, threw in my way still more conclusive proof. A few days prior to my last experiment, probably about May 10th, a small apple orchard on the experiment farm was sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, to which had been added Paris green at the rate of 4 ounces to each 50 gallons of the mixture. The bloom had at this time nearly all fallen from the trees, the exceptions being an occasional belated cluster. Three colonies of bees, recently brought on to the premises, were located near by, to all appearances in a perfectly healthy condition. A few days after the application of the poisoned Bordeaux mixture one colony suddenly became extinct and a second greatly reduced in numbers, dead bees being abundant about both hives. From these colonies I was able to secure dead bees, and both honey from uncapped cells and dead brood from the hive that had been so mysteriously depopulated. When tested for arsenic by Mr. Bloomfield, precisely as with the other matter, contents of abdomens of the dead bees to the amount of 0.2334 grams revealed the presence of arsenic; 3.7061 grams of honey gave no trace of the poison, while 1.8481 grams dead brood showed it to be present, and the entire bodies of the dead bees thrice washed in ammonia water, as before explained, gave traces of arsenic. In regard to the honey I can only say that it was from uncapped cells, which might and probably did contain last year's honey that was still being used for a partial food supply by the bees.

Briefly recapitulated, arsenic was found present in the contents of the abdomens of bees frequenting recently sprayed blossoms, and we are at least free to assume that more or less of it was contained in the honey sacs. The dead bees three times washed in ammonia water, the latter not revealing the presence of arsenic externally, when tested, showed its presence internally. Brood from uncapped cells (larvæ) of a colony suddenly

dying without other apparent cause gave evidence of having died from the effect of arsenic, which could have been introduced only from without.

In summing up the matter, then, I can see no other conclusion that can be drawn from the results of my experiments than that bees are liable to be poisoned by spraying the bloom of fruit trees, the liability increasing in proportion as the weather is favorable for the activity of the bees, and that all bloom must have fallen from the trees before the danger will have ceased.

Finally, I believe we now have the first conclusive proof of the effect on bees by the use of arsenical poisons in the orchard while the trees are in bloom. Heretofore all has been uncertainty, the statements made being based on either pure assumption, or, as in one instance, on the result of penning up bees and feeding them on poisoned sweetened water. It is certainly to the credit of the entomological fraternity of America that among their number but few could be found willing to risk a positive assertion based on such slender and unreliable information, and I feel that I am fully justified in pointing out the fact that in the case of two of our fellow members, Dr. Lintner and Mr. Fletcher, in the face of the legislative bodies of their respective States, both refused to commit themselves to the extent of making positive statements either one way or the other.

Mr. Lintner said that his position hitherto had been that laws ought not to be passed on the subject unless it was amply proved that harm did result to bees; and even in that event, the relative interests of the bee-keepers and fruit growers should be carefully weighed, since it has been shown by him that many harmful insects also visited the blossoms, and they would stand an equal chance with the bees of being poisoned by the arsenical mixtures.

Mr. Smith said that the bee-keepers would always have an advantage when it came to securing legislative action, because, while they represented a comparatively small number of individuals, they are well organized, and can secure action where the much larger body of fruit growers would be powerless.

Mr. Fletcher: Now, Mr. President, that is the result of actual experiments carried on with great care by a competent man, and it shows that there is danger of killing bees with a mixture applied to kill other insects. Paris green is a chemical compound of arsenic and copper, containing about 60 per cent. of arsenic. It is, therefore, wrong to apply Paris green when trees are in blossom. You may injure the stigma, and there is danger to the bees. Spraying for the codling moth and the plum curculio is more effective in killing insects after the blossom has dropped and there is no danger. On the other hand, it is very dangerous to spray while the trees are in bloom, and there is no advantage whatever. After a careful examination of this subject, and also after ten years' investigation of crop injuries by insects, I cannot think of a single kind that requires the spraying to be done while the trees are in bloom. There are one or two that can be treated before bloom; but bees do not resort to trees before the development of the nectar. We have, therefore, a firmer basis than ever for demanding the enforcement of the Act prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees while in bloom.

Mr. McEvoy: I am pleased very much with what Mr. Fletcher has said. It is in accordance with what I urged before the Legislative committee. I claimed that spraying while in bloom killed the bees.

Mr. Frith: I rise to ask a question. I maintain that spraying fruit trees during bloom destroys the fertilizing powers of those trees.

Mr. Fletcher: I have no doubt that it would have that effect to a large extent, although I have made no experiments. Paris green applied to the foliage of some trees, even in the proportion of one pound to 200 gallons, affects the foliage. The pistil of a plant has no epidermis, and I have no doubt that the corrosive action of Paris green would hurt it.

Mr. Holtermann: There is very little fruit bloom honey goes on the market and there is not much danger from that source; but I would like to ask Prof. Fletcher if there would be any danger of an individual being poisoned from eating the honey?

Mr. Fletcher: I don't think that it would do any harm to the individual, but I don't know that it would not. This is what I *think*, not what I *know*, and I wish to emphasize that it is only an opinion.

Mr. McKnight: Would the traces of arsenic found in the bees indicate that the effects would be injurious to the individual if taken in sufficient quantity?

Mr. Fletcher: The traces, giving the term its chemical meaning, would not, I think, have any injurious effects on a human being.

Mr. McKnight: Is it not true that it is possible for bees to partake of sufficient poisoned honey to poison them and yet not be killed,—that they may take five times the quantity necessary to kill, and yet they will suffer no particular injury so long as the poison is contained in the honey sack and is not used as food?

Mr. Fletcher: I think that if they carried the poisoned honey with them it would eventually poison them. Arsenic is a slow poison; but it is cumulative, and when taken in successive small doses they will in time all have their full effect.

The Secretary read a letter from a bee-keeper in the county of Simcoe, in which the writer stated: "Last spring my bees were in the finest shape I ever had them so early, but I noticed that they were dying by wholesale, and began to think that some one was spraying trees. Upon enquiry I found that a man was taking contracts to spray orchards. I got together all the evidence I could, with the assistance of a few bee-keepers, and thought I could make out a good case. . . . There was a lawyer on each side, and we proved very clearly that the trees were sprayed while in bloom. The witnesses admitted that there might have been some blossoms fallen off the trees, and that the trees were not all yet in full bloom—that is, there were some blossoms not yet opened out, so the case was dismissed. The magistrate said he believed the defendant had broken the law, but did not feel justified in convicting, as the law said in *full* bloom. If we could get that word "full" removed from the law it would be of more use. As it is now, it is almost impossible to get a conviction."

Mr. Hall related an incident that had occurred in his neighborhood. A neighbor had some plum trees that were blooming for the first time. They were blooming heavily and it was pointed out to him that he should not spray until the bloom had fallen. But he wanted plums and so he sprayed the blooms. The result was that he had no plums, while his neighbors had good crops.

Mr. Holmes: Does not the same danger exist, though in a less degree, in spraying after the bloom has fallen? Isn't there danger that the bees going in search of water may be attracted to the glistening drops on the leaves?

Mr. Fletcher: Yes, probably there is some danger from that source; but bees would probably not be much attracted while the trees were not in bloom, and there would be plenty of moisture available at the time spraying is done. The amount of Paris green, too, is so small that it is surprising to find that it is sufficient to kill an insect so large as a bee.

Mr. Holtermann: The pollen is distributed by the wind as well as by bees, so that when you spray the bloom you lessen the chances of the pollen being distributed.

Mr. Pringle: There are two or three facts in connection with this subject that ought to go before the world with emphasis in our report. One is that we have a law against spraying fruit trees when in bloom, and it is our intention to see that it is enforced. Another is that honey gathered during the time of fruit bloom is used up mostly for brood purposes.

Mr. McEvoy: Except in fruit districts.

Mr. Pringle: I don't think there is much exception.

Dr. Duncan: Arsenic is something that must be used with extreme care. It is not the one small dose that does the harm, but the accumulation of small doses.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

THE FOUL BROOD INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

During 1894 I visited bee yards in the counties of Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Wentworth, Wellington, Halton, Peel, York, Frontenac, Dufferin and Simcoe, and in the cities of Hamilton and Toronto I examined one hundred and five apiaries, and found foul brood in thirty-nine bee yards In two apiaries the disease had not made much headway, while in three it had. The remaining thirty-four apiaries were very bad with foul brood, and the death-rate among many of these had been very large before I examined any of them. The condition that I so often found things in in several localities gave me more to do than any person ever knew of. I found some bee yards very badly diseased and near five apiaries, and the owners of these foul broody apiaries away from their homes looking after other business that they were engaged in. In all such cases I tacked around, and got a good bee-keeper in the same locality to carry out my methods of treatment in these foul broody apiaries, and make cures without causing loss or trouble to any one. I never saw people more willing to take hold and cure their diseased apiaries, after I explained how to do it, than the bee-keepers I met with in the past season. I had one very old couple cure fifteen foul broody colonies under the most trying circumstances. This aged couple were in poor health and scarcely able to go around. The weather was very warm and the bees not gathering any honey, and the diseased colonies near some fine apiaries. I was very much pleased to see the grand cure the old couple had made in such a short time. In getting foul broody apiaries cured I have always found that it made a great difference who was going to do the work. Nearly all bee-keepers would cure their foul broody apiaries in a short time and end the season with every colony in grand condition ; while some that had only a few colonies would be that careless and indifferent about the curing that they would not do as I told them ; and then I resorted to stamping the disease out by fire for the public good. The very wet weather that set in all over the province in the last half of May and fore part of June was a serious thing, as it came at a time when the hives were full of bees and brood, and completely stopped all honey-gathering then. With the honey flow so suddenly shut off, the bees soon used up all the unsealed honey, and then they did not uncap the sealed stores fast enough to keep pace with the very large quantity of larvæ that required so much feeding. The result was a good deal of starved brood, which was left in the cells to decay. Then when the bee-keepers found the starved brood in a decaying state in their colonies many of them became greatly alarmed, and believed that foul brood was breaking out in their apiaries. Soon after that I received many letters from bee-keepers in Ontario and the United States, describing a kind of dead brood that the writers found in their colonies, and wanting to know if it was foul brood. In several cases it was starved brood, and in many others it was the genuine foul brood. This confused state of things, with the constitution of so many colonies going wrong, made the bee-keepers very anxious to have their apiaries examined. After that I was wanted in many places. I rushed through every locality as fast as I could, and kept pretty well up with the work. I burned one colony in Oxford county that was almost dead with foul brood, and nine in the county of Halton—four at one apiary and five in another. The owners of both these apiaries were very willing that I should destroy the few diseased colonies, and helped me to do the burning I burned three foul broody colonies in Wellington county. I was well pleased with the work done by the owners of all other diseased apiaries. In getting the foul broody apiaries cured I always took the greatest of pains to explain to the owners how to manage the business so as to have every colony a good strong one and in fine condition every way when they were cured of the disease. When I was first appointed inspector I made up my mind not to put the names of those that had foul brood in my annual report, but to send them to the Minister of Agriculture, along with a detailed statement of my

time, car fare, livery hire, the exact condition I found every apiary in that I examined, what was done, and how I managed the whole business and succeeded in getting foul broody apiaries cured by wholesale ; peaceful settlements made and justice done where diseased colonies had been sold through mistake ; where I burned a few foul broody colonies and why I did it. I knew well that if I were to put the names of those who had foul brood in my annual report, it would hurt the sale of their honey, queens and bees for a long time after their apiaries were cured, and to publish the names could do no person any good while it would be sure to lead to the concealment of the disease. The bee-keepers of every part of the province that I have ever been in always gave me credit for the way I managed the whole business. At the first Board of Directors' meeting, held in Lindsay in January, 1894, it was moved by Mr. John Myers, and seconded by Mr. E. A. Jones, and carried, that the inspector send all the names to the Minister of Agriculture only. All the bee-keepers that I heard speak of this while on my rounds through the province were pleased that a resolution had been passed prohibiting any person from getting the names except the Minister of Agriculture. My time, car fare and livery hire came to $662.25.

Wm. McEvoy, Inspector.

Woodburn, Ont., Jan. 21st, 1895.

On motion of Messrs. Holtermann and Gemmell, the report of the foul brood inspector was adopted.

Mr. Myers asked the inspector the following question : What is your opinion about the state of foul brood in Ontario—whether increasing or decreasing ?

Mr. McEvoy replied that it was decreasing rapidly. It was disappearing from the places he had visited years ago. All the cases reported on now were from fresh fields.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF BEE-KEEPING.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the *Bee-keepers' Review*, Flint, Mich., then read the following paper on the subject, "Will the Future of Bee keeping differ from the Past ?"

All well informed bee-keepers know something of the bee-keeping of the past. They know that in the early times bees were kept in log "gums" or in straw hives. Next came the box hive, made of boards. In those days there were no specialists—at least, not in this country, and as we understand the word. Probably not every farmer kept bees, but a large share of them did, and in the fall the heaviest and the lightest colonies were brimstoned. Them came the grandest invention of which modern bee-culture can boast—the movable comb hive. With the birth of this hive came the specialist. Then followed the bellows bee-smoker, the honey extractor, the section honey box, comb foundation, and queen-excluding metal, and new journals sprung up and disseminated apicultural knowledge broadcast over the land, and bee-culture soon attained to the dignity of a profession in which ignorance, superstition and slipshod management were supplanted by scientific knowledge and positive and accurate methods that brought certain and profitable results. Our country was in just the right condition to bring the best results from bee-keeping. It was not a howling wilderness in which there could be found no white clover, no orchards with their blush of bloom in the spring time, and no fields white with buckwheat in the autumn ; neither had it reached that stage where all of the grand lindens had been made into broom handles, barrel heads or buggy boxes, the hedge-rows supplanted by the barbed wire fence, and the swamps once gorgeous with the purple and gold of autumnal flowers had been drained and converted into meadows of timothy. Then there were great forests that acted as meteorological balance wheels. They prevented floods in the spring, and drouths in the summer. Under these conditions bee-keeping flourished until the greatest problem connected with the business was the disposal of its

product. Farmers dropped the business because they could buy their honey more cheaply than they could produce it.

But a change has come in many parts of the country. Good crops are the exception. I know of no reason for this change except that the natural honey pastures are cut away and the artificial resources are not sufficient to make of the business a profitable calling. Added to this is the summer drouth that results from the clearing away of the forests. A forest is like a sponge for holding water. The earth is shaded and covered with a thick coating of leaves that acts as a mulch. Then there are fallen and decayed logs, brush and tree tops, all of which absorb water and retard its flow. The amount of water that a forest will absorb and hold is astonishing. Slowly the water evaporates or soaks into the earth to reappear in the shape of springs. With cleared fields the water is off for the sea with a rush, and when the July sun pours down his rays there is no water with which to moisten the parched, bare earth. The time will come when irrigation will be needed in places where it is not now dreamed of. Man will be obliged to store up artificially the water that nature once stored for him before he destroyed her reservoirs.

I have always advocated specialty, and I still believe that the highest success can be hoped for when only one business is attempted, but there are many localities now in which I should not dare to depend for a living upon bee-keeping alone. Unpleasant as may be the admission, it seems to be true that in many localities bee-keeping as a specialty is doomed. Letter after letter comes to me saying "I have no fault to find with the *Review*, but three years with no honey crop are more than I can stand, and I am going out of the business." Some mention four and even five failures in succession. The trouble is drouth and a lack of blossoms. I am not a croaker, and I also know that, as a rule the best time to buy is when everybody else is selling; that the time to embark in a business is when others are abandoning it, but not so if the natural conditions are against the business. There are probably localities where bee-keeping as a specialty will always be a success. In mountainous regions where the forests cannot be cleared away nor the posies plowed up; in Florida where there are orange groves and there is no inducement to cut down the saw-palmetto or the mangrove growing with their roots in the tide-water or those localities where the alfalfa sends its roots so deep into the earth that it can smile at dry weather; in these favored spots, and in the newer portions of the country, bee-keeping as a specialty can be followed with every hope of abundant success; but in those localities where the forests have been cut away, and the swamps drained, and fields of corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and grass stretch away mile after mile, it is folly to attempt making a living by the keepng of bees. To attempt to make a poor honey locality a desirable one by planting for honey is still greater folly. If the conditions are such that it will pay to raise honey producing crops for the crop alone, such crops will be raised—otherwise not. Where three, four and five years of failure come in succession, it is foolhardy for men to cling to bee-keeping alone hoping that "next year will be a better one." In fact unless the purse is a long one, necessity will *compel* the adoption of some other business. If one has kept bees so long that he would feel lost without them, and I am one of that class, he can take up some other vocation as his main business, letting the bees become a side-issue. It is astonishing to see with how little care an apiary can now be managed. It may be almost reduced to this: setting the bees out of the cellar, putting on the supers, hiving the swarms, taking off the honey and putting the bees in the cellar. Possibly the swarming may yet be done away with.

To sum the matter up in a few words, bee-keeping in the early days was a side-issue, then it became a specialty and will remain such in favorable localities, but over a large portion of the country it will again become a side-issue; but improved hives, implements and methods will make of it a more desirable and profitable avocation than it was in days gone by.

Mr. PRINGLE: I am sure we are all pleased with the paper of our friend from across the border. It is exceedingly concise and well written. There is this, however: I think the condition of things over there is worse than it is throughout this province in regard to failures in the honey crop. When I was over there last summer I was surprised at the condition of affairs in different states. I found that they had one failure after an-

other such as I had not witnessed in Ontario. So I think we have a little advantage over the States in that respect. We may have partial failures for one or two years in succession, but that is all.

Mr. McEvoy: I think it is a fine paper and well written; but I think that the system has a little to do with it, to make four or five years of failure In the northern part of this country I don't say that they could do without cellar wintering, but there's too much of it. If they could get their bees out in good shape in the spring there would not be quite so much failure.

Mr. McKnight: I have kept bees for a dozen or fourteen years, and there has not been one of those years when the apiary was not profitable, and I am not the best of bee-keepers. But I agree that the prospects of bee-keepers are lessening in the United States, and Canada as well, especially as one of our sources of honey is being destroyed—I mean our basswood. It has been a large source of income in years gone by. It is still a considerable source of revenue; but year after year it is becoming less. I think that the advise of Mr. Hutchinson is timely and well put, and all praise of his paper would, in my judgment, be superfluous. It commends itself. Good sense pervades it from beginning to end. Good sense pervades everything Mr. Hutchinson says. I look for the time when there shall be few specialists in bee keeping in Ontario; I wouldn't like to look for my support to kee-keeping alone. I think the days of specialists in bee-keeping are nearly gone, and the destruction of the basswood forests has been a strong factor in bringing this about. The trees did not suffer from drouth as did the tender clover and other plants more tender still.

Mr. Pettit: We should not take quite so blue a view of it. In most of the small bushes there are still enough trees to remain for many years as a source of honey. And then we have the Canada thistle and according to my observations it does not decrease much. It is very tenacious of life and gives a plentiful flow of honey of good quality; I have very great faith in the Canada thistle

Mr. Gemmell: It is only once in a while that we get anything worth speaking of from the basswood. If I was depending for my flow on basswood I would have a very short crop as a rule. I have had good crops from clover and extra good crops from the thistle, and this year I had a good crop from wild mustard. Most of our basswood trees are down on the river bank and whether or not they are too old I don't know, but they are not much good.

Mr. Holtermann: In the older districts it is found that where basswood trees are good there is, in nearly every case, a second growth that has sprung up and the small tree of second growth is comparatively of more value than the larger tree. Some advocate the planting of basswood in the streets. I have watched it, and it very rarely is of much practical value from the bee-keeper's point of view. The basswood wants to be in the woods to be of much value.

Mr. Myers: I can bear out Mr. Gemmell's statement with reference to the basswood flow. I can remember, say eight years ago, we never used to have a poor honey flow. We thought it poor if we didn't get 100, 150 or 160 lbs. to the colony. We do not get that now. We did not in those years depend on the basswood, but clover, thistles and other honey plants seemed then to yield every season. Last year we got all clover honey. This year but for the basswoods much feeding for winter stores would have been necessary. I can't make out what is causing it, but as far as clearing up the country is concerned, around this part it was about as clear eight years ago as it is now. I don't think it is that. The clover doesn't yield the same every year as it used to do, and it can hardly be laid to the drouth this year.

Mr. Pringle: You need not depend on the white clover for honey; but the alsike I hardly ever knew to fail. I have been sowing it for twenty five years—every year more or less—and I never knew it to fail to yield nectar. We ought to sow more alsike, and I believe, too, in planting basswood. I have planted some hundreds myself, and they are

nearly ready to bloom. As for the second growths, we need not depend much on that. Most of the ground so occupied is cleared and put under cultivation.

Mr. R. E. Jones related a circumstance to show that in his own case the bees had passed right over a crop of alsike and took none of it. The bees came home with honey, but it was not from the alsike.

Mr. Gemmell could bear out the statement of Mr. Jones. Much of the honey that was supposed to be alsike was in reality wild mustard.

Mr. Frith: Temperature has a good deal to do with the secretion of honey. So has the strength of the flower. Ten or fifteen years ago white clover was comparatively new. It was then strong and vigorous. Flowers, we learn from Prof. Fletcher, have little, if any, epidermis. They virtually have none. A very little unfavorable weather will, in the case of wild mustard, destroy the secreting power of that flower. The same with our white clover. I can remember when the flower was strong and had no trouble in secreting any amount of honey. Alsike is not yet universally sown in this country. Mr. Pringle and others have sown it, but the soil is virgin for it still, and the flower has stronger secreting powers than it will have when it becomes more universally sown. Then, electricians say that the electric current is not so strong over the northern half of the earth as it used to be, and there is a direct relationship between the electricity in the atmosphere and the honey flow. If the northern lights are strong during one season we can count on thunderstorms the season following stronger than usual and the flow will be retarded. When we have a soft, mild, warm electric atmosphere honey will secrete more rapidly. The circle of the seasons will be complete again, and we will have a period at no distant date when the honey flow will return and we will have so much of it we will not know what to do with it. I have faith yet in the business as a specialty, but it is not well to trust to it alone. It should be carried on in connection with something else. There are a vast number of localities in which it will not pay.

Mr. Darling: With regard to the secreting powers of the white clover, there is a possibility that if the clover grows on a poor soil it will not secrete so well as if the soil was richer. There may be a very faint possibility of the elements required to produce a good crop of nectar becoming exhausted. We are assured that we cannot raise successive crops of small fruits on the same soil. There may be something in it, but if there is, it might be overcome by the country generally being brought to a higher state of cultivation. I question very much if the plant has degenerated; but perhaps some system of rotation might be required.

Mr. Frith: The part of the flower that secretes the honey is the most delicate part of the plant, and any weakness in the soil or insufficiency of food in the soil will affect this part. And we know that a large portion of our white clover is grown in soil not replenished with plant food. And it is hard to keep it replenished, from the fact that it grows in fence corners and roadsides where it cannot be fed. We find that in Manitoba the wheat fields will not produce the same crops as they used to do; and I find that even the Canada thistle is weakening.

HOW ARE BEES WINTERING?

Mr. R. H. Smith, Bracebridge, then read the following paper:

Perhaps it is early in the winter to be anxious how the bees are likely to come out in the spring, but if they are properly prepared early in the fall the bee-keeper now-a-days need have very little anxiety about wintering.

Some years ago wintering was one of the greatest problems the bee-keeper had, and great losses were reported nearly every spring; but now, owing to the entensive experiments made by some of our best apiarists and given to the world, we do not hear of such losses.

For the benefit of some beginners and others who are still troubled with this question, I will give the method we have adopted. (I may say I have wintered bees in the Northwest Territory one winter, and in the northern part of this province for the past fourteen years.) Our first experience was with clamp-wintering, packed in chaff, but later we found a good cellar less labor and more satisfactory where such long, cold winters and low temperatures are the rule. Now that we are located in the southern part of the province we find clamp-wintering to be the best, for the following reasons: The bees are never moved from the summer stand, but are packed in the same position as they have been in all summer, consequently they do not require moving together. As for the old system of clamp-wintering, or carrying into a cellar, the bees can always get a flight if the weather is fine enough, as it usually is several times during the winter with us; but the greatest saving is in the spring. When setting out time comes they do not have a general flight as cellar wintered bees do, with the attendant risk of swarming out, when some colonies will get too many bees and others be depopulated. It also covers what is generally considered essential, and that is spring protection, as they are not unpacked till settled warm weather. This plan is less expensive than chaff hives, and better in many ways than packing each hive separately. It will be understood the hives stand in fours, that is two face east and two west, each four about six feet apart with an alley about the same width. The preparation of the bees is begun in August when each colony is examined to see that they have a good laying queen and enough honey to keep up brood rearing. In September the hives are weighed and the weight noted, and any deficiency made up by giving full combs of sealed honey or feeding till they have 30 lb. of good stores, when they will be ready to pack. The packing boxes are made to hold four hives, leaving two inches of space for packing around the outside. The packing—dry forest leaves—is taken from the box, leaving about an inch or more leaves in the bottom The box is placed on the stand and the hives lifted into it, the little bridges placed over the entrance and the leaves packed lightly around and between the hives. The quilt is raised at the back about a quarter of an inch to allow moisture to escape. Then the box is filled up with leaves about ten inches and a few slats put on to keep them close, the flat cover is put on, and they will need very little attention till spring brooding will go on, no matter how changeable the weather may be, and by the middle of May they will be boiling over with bees. About the first of June they may be unpacked. Last spring, with an assistant, I unpacked 80 colonies in two hours, and stowed away the boxes with the leaves in them till again required in the fall, when I packed 115 colonies in the same manner.

Mr. Holmes: Before entering upon a discussion of the paper I would like to give my method of wintering, or rather the method I have adopted on the advice of a friend. The bottom board is entirely removed. Two four-inch scantlings are laid down and the space between filled in with forest leaves. The hives are set just over the leaves.

Mr. Hall: Mr. Smith, do you prefer wintering them in this way to wintering in the cellar, considering the results on the first of June.

Mr. Smith: Last year we had 80 colonies without a loss.

Mr. Frith: I have practised outdoor wintering and cellar wintering simultaneously for a good number of years, and my experience is that if the bees get a good mid-winter flight for one or two days, outdoor wintering proves the best. In other cases I prefer the cellar. If they cannot get a good flight they will prove weaker than if wintered in the cellar.

Mr. Emigh: Mr. Smith thinks that by wintering out of doors he can prevent swarming out and mixing up in the spring. I think the cause of swarming out is that the bees have not been properly wintered in the cellar. The temperature has not been at the proper point, or the stores have not been proper stores, and they come out weak and disordered. One great cause of mixing in the spring is the wind. If we set them out on a calm day there will be little or no mixing; but if the wind is blowing strong don't set them out. They will drift in the direction of the point from which the wind is blowing.

Mr. DARLING said that he had noticed that the bees usually congregated at the point from which the wind blew.

Mr. PICKET: I winter indoors, and my experience is that the hive that is the most demonstrative is the hive around which the bees congregate the most largely. I have followed indoor wintering ever since I have been in the business, nearly.

Mr. HALL: I have not had a case of swarming out in six years. The bees are put in the cellar from every part of the apiary, but when they come out they are put on same stands they were taken from. Put out only a few at a time; don't be in too great a hurry.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: I do as Mr. Hall says. Do not set out too many at a time, and there should not be any trouble. I never had a case of swarming out.

Mr. MCEVOY: I have not had any swarming out in eighteen years. I think outside wintering, properly done, will become the method, except perhaps in the northerly parts.

Mr. PETTIT: We are very changeable and so are the seasons. The changes of season affect changes in the bees, and therefore in our opinions as to their proper treatment. A few years ago when we had a succession of cold spells the rage was for wintering in the cellar. That was because people found that in wintering outside the bees suffered. Now we have had a succession of mild winters, and bees winter outside or inside and men are arguing for outside wintering who used to say, winter inside. When the seasons change again, as they will, you will find a great many change their opinions again. I have had a long experience in outside wintering and, since 1886, of wintering inside. I contend that the proper thing to do in Ontario is to winter inside. The point is just this: if your bees get one good fly in January or February they are perfectly safe; if they don't they will suffer. A good deal has been said and written in favor of packing when you set your bees out of the cellar. That is a mistake; it is an unnecessary waste of time. Your bees will go through the spring all right if you winter them right. If they have not wintered well, outside packing will not do them much good. I never had a case of swarming out but one, and they were badly wintered. If they winter well and are set out at a proper distance one from another there will be no swarming out. But they must have wintered well and be set out a proper distance apart. It does not all depend on temperature and stores, although these are very necessary.

Mr. W. J. BROWN, Chard: I pack in the spring with hay, chaff or whatever comes handiest. With regard to outside wintering, what would you do where the climate drops to 32?

Mr. PETTIT: Winter inside.

Mr. BROWN: Therefore, I prefer to winter in the cellar. In south Ontario it is different from the north. Of course climate is so variable that it is almost impossible to lay down a rule for wintering. Each one must be governed by the locality he is in.

Mr. BROWN: My opinion is that if the bees have a flight in January or February they will not want one in the spring.

Mr. S. M. SMITH: I have tried both ways, and the way I have adopted lately is to make an outside box, a good large one, and set it on two scantlings Have a good tight bottom. I always pack with shives from the flax mill. I pack all around the hive to the top with shives, and then put on a bridge with cloth cushion on top and three or four thicknesses of paper right over that, and then a covering of shives, and I never find any mildew or dampness inside. The paper is a good preventive of cold draughts. I think you can save a good deal of extra packing by three or four thicknesses of paper.

Mr. PRINGLE: If the bees can get a good flight during the winter and are well packed they are better outside. But the flight is out of the question in most parts of Ontario. They don't get it. As to swarming out, it is due to different causes. Do not put too many out at a time. The weather may change in a few hours and become very unfavorable. The hives ought to be cleaned out and fixed up soon after being carried out. There are many fast bottom hives used yet, and they must be carried out as they are and cleaned afterwards. Take your time in carrying out the bees. There is no need for

hurry. I would not get so many out at a time that I could not fix them up the same day.

Mr. HALL: You are a wise man Mr. Pringle; next spring put your bees into loose-bottomed hives. Mr. Smith, you go to a good deal of trouble packing bees, but you could pack as safely in a basket as in a box if you had a water-tight cover. Taking year with year there is not much difference between outside and cellar wintering.

Mr. PRINGLE: Do not run away with the idea that I have all fast bottoms. I have some, but I have a good many loose bottoms.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I saw a sight in New York State which convinced me that bees will winter under peculiar circumstances It was the only bottomless hive I ever saw. It stood on four legs and the comb protruded from the lower margin of the hive several inches and was covered with bees. These bees must have been in that hive several years, yet they seemed to live.

Mr. HALL related the story of an old gentleman near Brantford who said that he was troubled with moths in the hive until he began to use the bottomless variety. Then the moths dropped out.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I believe everyone thinks his own method the best. Some tell us that the cellar wintering people are abandoning it and going outside. People who do that, it appears to me, are those whose cellars are only holes in the ground. There are cellars and cellars, and some cellars are only holes in the ground. But if properly constructed and ventilated the cellar is the better place. I speak from an experience of ten years or more. I packed for some years something after the manner of Mr. Smith in cases the length of the 12 ft. board, and my experience has been that the single-cased hive winters the best. I never could understand it, because the conditions were, otherwise, very much alike. But there is no doubt in my mind as between outdoor and indoor wintering. Indoor wintering saves honey, saves stores, saves an immense amount of trouble and often saves lives in the spring. The mid-winter flight is an excellent thing, if it could be had. It cannot be got in the east, and cannot always be got here. I have a bee-house in which, I don't believe I ever lost a hive of bees under other conditions than those under which they could not live anyway, and they have not ever got a winter flight. I scarcely ever look at them during the winter, and they come out very satisfactorily indeed. I could regulate the atmospheric condition. I have had as many as 200 hives in at once, and the temperature rose pretty high. At present with about 80 or 90 hives the temperature does not rise anything like so high—rarely as high as 40—and I never notice any marked difference in coming out in the spring And I have the opinion that it is inadvisable to have the temperature too high. Bees are better to be below the recognized winter temperature than above it. But I would not think of going back from cellar wintering to outdoor wintering any more than I would think of flying in the air. If the cellar or bee-house is properly constructed it is the most convenient and satisfactory.

Mr. PETTIT: Mr. McKnight has failed to catch the meaning of those who advocate cellar wintering in speaking about giving the bees a winter flight. Nobody advocates the carrying of bees from the cellar to give them a fly.

Mr. PRINGLE: I had no such meaning in what I said. I have wintered successfully, both inside and outside.

Mr. HALL: You know that you keep your hive bottoms fast, and you will keep them fast until you have the intelligence to loosen them. I winter both ways. At home I winter inside. In another place I winter outside, and I find equally good results from both systems.

Mr. WALTON: Cellar-wintering may be well enough for scientific bee keepers; but for the ordinary bee keeper it is a great risk; there are a great many lost in taking them out and making the change. I think, all things considered, outside wintering is good if you have the right kind of box; but I don't like this extra packing with extra boards

and extra work. Our hives are wintering outside. They are packed in sawdust. The outside is slip-lapped, and between the outside of the hive and the packing is felt paper. All is made moth-proof, and they sit right on the summer stands, about 15 inches from the ground. We stand them pretty close together, almost as close as the hives can stand. All we have to do is to see that they have plenty of stores. Our hives are 19 inches long by 13¼ deep, and contain plenty of stores. I believe in a good, big hive with sawdust packing.

Mr. SPARLING: Not everyone has a fortune to spend on these big hives.

Mr. PETTIT: Will they swarm out of these big hives?

Mr. WALTON: Yes, if I would let them.

Mr. WALTON, continuing, said that he had noticed an article written by Mr. McEvoy with reference to the colonies last spring. Lots of broods suffer from want of honey. "We have no loss that way," said Mr. Walton. "Our bees in the spring have lots of honey, and they are encouraged to go ahead, and when the season comes they are ready for it."

A MEMBER suggested the question again in hopes that somebody else might have tried the same experiment. I winter in the cellar with the mercury pretty steady at 44. The box used is 12 or 14 feet long, 3 inches deep and wide enough to catch the front ridge of the hive. The packing used is forest leaves.

Mr. MYERS asked Mr. Hall if he wintered in the cellar or in a bee house.

Mr. HALL: I have wintered in the house, in the cellar, and in a cave in the bank. Wintering in the cellar he ranked number one; packing with forest leaves about equal; wintering in the cave number three.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The first order of business was the reading of the Directors' Report, which was as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To the Members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

GENTLEMEN,—Your directors in presenting this their Eleventh Annual Report since incorporation, are pleased to be able to assure you of the continued prosperity of the Association. The membership last year was 218, which is an evidence of the interest the bee-keepers of Ontario continue to take apicultural advancement.

The total receipts for the year just closed were $872.04 derived from the following sources; $46 04 balance from last year, $271 for membership fees, $55 fees from affiliated associations, and $500 Government grant. The total disbursements were $924.67, leaving a deficit in expenditure over receipts of $52 63. This deficit is the most unsatisfactory feature in the year's transactions, but it was brought about by abnormal demands upon the treasury, which are not likely to occur in the future.

In the sudden death of our late secretary, Mr. S. Corneil, the Association has to mourn the loss of an able bee-keeper and a painstaking and efficient officer. His place has been filled by the appointment of our former secretary, Mr. W. Couse, who, together with the treasurer, Mr. M. Emigh, have discharged their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of our directors.

It is needless to tell you, that last year's crop of honey was small in quantity, and some of it not high in quality, which may be accounted for in part, at least, by the unusual drouth that prevailed throughout the greater part of the summer.

The members have each been furnished with the *Canadian Bee Journal* as a bonus, or *quid pro quo* for their membership fees.

The treasurer's report is appended, which will show in detail the expenditure of the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A PICKET,
President.

W. COUSE,
Secretary.

Moved by Messrs. HOLTERMANN and DARLING that the report be adopted. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's Report was then read as follows :

Abstract statement of receipts and expenditures of Ontario Bee-keepers' Association to January 22nd, 1895 :

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Cash on hand as per last audit	$46 04	Grant to affiliated societies	$199 80
Legislative grant	500 00	" Industrial exhibition	25 00
Affiliated society fees for 1894	45 00	" Western Fair Association	10 00
Membership fees for 1894	202 00	Secretary's salary	50 00
Affiliated society fees for 1895	10 00	Treasurer's "	25 00
Membership fees for 1895	69 00	Auditors' fees	4 00
	872 04	Directors' and officers' railroad expenses and allowance for board	171 38
Balance due Treasurer	52 63	Periodicals for members	144 75
		Expenses representatives Central Farmers' Institute	16 50
		Cost of reporting last annual meeting	20 00
		President's disbursements for 1892 and 1893	20 00
		Beeton Printing and Publishing Company, account for 1893	52 38
		Printing, postage and stationery	74 96
		Expenses of committee *re* pure honey legislation	106 85
		Miscellaneous	4 11
Total	924 67	Total	924 67

We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the accounts and vouchers and receipts as per above account, and report all correct.

R. H. MYERS,
J. W. SPARLING, } Auditors.

Moved by Mr. HOLMES, seconded by Mr. MCEVOY, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Dr. DUNCAN, seconded by Mr. HOLMES, that Messrs. Holtermann and Picket be a deputation to interview the Minister of Agriculture with reference to an increased grant for the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE: I would like to ask the mover what are the purposes for which he feels the need of an increased grant? I ask because I don't know for what object more money is required.

Mr. PICKET: To encourage local societies to affiliate with the parent society.

Dr. DUNCAN: We are in need of more money in several ways. Look at the agricultural societies and dairy associations. They are supplied with men by the Government to go about lecturing. We are not. If we had more money we could hire men of ability to lecture for the Association and for the industry.

Mr. DARLING pointed out that the Central Farmer's Institute got a grant of $1,600, the Fruit Growers Association $1,800, the Eastern Dairymen's Association $2,000, the Creameries' Association $1,499, and the Western Dairymen's Association $2,750.

Mr. FRITH: Take the money-value of the bee business and compare it with other industries, and you will find that we won't receive more than our share if we receive $1,000. I am paying my share of these grants, and am not getting any returns as a bee-keeper. We should not be diffident in asking our servants for this grant. They will not kick. We have a right to share in these public funds. We should simply ask for $500.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: As seconder of that resolution I would suggest that there be inserted in it, that the amount be placed at $200. The fact is, there is money required. I see no reason why that should be questioned. As to whether the money has been wisely spent or not, the judgment of this Association has already approved of and endorsed the expenditure, and there is a deficit which we trust the Government is ready to wipe out. With the consent of the mover I would place the amount at $200.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I don't think the comparisons are just to other industries. The fruit growers get $1,800 and we get practically $1,100. I hold that the bee-keeping industry as compared with the fruit growers' industry is a mere bagatelle. There is no comparison. There are fifty people growing fruit for one who keeps bees.

Mr HALL: And these fifty get the benefit of this one's labor.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: There is a good deal of theory about this. But what comparison is there between the bee-keepers' industry and the dairy industry? What have bee-keepers added to the wealth of the country? What have they added to the fund from which the country can draw so as to pay something back to us? It is useless to talk of the comparative importance of the dairy industry and the bee industry. I would rather not hear of it. We require to build up this Association. We require $200 and that should meet all requirements, and we should not ask for more. Up to the present we have been able to do our work comfortably, and I think that $20 each would be a reasonable amount to give the affiliated societies.

Mr. PETTIT: It is unfair to include foul brood expenses with our grant. In the cases of pleuro-pneumonia, hog cholera and the like, the Government makes special grants which are not included in the regular grants.

Mr. GEMMELL; I think the discussion has gone quite far enough. I think it is agreed that $200 should be the amount asked.

The motion, amended to include the sum of $200, was put and carried.

PURE HONEY BILL.

Mr. PETTIT, then read the following report on the Pure Honey Bill, which gave rise to a warm and lengthy discussion, ending in the appointment of a committee to further push the bill:

In answering the question—why I went more than once to Ottawa in 1894, I may say that the determined and vigorous opposition given the proposed legislation by two members, coupled with the declaration that appeared like a threat: "You'll never get it," convinced me of the absolute necessity of straining every nerve, and of leaving no stone unturned to that end, and my experience at Ottawa seemed to prove that these fears were well founded.

And believing it to be the wish of this Association and the wish of the bee-keepers of Canada that the matter be pushed with the greatest possible vigor, I did so to the best of my ability. But the unfortunate fact that we were not a unit in the matter militated sadly against our success. If your deputation had been in a position to state

that our Association was unanimous in seeking the desired legislation, I believe that at this moment we would be rejoicing in the full participation of our wishes. Our expenses are consequently largely increased, and no one regrets this more than your deputation.

On going to Ottawa we found that our difficulties had increased. But prudence and the hope of future success seem to indicate that all the particulars of our difficulties had not better be given to the whole meeting, as they would give pointers to our opponents.

The first time we went our way seemed hedged up, and not very much seemed to be accomplished, and I felt troubled about it, and soon resolved to go again.

I had written to about 70 ministers and members. Of course this brought on a large correspondence. Things seemed to move slowly but surely in the right direction. Here is a letter from our late Premier.

OTTAWA, March 3rd, 1894.

DEAR COL. PETTIT,—I have your letter of the 28th inst, and shall be glad to bring the views which you express to the attention of my colleagues without delay.

I beg to thank you for your suggestions of personal assistance in the matter, and we shall be glad to avail ourselves of your offer if we find that there is a point upon which we require additional information.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON.

When Mr. Sproule had introduced our Bill he sent me the following letter:

OTTAWA, April 30, 1894.

S. T. PETTIT, Esq.,
Belmont, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—Yours to hand *re* Pure Honey Bill. From indications apparent now I fear the chances are that that Bill will not pass in its present shape. Numerous members of the Opposition, I am told, will oppose unless there is a provision in it which allows the sale of "sugar honey" under some name. If it is convenient, I think you had better come down and do what you can to satisfy some of those who intend to offer opposition to it. The second reading will probably take place this week, so that you would require to come at once.

Yours truly,

T. S. SPROULE.

On reaching Ottawa I found that a good deal of work had to be done to get members on both sides of the House to understand the truth. It was my privilege to disabuse the minds of many high up in position of the foolishness they had recently been taught about bees making honey out of sugar syrup. But I persevered as best I could, all the while insisting that stringent legislation is absolutely necessary to prevent the putting of food products upon the markets of the world other than those which are absolutely pure, upon which hang largely the reputation, development and the prosperity of the country. But the earnest hearing and the promises of support given assured me that if our bill should be reached it would pass with but little or no opposition at all. I then returned home feeling well repaid.

But while things appeared all serene on the surface, another and more serious trouble was brewing. In course of time I got a letter from Mr. Sproule telling of another bill—a Government bill—this time introduced by Hon. J. F. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue. The bill came along, and I eagerly took in the provisions. I saw at a glance that it would do mischief instead of good, because it would legalize, and thus in a measure make respectable, imitation honey. Here is a letter that I sent to Mr. Sproule:

BELMONT, Ont., June 4, '94.

T. S. SPROULE, M.P.,
Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of June 1st is before me. I have read it with due care. It was partially answered in anticipation by my letter of Saturday last. I may be allowed to insist that although Hon. Mr. Wood's intentions are good his bill cannot possibly be of any use to us, but rather an injury.

A bill that aims at regulating the sale of or of prohibiting the sale of imitation honey, but does not prohibit the production of it, will make the production legal by statute, and thus give it a certain degree of respectability; and then once produced it can be sold because of its perfect imitation of honey, that is, so far as its looks and appearance go, without applying name or terms at all, and of course Mr. Wood's bill would not be contravened or violated.

Again, in Schedule B, second column, the definition of honey reads, "The matter of flowers and other saccharine exudations of plants gathered by bees, etc." I beg to point out that this does not go far enough, for bees do some seasons gather large quantities of a sweet liquid, the production of the aphides, called honey dew, which is sometimes unavoidably stored by the bees with the honey.

I can see no objection to my definition, viz., "What bees gather from natural sources." That definition covers the case exactly, and leads to no trouble about sources of honey. It is the artificial sources that give trouble. It is all out of our power, even if we wished to, to prevent bees gathering from natural sources.

Again, the latter clause of section two reads, "unless it possesses the composition and distinguishing characteristics stated in the second column of the said schedule."

Now, in the said schedule we find these words: "Gathered by the bees and stored in cells built at least in part by the bees themselves."

Now, this may be interpreted to prevent the selling of honey out of the comb. I may say that many bee-keepers produce but very little comb honey; they extract most of their honey and sell it out of the comb.

Again, the words "for domestic use" might form a loophole through which difficulties and complications would come. I hope Mr. Wood will kindly consent to expunge from his bill all reference to honey.

Please tell Mr. Wood that I thank him for efforts on our behalf, and that I very much regret that his bill in its present form cannot better our condition in the least, but I fear it would work injury.

I have the honor to be as ever,

Your servant,

S. T. Pettit.

Now, right before me are two difficulties—a Government bill that fails to meet our wants, and a statement by Mr. Sproule that our bill cannot be reached this session. Then with all the powers of my being I resolved that Mr. Wood's bill must not become law, and that our bill must be reached and put through. I at once wrote a large number of letters to Ministers and members.

In a few days a number of letters of a most encouraging nature came to hand. Mr. Sproule wrote that upon the receipt of my last letter Mr. Wood had signified his intention of having his bill dropped in the Senate.

I may mention here the fact that the members not being practical bee-keepers in a measure accounts for the difficulty of securing the passage of this Pure Honey Bill.

Several letters passed between Mr. Wood and myself. He always answered promptly. Here is his last letter to me:

Ottawa, 11th July, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Hon. Mr. Wood to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th and 10th instant further "*re* sugar honey," and to thank you for your interesting remarks upon the production of honey contained in your letter of the 10th. I am further to assure you that the matter will continue to have Mr. Wood's best attentions, and that his most earnest desire is to uphold the reputation of all Canadian products in every way within his power.

Charles F. Winter,
Private Secretary.

S. T. Pettit, Esq.,
Belmont, Ont.

The contents of that kind letter satisfied me that Hon. Mr. Wood had decided to have his bill dropped—that portion of it dealing with honey.

The only difficulty that appeared in the way now seemed to be the reaching of our bill. This I felt sure could be done, and with renewed energy I bent all my efforts in that direction, and on the 19th of July Mr. T. S. Sproule wrote me as follows: "Should I fail to get the Government to put the bill on Government orders, for they have not finally decided yet, I can only allow things to stand until next session, when, all being well, I will reintroduce it early in the session, and push it through if possible."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. Pettit,
Chairman of Deputation.

In answer to Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. Pettit explained the difference between their (the bee-keepers') bill and Mr. Wood's bill. The bill which the bee-keepers wanted prohibited the production of so called sugar honey. The other did not. It permitted it to be produced, but under restriction, so that it should not be sold as honey.

Mr. Darling said that after the lengthy report of Mr. Pettit he would occupy only a few minutes with regard to his visit to Ottawa. When it was found that there was

no possibility of getting the bill through last session, and that Mr. Wood had brought in a bill which he thought covered the ground, Mr. Pettit wrote him (Darling) to use what influence he could bring to bear in the matter. He wrote Mr. Wood, Dr. Sproule and the local member. The local member, not being a practical bee-keeper, he (Darling) had made arrangements with Mr. Wood to meet him. He went to Ottawa and met Mr. Sproule and went with him to the Minister's office. "The more I conversed with him," said Mr. Darling, "the more he seemed to desire to get information and to help us, and I went away feeing I had accomplished quite an object. I went away with the understanding to meet him and others in the House of Commons. He brought Mr. Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, and another gentleman. Dr. Sproule was there, and the result of the conversation was that Mr. Wood agreed to help our bill through, and I believe he faithfully kept his promise. I am glad to be able to state that the Ministers and members of the House of Commons, regardless of politics, did everything they could to forward our interests. A little more effort on our part, and we shall have secured everything we have asked for.

Mr. McEvoy: I am very well pleased with the work they have done. They secured 215 members who think we are in the right, and it is only a question of time till the Senate will think so. I move that Messrs. Pettit, Darling and Frith be a committee to go back to Ottawa in the interests of our legislation.

Mr. Holtermann: I second the motion. In a quiet way I went to Ottawa, too. I feel that a good work has been done. There are too many men who think bee-keeping is not an industry, and we have got to overcome that feeling. The committee has done splendid work.

Mr. Hall: Could not one accomplish what has to be done, or, say two? I ask this with a view to lessening expenses. If it takes three, send three; but if one will do, send one.

Mr. McKnight: I must oppose this motion. I have opposed the move from the outset. I thought I saw what it would result in, and my prophecy, so far, has been fulfilled. I have always contended that the bill, if passed, would serve no good purpose to bee-keepers. We have in the Adulteration of Foods Act all the protection which this bill provides. But I will say that all credit is due to the delegation. While I think the mission was not a wise one, there can be only one opinion as to the zealous and able way in which they discharged their duty. Some of these gentlemen seem to think that because I opposed the movement I was, therefore, personally opposed to the gentlemen themselves. Such a construction is simply absurd; but that they believe that is evident from their statements, from the letter read by Mr. Pettit, from communications in the *Bee Journal*, and from the remarks of the editor of that journal. You know that last year and the year before I opposed this matter because it provided nothing better than the Adulteration of Foods Act, and because it threatened to jeopardize the usefulness of this Association by crippling its finances. These gentlemen—Mr. Pettit and the editor of the *Bee Journal*—have done me a personal injustice by seeking to leave the impression that there was an enemy in the camp. That is the word used. It is repeated editorially, and repeated in Mr. Pettit's letters. But they have not heard me speak one word about this bill outside this Association. Can a man not talk in the house of his friends and give advice? And if he does, must he be considered an enemy? I said the bill would not be of any use to the Association or to the industry, and I stick to that.

Mr. Pettit: When we go to Ottawa we are catechised on every side. We are asked: "Is your Association a unit with reference to this bill?" And we have to say that we are not a unit. We have to say that there are two members that speak and vote against it. Then they ask us, What about these men? Are they men of ability, men of influence, men who could criticize us? And we have to say, "Yes, they are men of ability."

Mr. McKnight: Did they ask you if Mr. McKnight was an enemy to bee-keepers?

Mr. PETTIT: I just simply told them that Mr. McKnight opposed this bill. I didn't say he was an enemy of bee keepers. They ask us, "What do these men say?" We have to tell them that they say the Adulteration Act is all that is required, and they also talk about the expense. Then they ask us, "Are these men in good position?" and we have to say, "Yes, one is a director and one was secretary." And they say to us, "Try and be united, and then we will help you."

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I oppose this motion now for the same reason that I opposed it when it was before the Association before. But I say, give all credit to these gentlemen who went to Ottawa to press the claims of the majority. But I looked upon it as labor lost and as money thrown away, and I am not going to vote to perpetuate that state of things. My prophecies at the beginning have come out right. My deductions I believe were sound, and I can see one reason now why certain gentlemen are anxious to go to Toronto for more money; but what I have to complain of is that Mr. Pettit, a man of influence, and a man of ability, should not think it beneath his dignity and manhood to stigmatize a brother bee-keeper as an enemy because he gives his views before the Association. Had I gone to Dr. Sproule and presented the case from my standpoint, probably you wouldn't have received so much encouragement as you did. Did I ever speak about it outside the house of friends? Did I ever write about it? They say they have great encouragement. But Mr. Pettit let slip one little sentence, and that was with reference to what happened Mr. Wood's bill, which was killed in the Senate.

Mr. PETTIT: I wish to withdraw that.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: It showed that Mr. Wood can have the bill passed through the House, and so satisfy those that press it, and afterwards have it killed in the Senate.

Mr. PETTIT: I said enemies to the bill, not to bee-keeping, and if a man opposes anything with all his might he is an enemy of that thing. I don't take that back; but I never said or insinuated that he is an enemy of bee-keeping. The Adulteration of Foods Act has no penalty and does not prohibit production. Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, told me that the bill to prohibit the production of filled cheese was the salvation of the dairy interests. It is just as arbitrary as ours. It prohibits the production, the buying, the selling and the keeping for sale of filled cheese. And if such legislation was found necessary for the salvation of the dairy interests, why should not the legislation we are asking be considered necessary. Why should we have opponents in this matter? It will help us very much if Mr. McKnight will not oppose it. I do ask in all earnestness that Mr. McKnight will withdraw his opposition.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: I'll empower you to say that Mr. McKnight's opinion of the bill is that it is like a chip in porridge—very little good and very little harm—and that I have no objection to its passing apart from the waste of the Association's funds.

Mr. MCEVOY: If this Act was passed we could send copies of it to our foreign customers, and show them that Canadian honey was guaranteed by law. In the United States the trade has been almost ruined by the adulterations that have been allowed to creep in. If we had this Act passed we could go with confidence to our foreign customers and show them that the law guaranteed the purity of our honey.

Mr. HALL: Mr. McKnight is very magnanimous opponent. He has consented to withdraw opposition. He has characterized it as merely a chip in the porridge, and I take it for granted, therefore, that there will be practical unanimity.

Mr. HOLTERMANN: The *Canadian Bee Journal* has opposed a certain amendment and supported the form of bill now under discussion. And not only have we supported it, but when it comes to a question of finance, we are willing to give $25 or $50 before the thing goes the way we don't want it. I would just say that no one is more interested in the development of honey than I am. With regard to a certain person being an enemy of bee-keepers, when a person advocates what is contrary to the interests of the industry he is an enemy to the industry. In that sense and no other I used the word.

Mr. MYERS: Two years ago we got the impression that by sending this delegation to Ottawa we would be sure to get this bill passed. They went, and it did not avail very

much. Last year they told us that by once more sending the delegation we would be sure to get the bill. The delegation was sent, and we have not got the bill yet. How long is the thing going to run? We are behind in our finances, and if we are not going to get anything more in another year I don't know that we should go on with it.

Mr. DARLING: The question of Mr. Myers is answered in the letter read by Mr. Pettit, in which we are told that we should not lose heart, and that there is every hope of success in the next parliament. With regard to some reference made to Mr. McKnight, personally I consider him my friend. I do not think there is any personality in the matter. I have already said that I don't think he has used his influence outside to hinder us. With regard to the advisability of prosecuting this thing further, I have not said much before now. I have not had much experience, but I feel we are in the position of the man who has put up a fence all around his farm, and because it costs a little more will not hang his gates. I feel we are going to get what we are seeking, and a few dollars of expense should not be taken into account at this stage.

Mr FRITH: I am glad that the feeling of the meeting is as it is. I am glad that Mr McKnight has withdrawn the sharpness of his opposition. I consider he has been a kicker, but if it wasn't for his kicking we would not have been able to bring out all the fine points. I have felt the weakness of our position when the Ministers would ask, "Are you all united?" We have had to make a straightfoward answer and tell how matters stood. It would strengthen our position if we were unanimous. With regard to the expense and the passage of the bill, it must be borne in mind that there are very few bills that unless they are Government bills, can pass in less than two or three or sometimes four or five sessions. We were told at first that we couldn't get it through in less than two years. The oleomargarine bill was two or three years in passing, and it was introduced by Government men; we can't expect to move any faster. I had a long talk with the Ministers, and they acknowledged that they were not posted on the bee bill, and they asked us a thousand and one questions about matters that we cannot introduce here. The Minister of Agriculture acknowledged that he knew nothing about the bee business, and said that they had to depend upon their professors, and that they would be largely guided by Prof. Saunders. We also found that the Senators were men of years, and the Minister of Agriculture acknowledged that they knew but little about the bee business. The Government deserved credit—I mean the House of Commons, both sides. Some say we are not getting any return for the expenditure; but are we not advancing our industry in the eyes of the world? and it is just a question of time till a large protion of a hundred millions of pounds will be to export. And where is it going? We want our name and business untarnished. If we have our bill our honey goes out to the world protected. What would our cheese be if it was allowed to go to the old country as "filled?" How could we sell it?

Mr. PRINGLE: Whether it was wise or otherwise to begin this work it would perhaps be foolish to drop it just now The only question is as to the necessity of sending a delegation of three to Ottawa. If three are necessary, send three; if two will do, send two, if one will do, send one.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE: I feel it a duty to define my position. A year ago I was not able to attend this meeting because of ill health. I was under the influence of the grippe and could not go Two years ago I took, when the question first came up, the ground taken by Mr. McKnight. I didn't approve of the legislation and have not changed my mind now. We have heard a good deal about what has been done to get that legislation passed. All that we have heard has been in regard to Government influence. The principle of the bill has not been touched upon. There is a great principle of political economy involved in it, a great principle of right The same principle was connected with the oleomargarine legislation in the United States and after hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended the conclusion was come to that in this the nineteenth century, there could not be any legislation to prevent legitimate production. And on that point the manufacture of oleomargarine was legalized, and it is legalized to-day. You will spend a lot more money before you get this question passed, and when it is passed you will

find after it is contested in the courts that it is not in accordance with the true principles of political economy. It is a question of what is right. Convince me that there is a question of justice and right in the bill, and I am satisfied. It isn't that I am an enemy of bee-keeping. For thirty-six years I have been doing what I could with pen and otherwise in the interests of the industry. But there is a class of men in this Association, and if all their ideas cannot be carried out, then all opposed to them are the enemies of bee-keeping and their enemy. It is an outrage that men should take that position. This sugar honey business is a reproach and a disgrace to the editorial fraternity that it could not be fairly and fully discused.

The motion was then put and carried.

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. J. K. Darling, of Almonte, then read the following paper: In dealing with a subject like the one before us it is just as well to remember, that in nearly every pursuit in life there is an impelling motive, an object to be attained, a purpose to be accomplished. This is especially true of bee-keeping. Then again, we must remember that these objective points differ according to the tastes of the persons engaged in those pursuits. This also is true of bee-keeping.

One person may keep bees "Just for the fun of the thing, you know." Of such I would say, that if they do not get all the fun they have bargained for they must be rather slow to appreciate a good thing when they have it. As I have found no difficulties from that standpoint, I pass it by.

Another may keep bees for the purpose of experimenting for the benefit of others, and increasing his own knowledge in that branch of natural history. Him I would leave to battle with his own difficulties, as I am not competent to deal with them, even if I should know what they were.

Others keep bees for the money they may get out of them, the profit there is from a dollar and cent point of view. This, I think, is true of the vast majority of the bee-keepers of to-day, and it is from this point I wish to make a few observations

Assuming that we are all engaged in trying to obtain maximum returns from a minimum of labor and expense, it naturally follows that anything which hinders our realizing our ideal is a difficulty to be overcome if in our power to do so.

I scarcely know just where to begin, for we are met with some obstacle at nearly every season of the year. However, as the winter is a period of comparative quiet, we will take the first thing we meet in the spring, and that is, winter losses.

There is a difficulty here that has baffled many a bee-keeper, myself among them. The question forces itself upon me; what is the reason that I put away 4 colonies and brought out 2 my first winter (1882-3), put away 33 and brought out 33 the second winter, put away 59 and brought out 59 the third winter, put away 110 and brought out 110 the fourth winter, and since that I have suffered losses of five to twenty per cent., notwithstanding the fact that the bees are wintered in the same cellar and under the same conditions as nearly as possible? This is a serious item in the matter of extra labor and expense, and reduces our profits.

Then again, when the bees are set out in the spring they have a "jubilee," and like some specimens of humanity, don't know enough to go home. They will crowd, first to one hive and then to another, until some are full to overflowing and others are empty. True, we might even them up by moving hives and so partly overcome the trouble the first day, but the fun is kept up the next day, and the next, with the result that some colonies have queens and a few bees, while others have nearly double the bees they should have and very likely no queen.

Close on this comes spring dwindling, until some colonies that appeared to be in the best shape of any in the yard become the poorest, and in some cases peter out altogether. Then some of the queens disappear some weeks after being set out, just

how, or why, I have never been able to find out. Sometimes several queens disappear from the same colony one after the other. I remember one season I had one colony that lost several queens in that manner, and did not give me a pound of surplus, in fact had to be fed for winter. I was so badly discouraged with them that I would have sold them very cheap, but next season they proved themselves very profitable—they were the best colony I had in the yard.

Now, suppose we have got past winter losses, swarming out and pitching in, balling of queens, desertions and spring dwindling, and have arrived at the honey flow, how do we often find it? Perhaps two colonies that appear to be equally good are standing side by side, the one will fill two or three stories containing over three thousand cubic inches each, while the other will not fill one, or if they do that much for you they cannot be induced to enter a second story. Again, the two may stand side by side, and while the one is storing nature's sweets as fast as it is possible for them to do the others do very little and presently swarm. Or, we may find that these two colonies may both work well for a time. One keeps at it, the other swarms, or, they may both work well and both swarm, one swarm doing its best as soon as settled in its new hive, the other loafing around for a few days and then coming out again without leaving either honey or eggs, or the queen may lay a few eggs, and then they all leave without any thought or care for what is left behind. Sometimes colonies appear to be good workers in the body of the hive, but utterly refuse to "do a tap" in an upper story, seem to think they are not called upon to go outside the "corporation." Can it be that these are a little smarter than other bees, and have enough reason to conclude if they do work up there they will not be allowed to enjoy the fruit of their labors, and have enough of human nature about them to refuse to work for nothing and board themselves?

I might go on very much farther in enumerating difficulties of the above nature, but time will not permit. The object of this paper is not so much to tell the things I know as to name some of the things I do not know; not so much to display my knowledge as to expose my ignorance. Perhaps some of you will think it should have gone into the question box instead of being read here. If so I cannot help it, I cannot take it back now.

One writer (I am sorry I have forgotten his name), said a few years since that a man could winter a hundred colonies of bees with as much certainty of bringing all through as there would be in wintering a hundred sheep; that winter losses among bees need not be any heavier than among other farm stock. I wonder if he is of the same opinion still. If so, will he be kind enough to tell us how, so we can do it too?

Will some of the bee-masters—yes, bee-masters, not merely bee-keepers—tell us how to make the bees keep at home in the spring like good children? How to make them be kind to their mothers? Will they not tell us how to avoid spring dwindling and desertions? Are they able to induce lazy or sulky bees to work? Are they able to get the bees to work in the upper stories whenever they wish? Can they persuade all swarms to go to work at once in the new hive instead of enjoying a "honey moon" for a week or ten days while the "honey flow" is passing by never to return to them.

Cannot those bee-masters who appear to be able to get a fair crop any season, and extra large crops in good seasons, tell us, who are not up to the times, just how they manage to succeed—tell us so we can go and do likewise? If they can, and will do so, and in that manner help us to overcome those difficulties referred to, they will help us a long way towards securing a maximum return with a minimum expense.

In answer to a question by Mr. Pringle, Mr. Darling said for the first few years of his experience with bees the honey flow was better than it had been since. The average product of the colonies was greater. The flow of honey last year lasted later in the season. With regard to the quality of the honey, I get as good now as then, except this year for I have no strictly first-class honey. I have not got it clear on account of it being mixed. I have no clover honey. I don't find them winter any better on clover honey than on darker honey gathered later in the season. I am not troubled with honey dew in my section. I remember the winters I wintered most successfully I placed the bees in the

cellar from the yard right at the house. Of late years I have had them 40 or 50 rods from the house, and I brought them home some weeks before putting them in. Generally they have one or two or three flies after moving.

Mr. PETTIT: Set bees out a respectable distance apart and in the right kind of weather, and there is no reason for mixing up except that they don't winter well. When bees come out, and their bowels are covered with poisonous matter, they don't seem to take rest; it takes them longer to clean themselves. Then, they go where the strongest roar or noise comes from. I attribute mixing up to imperfect wintering. Bees that are sick never act just right, and one of their drawbacks is the failing to find their hive.

Mr. DARLING, in answer to a question, said that he was not particular in setting out to have them occupy the same stand as the previous year.

Mr. HALL: Set out 50 or 60 in one day. Put them on their own stands. I used to have them mixed up very badly when I carried out 250 stocks in 1½ hours. One corner would be found to be filled and others would be depleted. Take out 10 or 15 stocks and let them fly around. If there is a wind let them stay in till fine weather comes again. If they have had a good fly they will take care of themselves.

President PICKET: I set them out in the evening after the hour of light is over. I set them all out at once, so that they get quieted down before the morning comes.

Mr. PRINGLE: Suppose it turns cold in the night they'll fly next day and be lost.

Mr. PICKET: They won't fly. Taken out at night they won't be disturbed, and next day they will have their sober senses.

Mr. HALL: I twice put my bees out at night. The next day wasn't favorable for flight and it ended then. They didn't take the return flight.

Mr. DARLING asked about those bees that were taken out first. His experience was that they had a jubilee after they came back instead of going home.

Mr. HALL: No, if they have their location they know it, and will find it.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE: If there is anything more stupid than bees by night I would like to know what they are. I would not want to handle bees by night.

Mr. HALL said that he marked its location on every hive.

Mr. PRINGLE: I mark the number on the hive and on the cover. The cover is left on the stand.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN MARKETING COMB HONEY.

Mr. F. A. GEMMELL read the following paper: On a former occasion I read you a paper on the production of the above article, and followed with a few remarks as to the advisability of producing it in the most marketable and attractive shape possible; and as several seasons have passed since, and having had some additional experience in both producing and marketing it, I have thought it not out of place to give you the benefit of my further knowledge in this direction.

First of all, I might mention that the harvesting of good marketable comb honey (and no other kind is worthy of the name), is a special branch of apiculture, and one requiring more close attention than the securing of a crop of the extracted article.

Those having their doubts in regard to this statement will soon find out the truth of this assertion, as I already know for a fact, that some who in the past have accepted this hint with the proverbial "grain of salt," have already realized by the past season's experience, that "all is not gold that glitters." Especially so has this been the case with those who may have prepared on an extensive scale for a trial of what appeared to them so easily accomplished.

The individual apiarist's interest is what I have most at heart, and I trust that nothing that I may state or write will cause anyone to think otherwise. In fact, so far from desiring to deter my brother bee-keepers from this particular line of apiculture, I rather incline to the opinion or conviction that it would be a blessing, at least in some particular instances, if less extracted, and more comb honey were produced, as the former

is now at rock bottom prices, with the appearance of its being soon produced at a loss to those engaged in the business.

Be this as it may, I would at the same time caution all present from going from one extreme to the other, as there is a happy medium between the two, which common sense and the market must in each particular case decide. My prime caution, therefore, would be, that any who cannot bestow some judgment, patience, and the requisite amount of time and labor for raising comb honey, such as already described, would, in most instances coming under my observation, do better in the extracted honey line, especially if they can succeed at present prices: especially as successful wintering, favorable springs, and good flows of nectar, coupled with having the requisite numbers of *gleaners* at the proper time, has much more to do with success in this case, than in securing honey in the liquid form. It is beyond a doubt that our pursuit is fraught with ups and downs, good and bad seasons, as with any other occupation which one may choose, either from the love of following it, or from the inevitable force of circumstances.

Secondly, it is quite certain that with a sufficient quantity of extracting combs, so that thorough tiering up may be practised, in order that too frequent extracting is not done before the honey is properly ripened, a first-class article of extracted honey can be produced in the hands of any one who has even a slight knowledge of apiculture, and said article will sell without detriment to the purchaser, producer, consumer, or his brother bee-keeper. This, however, is not the case with respect to comb honey, as from samples which it has been my privilege to see exhibited in the windows, and on the counters of stores in some of the cities and towns in Ontario, especially of late years, and more particularly this fall, I consider that is anything but encouraging to the apiarist, yes, even detrimental to the pursuit, and I may add nothing short of a disgrace to apiculture in its present stage of actual or supposed advancement. It is an unpleasant fact to be compelled to face, but none the less true, that there are those to-day, who have in the past sold large quantities of comb honey who positively refuse now to handle it. Others again say the comb honey business appears to be going to the dogs, if indeed it has not already gone there. This latter statement, in one instance, came from one who had a supply exhibited in his window, and the thought at once arose in my mind that if he was endeavoring to drive it out of existence that he was taking the most effectual and expeditious means of succeeding in his purpose, as it presented the appearance of having been worried by a half dozen canines, which had finally given up the contract in disgust, reminding one to some extent of the ruins of an ancient city that through apathy or want of enthusiasm on the part of its former occupants had nothing but its walls standing to tell us of what the interior once contained.

But, jesting aside, no doubt some will say "a good article will always command a good price," and while this is true to a certain extent, my own experience of late, as well as what I have learned from others, does not always prove it so. It is not so easy running up hill as it is running down; therefore it behoves us all to make a united effort to in future produce a better and not a larger quantity of our product, put up in such an attractive and enticing manner as to compete favorably with the many other articles of consumption, which meet us on every hand, which as a rule are displayed in the most pleasing shape possible, so that they meet not only the eye but at the same time tickle the palate of the ordinary mortal, as well as the capricious epicure.

Finally, let me urge the necessity of removing as far as possible all traces of propolis from the sections, and then putting them in new crates, never sending comb honey to market in the same super or case in which it is produced. These crates should be made of light material and glassed at one side. Before crating the sections however, first place a sheet of manilla paper in the bottom, placing thereon some thin strips of wood, so that should any section become damaged and leak, it will not soil the others. A good plan, also, is to put your name on all sections with a small rubber stamp, which can be had for a trifle, and if you are sure the crate will not be again used to show inferior honey purchased from others, then by all means put your name on it also. The latter caution I give, after having seen some of my own crates (with my own name on of course) containing honey such as I would not give away much less sell to anyone.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

This session was opened by a talk from Mr. FLETCHER on "Some Experiments on Foundations." The talk was illustrated by several specimens the result of experiments at Ottawa. In his introductory remarks he said that the Government had decided to carry on some experiments in bee-keeping, and had started a small apiary, the management of which had been put in Mr. Fixter's hands. When it was decided that some work was to be done, application was made to Mr. Holtermann, as connected with the Association, for suggestions as to what line of work would be the most useful to be carried out. He had suggested experiments as to the value of different foundations. These were carried out and the result given in the following report. They are not nearly complete; it is not possible to complete them in one year. Further experiments would be carried out next year. They would be glad to have suggestions from any source. They would not promise to carry out all of them; but would carry them out as far as possible. The report to be read was by Mr. F. T. SHUTT, the chemist of the Experimental Farms, who had with great care weighed the various combs and had kindly prepared the report which Mr. Fletcher now submitted.

REPORT UPON AN EXPERIMENT WITH SOME BRANDS OF "FOUNDATION."

Wax, like honey, is a true secretion, and not a material gathered by the bees, special cells or glands having for their function its production. It differs from honey, however, in its formation in certain particulars. Honey would appear to be the result of the action of a diatase or ferment, produced by certain cells in the bee, upon the cane sugar contained in the nectar gathered from flowers. Wax is manufactured, so to speak, in the bee, and is the result of the physiological function of certain glands, as already stated. Wax, therefore, is produced at the expense of the honey or sugar (as the case may be) consumed by the bee. Thus Dumas and Milne-Edwards found that bees fed with 500 grammes of sugar produced 30 grammes of wax, the same weight of honey only yielding 20 grammes. It would also appear that although pollen is not absolutely necessary to the production of wax, its consumption by the bees greatly reduces the amount of honey or sugar otherwise required (Berlepsch). From this it is evident that wax is secreted, primarily at the expense of the tissue and, secondarily, of the food consumed.

In supplying "foundation" to the bees, the object is to save much of this expenditure, and thus allow the bees more time and energy for the production of honey.

The primary object of the present series of experiments, as suggested by Mr. Holtermann, was to ascertain the relative ease with which the various foundations tested were drawn out and used by the bees; it, naturally, being held that those would be the most profitable which were utilized in this way to the greatest extent by the bees, or, in other words, those to which the least wax was added by the bees in building the comb. It will be seen that other and perhaps more important results have been incidentally obtained.

The experiments were conducted as follows:

The frames were filled with the various foundations under test, and the exact weight of two inches square noted. At the close of the season a similar area of two inches square was cut out of the centre of the full comb, the caps of the cells carefully removed, and the honey was extracted with the extractor, and finally by successive exhaustions with cold water. The empty honeycomb was finally allowed to dry in the air and was weighed.

The following tables give in consecutive form the data obtained and the averages therefrom:

Experiments with Various Brands of "Foundation," 1894.

Designating letter.	Name of wax and mill.	Milling temperature.	Weight in grammes of "foundation" 2 inches square.	Weight in grammes of empty honeycombs, 2 inches square.	Weight in grammes of wax added by bees, per 2 inches square.	Percentage of wax added by bees.	Approximate measurement of one pound.
A.	Choice wax, Root mill, outer section....	89 F.	1.4010	2.8335	1.4325	102.2	9.0 sq. ft.
B.	" " "	89 F.	1.4010	3.0804	1.6830	120.1	
C.	" " "	120 F.	1.2040	2.6025	1.3985	116.1	10.5 "
D.	" " inner section....	120 F.	1.2040	2.8635	1.6595	137.8	
E.	Foundation in general use, outer section.	.....	1.4145	2.5650	1.1505	81.3	8.9 "
F.	" " "	.....	1.4145	2.4805	1.0660	75.3	
G.	Heavy sheet, Root mill, outer section....	120 F.	1.3157	2.8165	1.5008	114.0	9.6 "
H.	" " inner section....	120 F.	1.3157	2.6750	1.3593	103.3	
I.	Inferior wax, Root mill, inner section...	120 F.	1.1670	2.5340	1.3670	117.1	10.8 "
J.	" " outer section...	120 F.	1.1670	2.5050	1.3380	114.7	
K.	" " " ...	89 F.	1.2240	2.5410	1.3170	107.6	10.8 "
L.	" " inner section...	89 F.	1.2240	2.8060	1.5820	129.2	
M.	Choice wax, Given press, inner section...	120 F.	1.8010	3.0565	1.2555	69.1	7.0 "
N.	Patent process, 12 sq. feet, inner section.	.....	1.0040	2.7665	1.7625	175.5	12.5 "
O.	Patent process, 15 sq. feet, inner section.	.....	1.0930	2.9115	1.8185	166.4	11.5 "
P.	Inferior wax, Given press, inner section.	.....	1.5820	3.0090	1.4270	90.0	8.0 "

Table of Averages.

Designating letter.	Name of wax and mill.	Milling temperature.	Average weight of 2 in. square of empty honeycomb.	Average weight in grammes of wax added by bees.	Average percentage of wax added by bees.
A. and B ..	Choice wax, Root mill	89 F.	2.9587	1.5577	111.1
C. and D ..	" "	120 F.	2.7330	1.5290	126.9
E. and F...	Foundation in general use..... ...	.....	2.5227	1.1082	78.3
G. and H...	Heavy sheets, Root mill.....	120 F.	2.7457	1.4300	108.6
I. and J....	Inferior wax, Root mill	120 F.	2.5195	1.3525	116.0
K. and L...	" "	89 F.	2.6735	1.4495	118.4
M.....	Choice wax, Given press	120 F.	3.0565	1.2555	69.1
N.....	Patent process, 12 feet square	.....	2.7665	1.7625	175.5
O	" 15 "	.....	2.9115	1.8185	166.4
P	Inferior wax, Given press	....	3.0090	1.4270	90.0

Particulars respecting the color and appearance of the foundations and their resulting honeycomb are contained in the subjoined memoranda:

A. & B.—Foundation, nearly white, clear and bright; in the honeycomb, it was only a shade darker than the cells.

C. & D.—Foundation a shade darker than A, but almost white. Honeycomb very similar to A.

E. & F.—Foundation a bright yellow, clear; in comb several shades darker than cells, color gradually diminishing from foundation plate to top of cells.

G. & H.—Foundation very pale yellow; in comb, it is slightly more yellow in inner section than in outer; somewhat darker than wax of cells.

I. & J.—Foundation brownish yellow, not so light as E. In comb it is considerably darker than cells, color shading off from centre.

K. & L.—Foundation almost identical in color with that of preceding; in comb, yellowish brown and considerably darker than the cells, color shading off as in I. & J. On the whole, very similar in appearance to the preceding.

M.—Foundation a very pale yellow. In color this comes between E. and A.; in comb, almost white; scarcely any difference in color to be distinguished between it and the cells.

N.—Foundation a bright yellow, a little lighter in color than E.; in comb, color almost gone and in this particular scarcely distinguishable from cells.

O.—Foundation bright yellow, a shade darker than N., probably owing to greater thickness; in comb, pale yellow and in this respect differing from N.; does not show the same shading off from centre as noticed in some of the heavier foundations.

P.—Foundation, deep yellowish brown, the darkest in the series, appears to be more elastic than M., which is of about the same weight and from the same mill; in comb, brownish yellow, color extending about one-half the depth of the cells.

Deductions from the above Data.

1. That a certain minimum weight of wax is apparently required for the construction and strength of the cells, although not necessarily the same weight is required in every case.

2. That when a light (in weight) foundation is supplied, the bees make up the deficiency; in other words, the weight of wax produced by the bees is inversely proportional to the amount of wax supplied as foundation.

This is well illustrated by M. and O., and is borne out to a greater or lesser extent (with one or two exceptions) by the other members of the series. It points emphatically to the economy of supplying the bees with a foundation of not more than seven and a half feet to eight feet to the pound.

3. That a dark or deeply colored foundation gives a dark and unsightly "fish-bone" in the resulting comb, materially affecting its palatibility and injuring the sale.

4. That in addition to what has already been said, there appears to be some support to the theory that certain waxes are more easily worked and drawn out by the bees than others. The results obtained in the experiments with the "foundations in general use" and the "inferior waxes" from the Root mill, would, apparently, lend weight to this view. The facts at our command do not at present allow of any general conclusion being arrived at on this point. There can be no doubt, however, that this factor cannot, in view of the data here given, be of equal importance with that of the weight of wax supplied to the bees in the foundation.

5. That the present experiments give no definite results that would enable us to draw conclusions as to the relative merits, as regards working by the bees, of wax milled at high and low temperatures.

It might be urged from what has already been said, that it would be economical to supply all the wax necessary for the construction of the comb. There are, however, no facts to support this extreme view. The production of the wax by the bees is a normal function, and its entire cessation might possibly affect the honey yield or lead to a disarrangement of the general health of the bees. There is probably a limit in the amount of wax that can be advantageously furnished as foundation, a limit to be ascertained by future experiments.

Mr. McKnight: The experiment appears to show that the bees consume 500 grammes of this sugar and produce 30 grammes of wax, which, assuming the nutritive qualities of honey to be equal to sugar, would represent a consumption of 16 pounds of honey to one of wax. That has been a moot question among bee-keepers for many a day. From the experiment you have concluded that that would seem to be the proportion?

Mr. Fletcher: That is the conclusion from two French experiments. The usually accepted opinion is that 10 pounds of honey represents one of wax.

Mr. McKnight: Another conclusion is that the darker the foundation the more and further extended will be the discoloration of the comb built.

Mr. Fletcher: Certainly.

Mr. McKnight: Another deduction is that the higher the quality of wax in the foundation the less temptation to the bees to secrete additional wax for the building of comb.

Mr. Fletcher: Not in all cases. The first one in this series happened to be so, but it does not appear from the others to be always the case.

Mr. McKnight moved and Rev. Mr. Clarke seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fletcher, which was adopted.

Mr. Fletcher, in acknowledging it, expressed the hope that in the future he might be of use to the Association.

Mr. Darling: Did I understand you right, that the lighter the formation the more wax the bees supply?

Mr. Fletcher: The best results were obtained from wax of a medium weight, not from light weight wax.

Mr. McKnight: Don't the experiments show that the bees have to supply a little over 100 per cent?

Mr. Fletcher: In most cases, yes. In this series of experiments there were added by seven over 100 per cent. and by three below 100 per cent.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby, read a paper on Education. He prefaced it by explaining that the paper was intended to be read at the public meeting in the evening:

Two or three years ago I was requested by the executive of this Association to give a paper on Education at one of our night meetings, as these were becoming more varied and popular in character than the regular sessions of our convention. I declined that honor, but have now accepted it by endeavoring to commit a few thoughts to this paper on a very wide subject, and one, too, of vital interest and importance to us all.

There is ample scope here for wit, wisdom and learning, albeit the numerous dissertations on education are usually dry enough, if not altogether barren. In all that has been said and written on the subject, so far as I know, a good substantial bottom for building on has scarcely been reached. But the buildings are numerous, such as they are. I can, therefore, see no difficulty in writing a long essay (or a dozen of them) on so large a subject, especially by following well-beaten tracks along popular and orthodox lines. But I have a perverse habit of getting out of old ruts and on to new roads; and when you insist on getting a lecture from me on Education you must not expect me to travel the old roads, and give you somebody else's opinions on the subject (except, of course, when they agree with my own), but you must take what you get, and you shall get what is good and wholesome or it will be no fault of mine.

I know of hardly any other word that covers so much misconception and error (I had almost said ignorance) as the word at the top of this paper. The common notion about education is that it consists, for the male, in learning certain branches, called reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Latin, Greek, etc., etc., and, for the

female, a few of these with the ornamental addition of French, German, music, painting, drawing, etc. That is not education at all in the true sense—useful as these branches are in their proper places. A student may have learned them all and be very poorly educated after all—not knowing enough even to take care of his health or turn his hand to get an honest living. Instead of a healthy *leading out* of all the faculties and powers (which education literally means) the book-stuffing and cramming in a multitude of cases only unfits the subjects of it for the real duties of life. The other day I read in the papers a short extract from an address recently given to workingmen by Prof. Huxley on technical education, as follows: "The freshness and vigor which should have been stored up for the purposes of the hard struggle for existence in practical life have been washed out of them by precocious mental debauchery, by book-gluttony and lesson-bibbing. The faculties are worn out by the strain put upon their callow brains, and they are demoralized by worthless childish triumphs before the real work of life begins."

So far so good. That is what I have been pointing out and endeavoring to get righted for a quarter of a century; but that is not all of the indictment, as we shall see later. Many a man who never saw the inside of a college, and but little of the inside of schools, is a better educated man, so far as the practical duties of life and the ability to get an honest living are concerned, than the college stripling and mental weakling with many degrees. The poet describes him as

> "The book-full blockhead, ignorantly read,
> With loads of learned lumber in his head."

Bear in mind I am not condemning learning—high or low. I am not condemning schools or colleges *per se*. I am condemning their methods and their matter. They have the cart before the horse, with a poor load in the cart at that, and I wish to put things the other way about—to get the horse before the cart and the cart better loaded. They have the most important part of education last, or not at all, instead of having it first and always.

What is education? Whatever it may be or has been I shall tell you what I think it ought to be. Education ought to make the most and best of the raw material, such as it is, in every child. Education ought to effect the best possible development of all the faculties, physically, mentally and morally. Education ought to lead out whatever there is of the good in human nature and restrain whatever there is of the bad. But education, as it is, fails to do this, either in the school, college or university—either under the parent or teacher. Furthermore, education ought to develop the more important faculties first and impart the more important knowledge first. But this is not done, either in the home or school. The most important of all knowledge is self-knowledge—to know how to take care of the body, for on it everything depends. Mind, morals, character—all depend on the machinery. The very first thing, then, to learn, is how to keep that machine (which is so "fearfully and wonderfully made") in good running order. Next in importance is to know how best to use the machine—to employ the faculties of mind and body—to get a living and to perform the duties of parent and citizen. This comprehends, in fact, all the essentials of a sound and useful education. Just how far home and popular education have accomplished or failed to accomplish this may be inferred from the stubborn facts all around us. Instead of physical health being the rule, it is the exception; instead of moral rectitude being the rule it is the exception; instead of social sincerity being the rule it is the exception; and the body politic, as well as the body physical, is corrupt. Sickness, suffering, premature death, poverty, prisons, penitentiaries, asylums—these all bear witness either that there is something terribly rotten in nature herself, or that our methods of manufacturing citizens are fearfully defective. Huxley, as quoted above, is right so far as he goes; but we must go further. To probe this festering sore to the bottom we must go from the universities and schools back to the home and home influences; and back of that to pre-natal influences, and back of that again to false foundations. Ignorance is the word here, and it covers a multitude of ills rather than sins. Parents generally are ignorant of the very rudiments of knowledge in these premises. They know little or nothing of the genesis of their species—of the laws of reproduction—of the laws of heredity—how the sins and diseases of the parents are

visited upon the unfortunate offspring "unto the third and fourth generation"—not by Providence, but by outraged nature. They are either ignorant of these evils or know not how to avoid them. The truth is they do not know. They are going it blind, and who can blame them? They have never been taught the most important of all knowledge. They neither know how properly to bring their offspring into the world, nor what to do with them afterwards. But if a mysterious Providence has attended to the whole thing so far, why may not Providence do the rest? That is their reasoning, and it is logical enough. And when the child—through the ignorance of the parents—gets the deadly germs of typhoid or diphtheria into its system, and dies (the cause and result being amply demonstrated by science), that, too, is charged up to Providence, and the parents "resign" themselves to the so-called "dispensation," instead of cleaning up the filth that caused the trouble. So that education, in its true sense, for the future, must not only be a positive process of learning truth, but it must be a negative process of unlearning error, and we have just had an instance of it by way of illustration. To the lover of truth it is simply appalling to see the huge mass of error in the world, in these premises, which must be pulled down before there can be a substantial foundation laid for the great superstructure yet to be reared. A sense of duty impels me to say here again what I have said and written before, and what I have thought since I began to think at all, and that is, that this absurd belief in the minds of the masses that sickness and health are the arbitrary dispensations of a mysterious Providence, has been the cause of more evil in the world, in the shape of sickness, suffering and premature death, than almost any other blighting influence. I could, therefore, in my humble opinion, give my fellows here and elsewhere no more useful and wholesome advice than this: Get rid of that absurd superstition, so disastrous to humanity, just as soon as possible, and study the natural causes of physical ills, that you may, as far as possible, avoid them. And what a strange perversity (no, I will say inconsistency) humanity here manifests. The parent of children will study his dumb animals carefully, and treat them every time on natural, common-sense principles, while the human animal—his own offspring—is not studied at all, and is treated on supernatural instead of natural principles—by irrational instead of common-sense methods. Is this human perversity or is it merely human ignorance? The husband knows a hundred times more about the breeding and proper management of his stock, and the mother knows better how to care for the chickens and ducks than her own offspring. Aye, the bee-keeper will study with great diligence all the ins and outs of queens, and drones, and workers; of breeding and interbreeding; of crossing and intercrossing; of pre-natal influences and post-natal conditions; of genesis and parthenogenesis, till he knows it all "like a book;" but there are some other things about the genesis of a higher order of animal which he knows little, and appears to care less about. The bee-hive is of more interest, if not importance, to him than the human hive. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and bee-keepers are, of course, all wise men.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

So says Alexander Pope. The poet, by common consent, appears to have a license to tell a whole truth, a half truth or no truth at all. This is a half truth. Education, as it is, fails to properly "form" either the "common" or the uncommon mind. Even education as it ought to be could not do it. Nature does a deal of the business, and you cannot "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Yes, but if it happen to be a basswood twig it will always be a basswood, no matter how straight you may make it by bending the crook out of it. And, if it happen to be an oak twig it will be an oak tree, no matter whether it is crooked or straight. Now, there are human sprouts, of basswood, of tag-alder, of swamp-elm and of oak. There are basswood men and men of oak. And while you cannot make an oak tree out of a slippery elm, or an ash out of a birch, you can make the best of each tree, in its place. By proper training and cultivation you can make the tree straight and comely, healthy and strong, fairly free from knots and gnarls, crooks and curls. In like manner you may take the human sprout, and if he be born a basswood, you may make a good basswood out of him by proper training and education. But the soft timber will still be there com-

pared with the oak man. On the other hand, if he be born an oak, you may make either a splendid, stately oak man out of him or you may turn out a stunted and gnarled specimen of little worth. A poor, stunted oak tree might not be half as good and useful as a good basswood. In like manner the basswood man, with little talent or strength of character, is sometimes a better and more useful citizen than the oak man, with talents prostituted, opportunities wasted, and life a failure. I am saying nothing here about the other sex, and for obvious reasons—they are mostly all born daisies, and lilies, and roses; balm of Gileads, cedars and sycamores—beautiful trees, comely, and some of them always fresh, and occasionally green. Of course there is, too, an occasional brier, and thorn, and prickly ash, just to give spice, and variety—and—and—sauce. A deadly-nightshade is exceedingly rare, yet is occasionally there.

But to return: The basswood always remains the basswood, the oak remains the oak, yet either one may be quite perfect in its way, or quite the reverse, depending upon the conditions—the education—in a word the whole environment. It is so with human beings. This, you see, is giving education its due, and nature, also, her due. Neither one can take the place of, or wholly supersede, the other. Poets, philanthropists, philosophers, are born not made. Shakespeare was born a Shakespeare, and Bacon was born Bacon (I don't mean ham). No educational laboratory could elaborate these men—nothing could do it but the laboratory of nature. And our own living Spencer of the present was born a philosopher—the greatest of the nineteenth century, an example, too, of a great and learned man without the aid of college or university. That nature makes the idiot none will deny; and education, so-called, sometimes does the same thing. But no educational process, good or bad, can make a philosopher out of a fool, though you might manage to make a fool of a philosopher. And while there is no educational process, or method of training, of any kind, which could make a Gladstone out of Almedee Chattelle, the right kind of education and training might have made a fairly average, self-supporting citizen out of the Listowel murderer—bad as was the "raw material."* And while nature, and nature alone, can make a Florence Nightingale or a Lucretia Borgia the latter might have been very different under different circumstances.

Vice and crime are not the legitimate fruit of any human faculty or passion; nor are they the result of "innate depravity." This great truth must be recognized as a first step towards sound educational progress. It is high time the "innate depravity" dogma was exploded. The normal function of every physical and mental organ is good. Vice is a perversion of the faculties. It does not follow that because a man has large combativeness and destructiveness he ought, therefore, to fight and kill. The proper function of combativeness is to give energy of character, of destructiveness to give executiveness and to prompt us to destroy without mercy whatever ought to be destroyed—popular errors for example. It does not follow because one has a large endowment of secretiveness and acquisitiveness that he ought to lie and steal, as the proper function of these is industry, frugality, economy, prudence. Nor does it follow that amativeness should make one licentious, as the marriage and domestic relations of life afford legitimate exercise for this and the other domestic faculties. Because a woman has large language and is richly endowed with tongue, it does not follow that she should talk about her neighbors or at her husband. Because a man has large alimentiveness it hardly follows that he should be an epicure or gourmand, or that he should eat all and sundry. Of course man still has the cheerful habit, in a state of nature, of dining off his fellows (not infrequently the missionary); but we (out of a state of nature, and more's the pity in some cases) stop a bit short of that. We simply prey upon, and kill each other both in peace and war, but we draw the line at eating each other.

*Since this was written, through the courtesy of County Crown Attorney John Idington, Q.C., I saw and examined Almedee Chattelle, who is now in Stratford jail under sentence of death for the foul murder of Jessie Keith near Listowel, Ont., in October, 1894. His organization, from a physiological and phrenological standpoint, is a low type throughout—poor quality of brain and fibre. The temperament is bilious-motive, and the cranial conformation very unfavorable, intellect weak, animal propensities strong, with the part of the brain which exercises the moral sentiments deficient. The "raw material" in this case is indeed poor enough, yet a proper system of education and training might have kept him clear of that terrible crime.—A. P.

One of the chief functions of a sound education is to teach the subject how to exercise all his faculties and passions without abusing any of them, and how to evenly exercise them—how to restrain those by nature too strong, and how to cultivate and strengthen those by nature too weak—how, in fact, to attain a balance of function, of mind and body, for this is perfect mental and physical health. Education, as it is, utterly fails to do this.

Throughout the present era, during about nineteen centuries (leaving out the pagans) mental education and moral training have been largely based on an erroneous view of human nature; and this is the chief reason why mental culture and moral training have so signally failed up to date to accomplish their true purposes. Sound education should proceed on the following lines, named in the order of their importance: First, physical development; second, mental cultivation, and third, moral and social training. Of course all should proceed concurrently, and I place mental cultivation before moral and social training simply because the intellectual faculties must open before the principles of ethics and sociology can be comprehended. These include all there is to be developed in man or woman—the religious element being included in the moral and social. But if the bodily and mental faculties of the child are not understood how can they be led out and developed? If false theories concerning the nature, origin, and functions of the faculties are entertained, the methods employed for their development cannot be the best. I contend that in every department education has been proceeding upon assumptions more or less erroneous. Take physical education first. It is neither understood by the people nor taught by the teachers. Of course anatomy, physiology and hygiene are at the present day developed in the hands of the devotees of science; but the masses of the people know little about them and care less. And why should they? Is not sickness sent by Providence? Their spiritual advisers tell them so, and why should they inquire into or question the doings of Providence? Then, again, is it not the doctor's business to cure sickness; that is, Providence permitting? And the only way to find out as to the permit is to let the doctor try his hand. If the patient dies that proves that Providence went against the doctor; if he lives it proves the other thing, and the people are content, and think it all right no matter which way it goes.

Is it likely, then, that the people, entertaining such notions as these, will bother themselves to study the conditions of health and the natural causes of disease? When a belief in Providence is in it sanitary science is out of it, and at a discount. The people will not get much instruction from the doctor, for that is against his business; besides, only a few of the doctors know themselves how to live, or if they do they fail to practise it. Thus it is that physical education—the most important of all—is at a discount all round.

We now come to intellectual education. Here, also, the old metaphysical conceptions of mind prevail; and in so far as they still guide intellectual education it must be defective. The new mental philosophy is fundamentally different from the old; and in this case, as usual, the new and the true is slow in superseding the old and the false. New truths, no matter how obvious, seem destined to go through certain stages of probation before humanity in general will finally accept them. First they are scorned, persecuted and trampled upon. Then, after a while, they are tolerated as heresies ("dangerous" heresies of course). Finally they are embraced as great truths (which, however, "everybody knew before anyway!") and they forthwith become popular. The new science of mind, discovered and developed by Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, Fowler, Mann and others, though still, no doubt, imperfect in detail, is fundamentally and scientifically true; but the world has not yet accepted it. It overturns too many antiquated notions, and fossilized errors, to be readily accepted. It is still a "heresy," more or less "dangerous," and unpopular. Astronomy, too, was "dangerous" at one time. The new doctrine that the earth moved round the sun instead of the sun around the earth was an exceedingly "dangerous" one at the time it was discovered, but it turned out to be true all the same. It is only error that is in danger in the presence of truth. It never seems to occur to these fogies that we can no more extinguish truth than we can the sun. If they have the truth they need fear nothing. If they have error they scent "danger" in the truth. Now, when this new and rational mental science is fully accepted as the basis of education then

will education, mental and moral, accomplish for the world what it has so far failed to accomplish. The educator will then understand the real nature and functions of the several faculties—the natural and proper nourishment for each—and will know how to administer it. He will also see that the modes best suited to one child (or even adult) will not answer for another differently constituted—that as the mind is a plurality of faculties instead of a unit, it is folly to try to do effective teaching on the unit theory—and as one child has a talent for this and another for that, and one this peculiarity of character and another that, the educational treatment and training must be varied and regulated accordingly.

We now come to the moral and social part of education. Here matters are worse if possible. The orthodox doctrine at the bottom of the popular moral and social systems of education has, indeed, been abundantly fruitful of bad results. This precious doctrine is that we are all by nature "utterly depraved," and that "the heart of man" (there is nothing said about woman) "is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." Now, I have seen a good many women and girls, and a few men and boys, who would hardly, I think, fill that bill of indictment—who appeared to have at least a little native and spontaneous goodness in them. There is enough depravity and wickedness in all conscience; nevertheless, that absurd dogma is a libel on humanity. From the time I saw the school-boy divide his dinner with the boy who had none, and the school-girl cry to break her heart when her little brother was punished, I never believed that "total depravity" doctrine. But, then, a great many people do believe it, and act upon it; and it moulds the methods of education, moral and social. What fruits should we expect from a system of moral training built on such a foundation? And that is not all. There is another dogma at the side of that one, still more absurd and worse in its effects, forming another educational corner-stone. It is this, that there exists in this universe a malign influence, or power, or personality, omnipresent and well nigh omnipotent, that is continually operating on the minds of people—minds already "utterly depraved," remember—operating upon them with the express intention and malignant purpose of leading them into all manner of sin and evil! Think of that as a part of the order of things in which man finds himself—the sport and victim not only of the material universe, but of unseen powers? Is it any wonder the race has got no higher than it is on the moral and social plane? Is it surprising that the average man should go for the "game" when he has such a "name"? Why, if these abominable doctrines were true there would be ample justification for all the Chattelles, Birchalls and Borgias that ever mixed the poisonous draught, or drew the assassin's knife!

It will thus be seen that I impeach the very foundations of existing educational systems; and those fundamental errors and superstitions must be destroyed, root and branch, before education will be a success; and before humanity can be a success, morally and socially. And as the education of the child begins with the parent (and morally often ends with the parent) enlightenment and reform must begin there. It would be amusing, were it not so serious a matter, to note the idea parents usually have of education! They imagine that the child's education begins when it begins to go to school, and ends when it leaves school. That is their idea of education! That the little world the child has been in since it opened its eyes has been its perpetual school they have not realized. From its earliest infancy the environment, the parents and those around it, are constantly educating and moulding the child's character for good or ill. Not only are the intellectual faculties rapidly opening up, but the moral and social education is going on. The child fairly absorbs the influences around it, like as it breathes the atmosphere around it; hence both ought to be pure and wholesome. As it grows older, the child is often taught—and effectually taught—deceit, duplicity, dishonesty and untruthfulness, without a word of direct evil precept from the parents or others, who may, indeed, be quite unconscious of what they are doing. The parent practices deceit and the child takes it in. The parent is, directly or indirectly, untruthful or dishonest, and the child catches it as he would the measles. As the children grow older they branch out and learn more tricks and trends. The father may be a "respectable" man—highly

respectable and religious—before the world, but he practices the "tricks of trade," and the dubious arts of the politician and place seeker, and the son imbibes it all. It becomes his first principle of action in life. It is this :

"Get place and wealth : if possible with grace ;
If not, by any means get wealth and place."

Take the opposite picture. The influence of the parent on the child is good and wholesome. The parent not only teaches the right and the true by precept, but by example, which is a thousand times better. There is no deceit, no hypocrisy to be absorbed. The son is taught, not that labor is degrading, but that it is ennobling—not to get money by trickery and fraud but by honest effort and work—that honesty is not merely the best policy, but that it is right in itself ; that the highest manhood consists in uprightness in all things, that

"A king can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that :
But an honest man's aboon his might ;
Gude faith, he canna fa' that.

"What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin-grey, and a' that ?
Gi'e fools their silks and knaves their wine ;
A man's a man for a' that

* * * *

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

* * * *

"The pith o' sense, the pride o' warth,
Are higher ranks than a' that."

These are the sterling principles from auld Scotia's immortal bard to be instilled into the minds of youth ; and then with the proper education and training of all the faculties along natural lines, as the "child is father to the man" the man will be a man.

Mr. McKnight : We have all listened to the paper with a great deal of interest. There is much of good common sense in it, and there is a sprinkling of Allen Pringle over all. No one will attempt to criticize. He is a pretty tough snag to run against anyway. He evidently believes with some of those who enjoy the benefits of our system of education that the college class of students who went in fools came out asses. His idea is the complete development of men and women, physically, mentally and morally. While we must all admit that, we must also admit that no system of scholastic education yet devised can accomplish that entire aim. It is impossible for any school system to educate in that full sense. I am afraid to go farther, but not afraid to go this far, and propose that the thanks of the Association be tendered Mr. Pringle for his very able paper ; but I think it was a mistake that it was not assigned for the evening meeting.

Mr. Myers : I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. As one of the committee in getting up the programme I feel deep regret that it was not brought up at the evening meeting, but the committee as a whole had no idea of the nature of the paper.

Mr. Darling : I was very much pleased with the paper, and I feel that in Mr. Pringle's hands it was ably dealt with. I don't know that we have another man so well qualified to deal with a question of that description as he is. But I very much regret certain phrases. We here are supposed to be brother bee-keepers, and our doors should be shut to political and religious discussion. Now, there were several things in that paper which trod on the corns of the vast majority here to day. I think I would be untrue to myself and the views that I hold if I did not say something in protest. I merely wish to offer my objections to these phrases. Outside of that it could not be better.

Mr. Pettit : I fully endorse all that has been said by Mr. Darling. We are a Christian community, and we believe in God, and I cannot sit and listen to a paper that ignores God without expressing my disapproval.

Mr. GEMMELL: I understood that the educational entertainment was to be educational in regard to honey, not educational in the broad sense of the word. That is why the paper was excluded from the evening entertainment. It was not done intentionally.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE: I have heard Mr. Pringle's address with mingled pleasure and pain, just as I have heard Ingersoll's lectures with mingled pleasure and pain. Ingersoll always gets a great amount of truth into his lectures, and also a fund of another character. I wish Mr. Pringle had repeated his declinature a second time, because I think he could not do justice to his own convictions without going across the feelings of a large majority of those present. I am as firm a believer in the reign of law as Mr. Pringle, as firm a believer in nature; but in my creed there is no conflict between nature and Providence. I respect and love Mr. Pringle, and he and I have often had some very hot controversies, and I don't think it has broken the friendship between us. I have a large amount of charity for those that are known as agnostics. I think that skepticism is largely the outgrowth of false teaching in the past. I think there is a large amount of misunderstanding abroad, and especially is there a misunderstanding with reference to the old creeds of the past, with which Mr. Pringle fell foul—old creeds that are no longer held by the masses of the Christian people. But it is a very hard thing to get them modified and revised. So far as Mr. Pettit's criticism is concerned, I think it is too strong. Our friends who hold the views of Mr. Pringle do not assert that there is no God, but simply that they do not know. They do not deny and they do not affirm. There was far more in the paper that I agree with than there is that I differ from. The great Christian world does not believe in the doctrine of total depravity and some others of the doctrines of the past. But they are embalmed in creeds that it is almost impossible to modify, and so we have them as relics of the past.

The vote of thanks was put and carried.

Mr. PRINGLE: I thank you for the vote. I am not responsible if the paper has been presented at a regular session instead of the public meeting. I expected it would be read at the night meeting. And if I am asked to write a paper on education must I not do it in an honest sense? I was careful, as I thought, not to write anything that would offend any man, no matter what his belief. It is a mistake to say that my paper "ignores God." I endeavored to keep clear of all offence.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The result is given on page 4.

After the election of officers, Mr. ALLEN PRINGLE, finding that there was another member from his district present, proffered his resignation, giving as his reason that the Association had not done fairly in dropping an old and worthy member like Mr. McKnight from the board.

After considerable discussion, in which many kind things were said of Mr. McKnight, the meeting declined to take any action, Mr. Pringle being regarded as still the choice of the Association upon the board for his district.

On motion of Messrs. Holtermann and McEvoy, Brantford was recommended as the next place of meeting.

Mr. HALL, the new President, was at this point introduced to the chair. He said: I don't know how you think I have behaved. I think you have forgotten what you have been doing, or you would not have invited me to preside over such an assembly. I consent to do so on the premises that you behave, which, no doubt, you will do, and I thank you all for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The appointment of delegates, etc., and the selection of premiums for members here followed.

COMMITTEES.

Executive.—The President, Vice-President and Secretary.

On Pure Honey Legislation.—Mr. S. T. Petitt, Mr. J. K. Darling, Mr. Jas. E. Frith.

To ask the Provincial Government for an increased grant.—Mr. A. Picket and Mr. R. F. Holtermann.

To Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.—(To assist to revise prize list, etc.) Mr. R. F. Holtermann.

To Western Fair Association of London—(To assist to revise prize list, etc.) Mr. R. H. Smith.

To revise stenographer's report of annual meeting.—Mr. Allen Pringle, President J. B. Hall, Vice-President J. K. Darling, and Secretary W. Couse.

To arrange programme for annual meeting.—The Executive.

Foul Brood Inspectors: Wm. McEvoy, Inspector, and F. A. Gemmell, Sub-inspector.

The *Canadian Bee Journal* was decided on as to be given as a premium to members of the Association.

At the subsequent meeting of the Directors two hundred dollars were voted to be distributed among the affiliated societies, twenty dollars to be the maximum to any one society.

The usual grants of $25 and $10 were made to Industrial and Western Exhibitions respectively.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Wednesday evening session was held in the assembly room of the Stratford Collegiate Institute.

Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, occupied the chair, and after some introductory remarks called upon Mr. McKnight of Owen Sound.

THE QUEEN BEE.

Mr. McKnight said: I am sure I echo the sentiments of the bee-keepers of the Province of Ontario, when I say that they very highly appreciate the kindness and good will which the people of Stratford have manifested since we came here. The fact that they have provided for their visitors an entertainment such as we are getting, speaks very highly for their generosity and good sense. I do not know how it has come about the people of Stratford have been so kind as to provide this entertainment; perhaps it is because you have a citizen here who is a very zealous bee-keeper himself, I mean Mr. Gemmell. I have not the slightest doubt that all we have received is largely due to the efforts of that gentleman and the other bee-keepers here. I don't know what I am expected to say or what I ought to say; one thing is certain I won't say much. I suppose a good many of those present are not bee-keepers and do not know very much about bees except that they have a sting. They are all certain of that. I have thought it would be well to tell you a few things about bees not generally known. The queen bee is not a sovereign. A better appellation would be "mother" bee. She exercises no control over her people. The hive is not a monarchy. It's a commonwealth, a republic, governed by the people and for the people. It is extremely democratic. None but workers are permitted any voice in the management or control of the colony. The queen bee is the mother of the whole family; yet she does not perform all the functions of maternity. She takes no part in the care of her offspring. The business of the queen bee is to reproduce her kind. Her life work is to deposit eggs, and it is simply astonishing what she can do in that direction. The queen bee may deposit 2,000 eggs a day and keep it up for months. She can produce three times her own weight in eggs in a day and keep it up for months, which is something marvellous in animated nature. How

rich the food must be that is administered to her to enable her to sustain this drain upon her vitality. You had a very large meeting of the dairymen of the province recently, and one of the questions discussed was the economical feeding of stock. It occurred to me that dairymen and stockmen might take a leaf out of the history of the queen bee and apply it to some purpose in discovering rations for a cow that would enable her to give three times her own weight in milk in a day and keep it up. It would be no more surprising than the fact that the queen bee can do it. Is it not possible that agricultural chemists may yet discover a ration, from testing the nourishment of the queen bee bearing on the subject? Would not it be a blessing to those who feed turkeys if that could be done? Wouldn't it better than stuffing them with peas ten months before they are to be killed. Bees rank first among the social insects. And they are extremely exclusive. They are not neighborly. They are not like dogs that occasionally foregather. They make visits to their neighbors only as the Highland clans used to do, for the purpose of raiding and carrying away the property of somebody else. They are not good natured; but they have one trait in common with ourselves—they are best natured when their stomachs are full. The male bee has no father and no sting; the female has both. Three kinds of bees are produced from two kinds of eggs. An egg that will produce a queen bee whose life span is about four years will also produce a worker bee whose life span is only about two months. The queen determines the sex of the bees. The transformation of an egg that would produce a worker into one that would produce a queen is carried out by the food administered to the larva and the accommodation afforded. It is known that people engaged in the industry are looked upon as cranks. People cannot understand why men of ordinary intelligence should consume so much time in the apparently frivolous work of the apiary attending to these pesky creatures. Some specialists in stock raising feel big in proportion to the size of the stock that they raise, and we are apt to feel lower than we ought to feel, but I believe that our work is just as important as and far more interesting than raising Percherons. It has all the dignity of age. There was honey before butter and beeswax before cheese. The bees were buzzing around Adam, but I never yet learned that Noah had any Polled Angus, Durhams, or Percherons with him in the ark.

Mr. Holtermann, then gave an entertaining talk, illustrating by views thrown from a lantern, the structure and habits of bees.

THE VALUE OF SKILL.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

In the eating of honey it is well to know when one has had enough, and the audience which has gathered here to give a welcome to the Bee-keepers' Association would be getting a little too much if we were to tax your patience at any great length. It must be a very great pleasure in the members of the Association to be welcomed by such a large gathering on such a stormy night, and we may certainly congratulate the Association upon the interest taken in its work. Those of us who came from a distance must also congratulate the city of Stratford, on the splendid school building in which we are now assembled.

Various meetings of associations connected with agriculture have been held of late in different parts of the province, and in most instances the halls have been too small to accommodate the gatherings. This means that the people from one end of the province to the other are becoming more and more interested in the questions bearing on agriculture or any of its branches. The people of this province, not simply the people of rural districts, but the people in our towns and villages, the people in the professions, the people in the universities, are becoming convinced that after all agriculture in its various departments lies at the foundation of the prosperity of this country. And whatever affects the farming industry, whatever affects the live stock industry, whatever affects the poultry industry, or whatever affects the bee industry, must have a material effect upon the pros-

perity of the whole country. As these callings improve so must all others improve. We have only to take a glance at the map to be convinced that this province possesses special advantages in connection with the various departments of agriculture. We have a situation and a soil adapted to agriculture more than to any other pursuit. So that these associations deserve the encouragement of all classes, of governments and of citizens. The question was proposed a short time ago. If a carpenter at work drops a nail, can he afford to stoop down and pick it up? *The Iron Age*, has figured out this question to a nicety, and its conclusion is that while the carpenter was stooping down to pick up the nail he was wasting time that was worth all the way from five to ten nails. That proves that the skill of the carpenter has advanced in value or the value of the nail has decreased. The manufactured article has become very cheap in comparison with the skilled labor of the man. We find all over the province complaint that everything has become so cheap that we can hardly make a living. Prices are going down and along with this the value of skill is on the increase. And why? The point I want to make is that skill at the present day is a very valuable commodity. And it is becoming day by day more valuable. And these lines of work are becoming more important and are paying better just as they are becoming more skilful. Take a tweed suit. It weighs only a few pounds. We will say that it weighs 5lb, and that the raw material in it was worth not more than a dollar. Why did it cost between $20 and $30? Because from the beginning of the production of the wool until it was turned out by a skilful tailor, skill was applied all along the line. There was skill in connection with the wool growing, skill in handling it, skill in designing the pattern, etc., etc. Suppose the wool in the first place had been carelessly produced, the sheep had not been properly cared for, the wool had not been properly treated in the mill, the designer had been careless or the cutter careless, we would have found the suit hanging in front of a cheap store and $2 or $3 ticketed on it. In that connection skill means increased returns. Apply that to agriculture. Is it not a fact that the more skill we put into our work the more successful we are likely to be. Here is a bushel of wheat. Instead of being worth a dollar or $1.25 it has come down to 45 cts. or 50 cts. Why? One reason is that the production of wheat does not require much skill. We can produce wheat in some parts of this province equal to the best in North America; but we can go down to South America, to Australia, to India or to Siberia, and find people who have not very much education, or skill, or training, living on cheap land and working for a mere pittance, and they are producing wheat and bringing it into competition with our product. The result is that all over the world these great areas have been opening up and unskilled, cheap labor has been producing enormous quantities of wheat. Take mutton or beef. Ontario is celebrated for its mutton and beef; yet these two articles are low in price. Why? Out west where land is cheap they have established great ranches. So in Australia and South America. It doesn't require very much skill to produce ranch beef or mutton, and the production is so great that the price is kept low. But take the production of a pound of butter or a pound of cheese. You wouldn't expect a Siberian, or a South American or a native of Africa or India to be skilful to produce butter or cheese as we turn it out. It means the cultivation of the soil, the growing of crops, the keeping of first-class dairy stocks, the feeding of that stock, the handling of the milk and the making of that into butter and cheese. Therefore butter and cheese rest upon a higher level than meat and wheat. And as we go up in the scale we find fewer and fewer coming into competition. When we come into the old world with our dairy products we come in contact with the labor of France, Germany, Denmark, Holland and Sweden, countries in which instruction in agriculture has been imparted and the greatest encouragement has been given to the various departments of dairying.

We come to bee-keeping. Does it not require some skill to produce a pound of honey? We have had it demonstrated that it is not so simple after all, but that the habits, the peculiarities and the lives of the bees call for a certain amount of skill. What is the difference bettween a pound of first-class butter and a pound of poor butter? One has cost as much labor as the other. It took just as much soil to produce the food, and just as much food to produce the milk, and just as much milk to produce the butter and just as much labor. Yet there will be a difference of 5 cts. to 15 cts. a pound. If the

material is the same and the labor is the same, where's the difference? In the skill that was brought to bear on the one more than the other. So in regard to honey. Two men can produce two kinds of honey, superior and inferior, and the difference is accounted for to a large extent by the fact that one man is more skilful than the other.

The time was in Ontario when it did not make much difference what the farmer sold, but it makes a great deal of difference to-day. In regard to too many farmers, it can be said that their land has run out. Already we can see evidence of the land giving out to a very great extent. This land as our ancestors started with it was exceedingly rich, and it didn't make much difference to them whether they sold wheat, mutton or honey. Everything that brought money went from the farm. But to-day it is a matter of extreme importance as to the nature of the products that go from the farm. Here is a load of wheat. It represents so much of the soil. If the farmer had turned it into butter or cheese he would have left a large portion of it on the farm. So that it is a matter of great importance that we send out as large a quantity as possible of those articles that take the least away from the soil. Butter takes practically nothing from the farm and those who go into dairy farming find that the old land grows rich again. And so in regard to the cheese industry. But when we come to the production of honey we strike something on a still higher plain. There is very little that comes from the soil. Nature produces the large portion of the material and the bee goes to the stores which nature supplies. Of course the best beemen grow suitable crops; but not merely for honey. The honey is a bonus. Further, the keeping of bees is a great help in connection with the growing of fruit, and all the facts adduced go to show that bee-keeping is of great importance and should be encouraged. It adds to the wealth of the country and takes practically nothing from it. Every move that the bee makes in collecting honey and storing, increases the wealth of the country without taking anything from it. This is something in which skill tells, and as we bring skill to bear on agriculture, as we begin to develop a skilful agriculture—or scientific farming, which is just the same thing—as we apply this skill or this science to agriculture in its various forms, as the growing of crops and the feeding of them, the handling of stock, the production of milk, butter, cheese and honey become more skilful, we will find that the men concerned will begin to appreciate their situation a little more, to feel their own importance, to take greater interest in their work and to feel that their work is on a higher level; that after all the practice of bee-keeping, stock-keeping and dairying is of quite as much importance and is quite as respectable as work in connection with the manufactures or any of the professions. And why not? Why should it be generally considered that because a man is in one of the professions he occupies a higher place than a man connected with agriculture?

Here and there you will find a man who is not engaged in his work merely for the money that is in it. He is asking this question, "Why is this so? What is the reason for it all? He is constantly storing up in his mind the science in connection with the work. He is getting the knowledge of the *why* as well as of the *how*. He is working in the light, and he is beginning to take a deep interest in his work. As years go on he appears to be a leader. He is looked up to for information. He comes to be looked upon as an authority, and not only does he make progress mentally, but socially and financially as well. And just as we shall build up men of this kind, and as they raise themselves and their neighbors, we shall find that the agriculture of this province will advance and take its stand side by side with the best agriculture of Europe, and it will be found that the well-trained, clear-thinking and educated agriculturist of this country will be among the leaders of the country, as they should be.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, a vote of thanks was tendered all those who had taken part in the evening's entertainment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Darling's paper, "Some Difficulties." Mr. Darling enumerated some of the difficulties as follows:

"A member had said that he could winter 100 colonies as successfully as 100 sheep. How? Will the bee master tell us how to make bees keep at home in the spring? How to make them be kind to their mothers? How to prevent spring dwindlings and desertions? How to get the lazy bees to work? How to get them to work in the upper stories and how to get them to work at once?"

Mr. HOLTERMANN: I am always careful to put the supers on before the bees get anything like the swarming impulse. If they get a strong impulse we can put as many supers in as we like and they will not answer. A good many people complain that their bees will not work in supers, when the reason is that there is not sufficient inducement in the shape of honey to bring them up. I have had no experience of swarming in the super; but there is no doubt that a good deal depends upon the strain of bees.

Mr. NEWTON, Woodstock: I have seen several cases where the bright bees would not go up as readily as the dark bees.

Mr. SHERRINGTON: I had no trouble except with one colony. They wouldn't go up. I pinched the head off the queen and put in a virgin queen, and the next day or the day after they went up. The other colonies were all doing well at the same time.

Mr. NEWTON: I had intended raising some nice queens. I wintered the stock successfully, and they came through in the spring booming. I used both the comb super and the extractor super, but they filled up below and swarmed. They did nothing after that, and I had to feed them all winter.

A MEMBER: What kind of bees?

Mr. NEWTON: They were these five banded bees.

Mr. BROWN: My experience is that when there is a good honey flow the bees will go up.

Mr. MCKNIGHT: There has been too much breeding for color. This five banded stock has been bred pretty much out of the Cyprians.

Mr. WALTON: Our hives are big and our swarms just as big. In regard to extra supers, we have no difficulty in getting our bees up. We take a comb or two from below and we have the bees up at once. If the bees are in right condition they should go up. I think it is possible that Mr. Sherrington's bees would have gone up themselves even if he didn't pinch the head off the queen.

Mr. NEWTON: In my case, after I pinched the head off the queen I got a new stock and they went up.

Mr. PETTIT: With regard to wintering bees as successfully as any other stock, I have said it repeatedly, and I say it now, that we can winter bees as successfully as any other stock. I have proven it by fifteen years' experience. I won't attempt to tell you how to do it. It would take all the time we have this forenoon to go over the ground. But I wish to make this point: that bees can be wintered as successfully as any other stock on the farm.

Mr. WALTON: I have maintained in our neighborhood, and I am glad there are others with me, that we can winter bees as successfully as we can other stock. With regard to Mr. Darling's failure there must be some kink, and what we want to do to-day is to get at that kink. If there are two stocks sitting side by side, and one doing nothing and the other bringing in a good supply, I maintain the difference is in the queen.

Mr. HALL: In other words, the strain of bees.

Mr. WALTON: Since we have got our queens of a more uniform grade, our colonies are more equal in their work.

Mr. FRITH: It has never been proven to my satisfaction that the fault all lies with the queen. A large proportion of it lies with the drone.

Mr. HALL: Every member of this Association would give you ten thousand votes of thanks if you could tell us how to control the qualities, good or bad, of the drone.

Mr. PRINGLE: To ignore the drone is to ignore the laws of nature.

Mr. HALL: Yes; but we can't regulate him.

Mr. McEVOY: Admitting that it is in the queen, we can regulate it. I begin to winter my bees in July. That is the time to see that every colony is in good condition, and that is the easiest time to see that every colony has a right queen. If you put your bees in winter quarters with a poor queen you bring them out in poor condition, and they are comparatively a failure next year. Your stores must be right. The bees do not always have stores sufficient. Now we have a right queen and right stores, and we will have a full colony. The proper time to put in the cellar is just before the first freeze.

Mr. MYERS: Suppose there was a hard frost in October, would you put them in then?

Mr. PETTIT: Oh, no. Your cellar should be so constructed that you can keep the temperature pretty nearly even, and so that you can regulate the drafts. If you have windy weather you must be able to control the drafts. You want then to close the ventilators, and when the weather changes, open them again. It will make trouble; but if you are not prepared to take trouble don't go into bee-keeping. What is the right temperature? It depends more or less on how the hives are fixed. If covered with a cushion it should be lower, say down to 45° or 42°; if not covered with a cushion it should be higher. The ventilation should come from the bottom. I most generally use chaff for packing, two or three inches thick. When the top of the hive is warm it keeps the bees warm inside, and prevents moisture on the top. It prevents the condensation of moisture from the breath of the bees. You want to have the hive well ventilated from the bottom. I wouldn't take the bottom board away. My experience is that they do not winter as well. But the bottom board should be raised both before and behind. Behind it should be about three inches higher than in front. The air comes in at the entrance, rises up through and around the bees and passes out at the highest opening. Thus the bees get the ventilation they have need of without moving. If you do not prepare your hive in some way to ensure automatic ventilation the bees will not be contented. They will set up a fanning with their wings, and this fanning wears out the bees, and when they come out in the spring they come out old bees, not old in age, but old in the sense of being worried out. But if the temperature is right and the ventilation is right, then they come out right.

In answer to a question, Mr. Pettit said that in his depository everything was as still as death. He continued: Why do I want the cellar below 45°? I want it about 40°, 41° or 42°, for the reason that the difference between the temperature surrounding the hive and the temperature of the bees is such as to cause a current of air to circulate. If the two temperatures are nearly the same this automatic circulation will not go on, and then the bees are contented and happy. I would almost go so far as to say that they hibernate. When spring comes the consumption of honey is very light indeed. If your bees are not kept quiet that way and comfortable, the constant fanning disturbs them, and they eat more than they should. They feel the necessity of eating to keep up the strength of their system. And it is not only the loss of the stores, but when disturbed from any cause they commence to feed the queen.

In answer to a question, Mr. Pettit said: Seventeen inches is the width of my entrance. My combs run with their ends toward the entrance, so that the entrance is open in front of every comb all the way across. I wouldn't have it any other way.

Mr. DARLING: I have used oilcloth and common cotton as covering, and I have found, if I had put the cotton on before the hives were filled, portions of it in the comb. But I have taken a piece of ten cent cotton and brushed it over with linseed oil mixed with a little yellow ochre, and that I have used for ten years and there is not a hole in it.

Mr. Edward Dickenson: I winter my bees much as Mr. Pettit does; but there are some points of difference. I like to put them in the cellar with as little trouble as possible. I leave the covers on, but I elevate them—I mean the wooden cover of the hive outside. My experience is that there is no trouble in wintering. If there is I attribute it to the colony not being in the right condition in the fall. I elevate the bottom board at the back. I wintered 90 last year with 3 or 4 of a loss. The year before I put in 70 and brought out 70. The bottom board is elevated one inch, which amounts to the same as Mr. Pettit's.

Mr. Pettit: One inch of elevation is not the same as three.

Mr. Dickenson: Of course. Does Mr. Pettit tier up, and how does he manage it on top of the cushion?

Mr. Pettit: Oh, yes.

Mr. Pringle: At what temperature do you keep your cellar?

Mr. Dickenson: As near 44° as I can get it. I am not particular if it is 45° or 42°. It is impossible to keep it that towards spring.

Mr. Myers wanted to know how the hot air got down from the top in Mr. Pettit's hive so as to pass out at the bottom.

Mr. Pettit: The air rises and passes around the cluster, and the cold air crowds in; as the hot air passes the bees it cools a little, and as it cools it drops a little, and so the work goes on.

Mr. Newton: Does Mr. Dickenson use a gable roof or a flat roof?

Mr. Dickenson: I don't use a gable roof. What does Mr. Pettit use on top of the cushions in tiering up?

Mr. Pettit: I put the cushion on the sealed top and set the next hive on top of that. In setting the hive on top, if you don't take care the cushion will crush the comb out of shape. The bottom board is made with a projection of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and these projections make the bottom board set on the rim of the hive below. The number of colonies you take out is no criterion of your success in wintering. It is the condition in which they come out. I take my bees out as they went in.

Mr. Darling: I feel I am well repaid for asking these questions; but I do not understand how the cold air in Mr. Pettit's hive rises on one occasion and lowers on another. The practice is right, but the theory is wrong. It is the carbonic acid gas given off by the animal bodies which makes the air go down.

Mr. Walton: The use of propolis cloth may do well enough for inside wintering, but not for outside.

Mr. Pringle: It will do for outside wintering or inside, if the other conditions are right.

Mr. Holtermann: This year our bees are wintering on Mr. Pettit's principle. In regard to outside wintering, we have this year ten colonies wintering outside. They have an inch thick of paper on the top.

Mr. R. H. Smith: How high does Mr. Pettit tier his colonies?

Mr. Pettit: I tier as high as the cellar will allow, which means four hives. There's a difference made sometimes. Those in the most perfect condition as a rule are in the top, and as a rule there is a grade clean down, and if anything at all is wrong I find it is in the bottom row. There is a difference in the cloth cover as the bees cover it, and a fresh cloth. The bees become dissatisfied with a fresh cloth. They nibble at it and pick at it, and it troubles them all winter. But put the cloth on that they are used to, as they have made it themselves, and the bees are satisfied and don't worry.

Mr. Newton: My experience is that new sheets are not good in outdoor wintering. Enough packing on the top is what we want. With regard to outdoor wintering I don't approve of the propolis cloth in winter. I prefer the board hermetically sealed. My

bees are packed in separate cases with about four inches of forest leaves. I find that the board allows the bees a free passage above, which the propolis quilt does not. I have found that bees winter better with the board than with the quilt.

Mr. McEvoy: If you let the entrance to the hive choke up then use the cloth. If you do not it does not matter so much.

Mr. Myers: As to the bees eating the quilt, if the quilt is put on in the summer when the bees are busy, they will very seldom touch it.

Mr. Hall: I agree with Mr. Pettit, except that in the case of my bees, none of them go in with cloths. Some have half-inch boards, others quarter-inch, others $2\frac{1}{4}$-inch, all sealed tight. I have raised mine up at the front, and at the back too, and I can't see any difference. Last year we put half our bees out, and they began to swarm on the 10th of May. In regard to piling I am not particular as to front or rear elevation. Sometimes I have used a clean cotton quilt with cushion on top; at others the propolised quilt; other times, nothing but the wooden covers. Others I sealed. I find that if you leave plenty of material on top so as to prevent the condensation of the moisture and leave ventilation for the bees, and see that the entrance is not clogged up, they will come out all right.

Mr. Newton: These boards are not really tight. The moisture will pass through a three-eighths' board, and you can't make them tight. Let a heavy fall of snow come and block up the hives. If the snow is kept cleaned away it doesn't make any difference if the boards are glued down tight. But if you don't look after the snow, and the board is glued down tight, the hives will suffer.

Mr. Pringle: Just as sure as you cover them hermetically on top and do not look after them they will suffer. If I had a hive that was fast on the top, as soon as a snow-storm came I would free it in front. Do not make the mistake of leaving hives that are hermetically sealed, covered with snow.

Mr. Hall: I can endorse that. I had some bees covered up that I could not attend to, and when I got to them they were not worth the empty hives.

Mr. Pettit: I am not exactly pleased with the impression left by the chairman that you can be a little careless in wintering. Success in all departments of life depends upon having all the conditions right. Bee-keepers as a rule do not winter with perfect success, and the reason is that the conditions are not all right. I do not say that my conditions are perfect. I do not want you to take it that I am telling you there is no better way. Bees may do well wintered in various ways. Still there is a right way of doing it.

A Member: Do you lay your cushions right on your frames?

Mr. Pettit: I lay my cushions on top of the frames, and if I had a frame more than nine inches deep I would most certainly have passages through to the top; but with a frame of only nine inches this is not necessary.

W. W. Pegg: In chaff hives would you put the cushions on top in wintering out of doors?

Mr. Pettit: Yes, I would use cushions, chaff or forest leaves to conserve the heat

Mr. Pegg: Do you provide passageways over the frames in wintering out of doors?

Mr. Pettit: I always provide passageways over the frames or through the combs in outdoor wintering. If the frames are not more than ten inches deep, passageways over the frames will do. But in deeper frames I bore two holes a little above the centres of the combs. For this purpose I make a gauge to place on this side of the hives and with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch bit I bore two holes. With this gauge the holes will be made exactly in the same positions in all the different hives. Then with a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch iron rod with a short crank on one end

and the other end brought to a square, sharp point and kept hot in a pail of water at about 120°, I pierce the combs. Turn the crank pretty lively and the holes are made easily and quickly. I use a gauge to make sure that the instrument goes squarely through the hive, and consequently in the same holes or place every fall. Close the holes in the hive with suitable wooden plugs. Let them project a little to facilitate removal next fall.

Mr. Dickenson: I use the "queen excluder." It gives the passage over the tops of the frames and is the easiest way.

Mr. Pettit has furnished the following as supplementary to what he said in the preceding discussion on wintering, as owing to indisposition he could not, he says, do justice to the subject in the extempore discussion:

First it is of much importance that the cellar be right. I prefer a cellar so nearly all under ground as to be as nearly as possible beyond the influence of severe weather; with ventilators under control so as to regulate the temperature according to the weather. So much for the cellar. Winter preparations should begin in July; for July is a good time to supply good queens and fresh blood, and also to have combs filled and capped for winter use. The bees are placed in the cellar when the chances of a cleansing flight seem to be past—in Ontario generally from the 10th to the 20th November. Hives should be placed on stands about 15 inches high with back end of hive raised up 3 inches higher than the front; then pry up the back end of the hive from the bottom board three-eighths of an inch and block up with bits of earth. Leave entrance open full width. I use heavy white duck for quilts. For winter use, they should be well covered with propolis and sealed down. My frames are only nine inches deep so there is no need of winter passages over them. Each hive is covered with a good warm cushion. In stacking up the hives, lay a piece of lath across the top of the front end of each hive to keep the proper pitch to the hives as they are piled up. Now your hives are in the cellar and doors closed and windows and ventilators so arranged that no ray of light enters the cellar. Now gauge the ventilators so the mercury will stand at about 40° to 42° as near as you can.

I may here state that there is no doubt in my mind that in Canada more bees perish from the effects, directly or indirectly, of foul air than from all other causes put together.

In order to overcome trouble from that cause my bees are prepared as above described. When bees feel uncomfortable from foul air they fan with their wings to drive it out of the hive, and they move about, and generally this uneasiness will cause them to feed the queen, and brood rearing will likely begin. Now all this activity, be it more or less, wears out your bees, causes them to eat too much and thus their bowels become clogged. Now then if these bees should pull through many will be in a wretched, dysenteric condition, the vitality of the queen is injured, food wasted, and the bees will be of very little use to anyone. Now let us look into the reason why my bees winter so near to perfection. Have the cellar say at about 40°, not lower. As we all know, the air in the hives is warmed up by the heat the bees generate; and as warm air is lighter than cold air it rises and seeks an exit at the highest opening and cold air takes its place. In other words the greater specific gravity of the cold air causes it to push in at the lowest opening and crowds the warm air up, through and around the bees, and as it leaves the cluster it is pushed to the back end of the hive, where it cools slightly and falls down and is pushed out at the highest opening.

Please note this point: The difference of temperature between about 40° and the temperature of the cluster, and consequent difference of specific gravity between cellar air and hive air, causes the automatic ventilation to operate more perfectly than a higher temperature would do.

Another point: In severe weather, where no artificial heat is employed, the purity of the cellar air can be better maintained at 40° than at 45°, the orthodox figures. Still another point, and I ask you to make a note of it: As the temperature rises the air becomes thirsty, and as it gently moves through the hives it licks up the moisture thrown

off by the bees. When in winter quarters as I have described, the bees seem to be perfectly comfortable, with nothing to worry about and nothing to do but just sleep and be happy, and they do not seem to care if summer never comes again. But when the bleak winter is past and April sunshine and showers again gladden the earth they come forth clean, young, healthy and vigorous, and are thus ready and willing to take the very first flow that comes.

Mr. Frith : With reference to the experiments that are being carried on. The pioneers in bee-keeping have spent thousands of dollars in experimenting and endeavoring to determine the conditions required by nature. You must fulfil the laws of nature, and whether you do it scientifically or inadvertently you must do it. It is only when you satisfy the laws of nature that you are successful. We have machinery that is laid at the disposal of this Association, and if we put our questions and difficulties in proper shape and submit them to the experimental bee department at the farm, it will save us a very great deal of trouble. We have heard from the professor experiments which it would have been impossible for us as individuals to accomplish. If we submit our questions they will deal with them from a scientific standpoint. The machinery is now at our disposal, and we ought to take advantage of it. It should be the object of this Association to devise means of saving expenses to its members, and at a very small expense to each one these experiments can be carried on at Ottawa. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration which a good many of us don't understand.

Mr. Pringle : The gist of the whole thing is this : If we would study a few simple laws and know them, they are better than a thousand theories and experiments, for experiments unless properly interpreted in relation to law are worth nothing. I recommend the individual bee-keeper to put his own mental machinery in motion and give the subject a little thought, and many a time he can master the first principles without any help at all. Let us master a few simple laws of nature and then we can interpret the experiments properly.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling in the afternoon the following report was presented :

REPORT OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

There are twelve societies in affiliation, the most of which had their reports in in due time and have properly accounted for the spending of their grant from the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. But in a few cases there have been small errors in expending their grants not in accordance with the by-laws, which it is hoped will be taken notice of by the secretaries and officers of affiliated societies present.

The societies report a total number of 174 members, 75 of these being members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

The total number of colonies reported in spring are 3,801, and in fall 4,853, there being an increase of about 27 per cent., and amount of honey produced being 22,701 lb. of comb, and 69,664 lb. of extracted, or an average of about 6 lb. of comb and 18 lb. of extracted per colony, which is considerably under the average production.

There are a few societies that have not reported as fully as desired, and also their reports have been later coming in than the time set by by-law.

W. Couse, Secretary.

SCORE CARD.

Moved by R. F. HOLTERMANN, and seconded by R. H. SMITH, that in view of the unsatisfactory method of judging honey at exhibitions be it resolved, that we recommend the following score card for judging the quality of honey:

Name of Exhibition.....
Place.....

SCORE CARD FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

Kind.....Granulated, Liquid.

Extracted honey will be judged on the following points, the figures set opposite indicating the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100:

Flavor	35
Body	35
Color	25
Finish	5
Total	100

.....Exhibitor
No.....

Flavor	
Body	
Color	
Finish	
Total	

Name of Exhibition.....
Place.....

SCORE CARD FOR COMB HONEY.

Kind.....

Comb honey will be judged on the following points, the figure set opposite indicating the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100; for defects deduct from the perfect:

Flavor	30
Sealed cells	10
Freedom from pop holes	10
Absence of travel stain or propolis on wood or comb	10
Evenness of color of honey	10
Evenness of comb (drone or brood)	10
Pollen in the sections	10
Neatness of crating	5
Style of section	5
Total	100

..... Exhibitor
No.....

Flavor	
Sealed cells	
Freedom from pop holes	
Absence of travel stain or propolis on wood or comb.	
Evenness of color of honey	
Evenness of comb (drone or brood)	
Pollen in the sections	
Neatness of crating	
Style of section	
Total	

Be it furthermore resolved that this Association recommends that where display is mentioned as well as quality, display and quality count equal, display count a maximum of 100 divided as follows :

Magnitude	35
Originality	15
Neatness and artistic design	50
Total	100

That in sections where quality of honey is not considered, artists be secured as judges.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretaries of the leading exhibitions in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. McEvoy : I wouldn't want to work according to this card, which gives 40 for flavor, 30 for body and 25 for color. Get color and body and the flavor will take care of itself.

Mr. McKnight : No standard of merit that could be formulated would be satisfactory to all concerned, and I question very much if the scheme proposed is an improvement to any extent on the old system. There was a good deal of confusion as to what certain things meant before, and it depended on the view the judges took for the time being, and there will be a diversity of opinion in the future as in the past. I think it was Mr. Deadman who wrote to the *Bee Journal* recommending an entire revision of the list.

Mr. McEvoy : Yes, and it was a good one.

Mr. McKnight : That is a question. It was said that it was impossible for a judge to interpret the word "display" in any other way than one. But if it was put, so much for the best display of the best 50 lb. of extracted honey, instead of merely, so much for the best display, no stickler could have any two opinions in the matter. And I don't know how any judges could have two opinions, taking our old prize list. Everyone knows that there was $50 for display alone, irrespective of quality. And that was the best money ever expended in connection with our show. It converted it from a helter-skelter display to a nice, respectable, artistic display. Every award previous to that list should have been on quality alone. I don't see how this proposed scheme is going to remove any trouble.

Mr. Deadman : My article in the *Bee Journal* advocated judging separately for display and quality. That has nothing to do with Mr. Holtermann's proposal. Mr. Holtermann arranges a mark for quality, and that should help in the judging. And let there be a separate prize for display. No one could tell at the exhibition last year whether the prize was for display or for quality.

Mr. Walton : I see much reason for a score card. I see more reason for having good judges. Many who make honey cannot judge honey.

Mr. McKnight: Why have they not assigned any place to aroma?

Mr. Holtermann: Flavor and aroma are the same.

Mr. McKnight: Smell a rose and you have the aroma. Chew the petals and you have the flavor. It is the aroma that tells the flower from which it is collected.

Mr. Frith: How can you tell by the aroma whether it comes from glucose, honey sugar, or the like?

Mr. Holtermann announced that on the card flavor and body had been rated equal, and on motion the card was adopted and recommended to the use of the various societies.

The report of the affiliated societies was received and filed on motion of Messrs. Darling and Holmes.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by S. T. Pettit, seconded by J. K. Darling, and resolved, that the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association now in session assembled tender its thanks to the Ministers and members of the House of Commons of Canada for the passage of the Pure Honey Bill, introduced by T. S. Sproule, M P.

Be it furthermore resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the citizens of Stratford in general, and to those in particular who have contributed so much to make the stay of the members of this Association pleasant while in convention in their city; also to the press which has been represented; also to the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. C. C. James, who have manifested such a deep interest in the bee-keeping industry; and lastly that a cordial vote of thanks be passed to those who have contributed papers.

Moved by R. F. Holtermann, seconded by R. H. Smith, that we rescind the motion of yesterday in regard to this meeting accepting the offer of the proprietors of the *Canadian Bee Journal* as a bonus to the members of this Association at 65 cents, and empower the Board to act on the matter. Carried.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McEvoy reported that there was a non-swarming hive which had been brought up by a member who wished to have it tested at Ottawa, and he moved that the association send it to Ottawa to be tested.

Mr. Darling suggested that the test be made along two or three lines.

Mr. Frith: Any of these tests made should be made through the Association and should become the property of the Association.

Mr. Pringle: If this Association sends anything down the Department will feel morally bound to make it the subject of experiment. If some individual sends it the Department will use its own judgment in the matter.

Mr. S. A. Smith suggested that anyone wishing to have an invention tested should make a present of it to the Association, that the committee should forward it to the experimental farm and that the report should be made to the committee.

A Member suggested that each individual could test the hive for himself, and that the people at the experimental farm might be given something to do that would be of some use to the Association.

Mr. Holtermann's advice was to get into no hive troubles. By recommending the hive to be tested the Association was tacitly saying that there was something in it.

It was decided by a show of hands that the hive be not sent.

Mr. McKnight asked if nothing was to be done to recognize the meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, which is to be held in the province this summer.

Mr. HOLTERMANN moved, "That we have a special meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association in Toronto at the time the North American Bee-keepers' Association meets there, with the understanding that every member pays his own expenses."

Mr. MYERS seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mr. MYERS brought up the question of testing the comparative values of golden queens and the ordinary Italians.

Mr. DARLING moved that the matter of furnishing work for the experimental farm be laid over, the individual members of the Association to make suggestions as they meet with experiences.

This was adopted and the convention adjourned.

ERRATA IN ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

On page 8 at the bottom a speech is credited to Allen Pringle, commencing with the words, "About thirty years ago," which is not his. On page 34, second paragraph from top, the lines commencing with the words "As I understood it" are also erroneously credited to Mr. Pringle. On page 33, near the middle of the page, the words "not governed by feeling or prejudice *or* reason" ought to read "not governed by feeling or prejudice *but* reason." On page 29, in 4th line from bottom instead of "one *theory* is certain," read "one *thing* is certain," etc.

A. P.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Poultry and Pet Stock Associations

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1894.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Poultry Association of Ontario.

Yours very truly,

THOS. A. BROWNE,
Secretary.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

Hon. President	Fred. Goebel	New Hamburg.
President	Henry White	Port Hope.
1st Vice President	Wm. McNeil	London.
2nd Vice-President	G. S. Oldrieve	Kingston.
Treasurer	Geo. G. McCormick	London.
Secretary	Thos. A. Browne	London.
Auditors	Jos. Dilworth	Toronto.
	H. B. Donovan	Toronto.

Board of Directors :

Allan Bogue	London.	Thos. Rice	Whitby.
John Colson	Guelph.	W. T. Gibbard	Napanee.
D. C. Trew	Lindsay.	T. J. Senior	Hamilton.
Chas. Massie	Port Hope.	Thos. A. Duff	Toronto.
S. M. Clemo	Galt.		

Delegates Industrial Exhibition, Toronto	Jos. Dilworth	Toronto.
	Wm. Barber	Toronto.
Delegates Western Fair, London	Geo. G. McCormick	London.
	J. H. Saunders	London.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1895.

Name.	Post Office.	Breeds exhibited.
Arthur, James	London	Silver Wyandottes.
Axford, John	St. Thomas	Indian Game and Black Wyandottes.
Bogue, Allan	London	Partridge Cochins, Hamburgs, Dorkings and Polands, Houdans, Geese and Ducks, all kinds.
Barber, W. & Co	Toronto	Games and Game Bantams, (all kinds).
Baulch, J. H	Port Hope	Pigeons.
Brown, F. H	Port Hope	White Cochin and Indian Game, Red Caps and Cross Breeds.
Bogue, Geo	Strathroy	White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, Black and White Wyandottes and Dominiques.
Bell, W. J	Angus	R. C. White Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys.
Beattie, W. H	Wilton Grove	White Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys.
Bennett, J. E	Toronto	Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Spanish.
Burroughs, Robt	Toronto	Pigeons
Crowe, Chas. R	Guelph	Black Red and Pyle Game Bantams.
Crowe, John	Guelph	Black Red Games.
Coulter, D. M	Amulree	S. C. Black Leghorns.
Coon, Wm	Guelph	Cochin Bantams, Golden Wyandottes, Black Javas.
Clemo, S. M	Galt	Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Black Leghorns.
Donovan, H. B	Toronto	Cochin and other Bantams, and Pigeons.
Daniels, C. J	Toronto	Dark Brahma, White Rocks, Indian Game, Pekin and Cochin Bantams, Golden and Black Wyandottes, Black and White Leghorns, Black and White Javas, Red Caps and Rabbits.
Dundas, James	Deer Park	Black Minorcas, Buff Leghorns.
Donnelly, E. H	Sandwich	Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Dinnir, Rich	St. Thomas	Indian Game.
Dunn, Geo	Woodstock	Singing Birds.
Diebel, Henry	Haysville	Bronze Turkeys.
Dorst, Jacob	Toronto	Silver Wyandottes.
Davies, D. G	Toronto	Indian Game.
Duff, Thos. A. & Co	Toronto	Barred Rocks, Black and White Minorcas, Pekin Ducks
Dustan, W. H	Bowmanville	Andalusians.
Dounham, Geo	Wisbeach	Black Leghorns.
Ernst & Laschinger	New Hamburg	Light Brahmas, Black Leghorns, Pigeons.
Forbes, Wilford	Stratford	Pigeons.
Fox, Wm	Toronto	Rabbits, (Lop-eared, Dutch and all other varieties).
Fraser, Alex	New Hamburg	Black Spanish and Pigeons.
Franks, Ernst	New Hamburg	Brown Leghorns.
Geoghegan, Rev. Thos	Hamilton	Black B. Red Game.
Gibbard, Wm. T	Napanee	Barred and White Rocks, Indian Game, Golden and White Wyandottes.
Graham, A. W	St. Thomas	Golden Wyandottes.
Goebel, Fred	New Hamburg	Langshans, Cross Breeds and Singing Birds.
Guttin & Fox	Owen Sound	Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Spanish.
Haven, Geo. M	Toronto	Black Minorcas.
Hare, F. C	Whity	Buff Cochins and Black Spanish.
Henrich, H. M	New Hamburg	R. C. Bro. Leghorns and Black Javas.
Hamilton, Jas. L	New Hamburg	Black Red, Brown Red and Pyle Games, Golden Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks.
Kent & Oldrieve	Kingston	Light Brahmas, White and Barred Rocks, Game and Game Bantams, Langshans, all varieties of Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, Dominiques, Javas, Houdans and Red Caps.
Keiley, T. J	London	R. C. White Leghorns.
Lyons, J. C	Lucknow	Pyle Game, Silver Wyandottes.
Lovegrove, Judson	St. George	Barred Ply. Rocks, White Leghorns, Houdans, etc.
Laird & Hodgson	Brampton	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bantams, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns.
Lobb, S. W	Toronto	Games and Game Bantams.
Munro, James	Goderich	Light, Brahmas, Black Red Game, Rose Comb Bantams, Black Hamburgs.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	Breeds exhibited.
Milton & Mitcheltree	London	Light Brahmas, White Cochin, Indian Games, Golden Polands.
Magill & Glidden	Port Hope	Pigeons.
Massie, Chas	Port Hope	White Wyandottes and Pigeons.
Meyer, J. E	Kossuth	Partridge, Cochins and Silver and White Wyandottes.
Main, Wm	Milton	Black Red Game, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Rouen Ducks.
McCormick, Geo. G	London	Buff and Black Cochins, White Wyandottes, Black Javas.
McNeil, Wm	London	Bantams, Hamburgs, Dominiques, White Cochins, Polands.
McLoud, F. Wm	London	Barred Ply. Rocks and Black Red Game.
McKee & Mott	Norwich	White Ply. Rocks, Silver Grey Dorkings, Bronze Turkeys and Aylesbury Ducks.
McCurdy, Robt	London	Langshams, Leghorns and Minorcas.
McConkey, B. Ross	Guelph	Black B. Red Game.
Niven, J. S	London	Red Caps and Pheasants (all kinds.)
Oke, Rich	London	Partridge Cochin, Bantams, Golden Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Creve Cœurs, La Fleche.
O'Brien & Colwell	Paris	Black Red Games, Geese and Ducks.
Pearen & Atcheson	Brampton	Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochin, White Wyandottes, G. P. Hamburgs and Pigeons.
Pletsch, John	Shakespeare	White and Brown Leghorns, Andalusians, Toulouse and Geese.
Pequegnat, L. G	New Hamburg	Partridge Cochin, Black and White Rocks, Indian Game, Black Leghorns.
Pensin & Ervine	Weston	White Plymouth Rock, White and Brown Leghorns and Houdans.
Philpots, James	Guelph	Black Red, Duckwing and Pyle Games.
Rice, Thos	Whitby	White Ply. Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns.
Readwin, W. H	Guelph	Rose Comb Bantams, White Wyandottes, Pigeons.
Reid, W. H	Kingston	White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Andalusians, Colored Dorkings, Black Javas, Toulouse Geese and Pigeons.
Somerville, Thos	Haysville	Bronze Turkeys.
Senior, Thos. J	Hamilton	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Black Minorcas, Toulouse Geese.
Smith & Ferguson	Stratford	Black Red and Duckwing Games.
Saunders, J. H	London	Dark Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns.
Smith, Ernest	Fairfield Plains	White Rocks, White Bantams, Polands, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.
Scott, Thos. H	St. Thomas	Langshans and Wyandottes.
Thorpe & Scott	London	Light and Dark Brahmas.
Trew, D. C	Lindsay	White Leghorns and Houdans.
Tyson, A. W	Guelph	Black Red Bantams and Pigeons.
Wyatt, Edwd	London	Partridge Cochin, White Cochin.
Webber & Robertson	Guelph	Black Wyandottes, Black and White Javas, Black Minorcas.
Wagner, Chas. F	Toronto	Black Minorcas and Pigeons.
Burn, M. T	Tilsonburg	Did not exhibit this year.
Barber, B. H	Guelph	
Colson, John	Guelph	
Campbell, J. L	Paris	
Dilworth, Jos	Toronto	
Gilbert, A. G	Ottawa	
Howitt, E	Guelph	
Howitt, C. E	Guelph	
Howitt, H	Guelph	
Manders, H. R	Owen Sound	
Miller, J	Guelph	
Penie, L	New Hamburg	
Ren, J	New Hamburg	
Scott, Robt	London	
Schuler, Jno	New Hamburg	
Tyson, A. F	Guelph	
Tyson, W H	Guelph	
Wright, Herbert	Guelph	

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario was held in the William Tell Hall, New Hamburg, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1895, at 1 p.m., the President, Mr. C. F. Ernst, in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members, and quite a gathering of spectators.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT called the meeting to order, and said: I wish, as President of the Ontario Poultry Association, and on behalf of the local Association and the citizens of New Hamburg, to extend to you a hearty welcome, and to wish you, at the same time, a prosperous and happy New Year. We are now entering upon our twenty-first annual meeting, and we trust that the record of this meeting will be bettter than that of any previous one.

I regret very much that amongst the exhibitors we this year miss quite a few faces. We have lost two of our most energetic members, both of whom have left us for good, and there are others, I understand, who through sickness are not able to be with us to-day. To those I extend the sympathy of myself and that of the Association.

I have great pleasure in stating that this year's show, as well as that of last year, has turned out financially successful. Our entries this year are some twenty or thirty ahead of last year, and I understand the Secretary had to return a large number owing to their being received too late. Some classes are not quite as fully represented as in former years, but others are more so, so that equalizes matters very well.

I have also (not having had the privilege before) to thank the members for electing me to the office of President. I have done all in my power to make the Association a success, and it is certainly a satisfaction to know that it has been a success.

It might not, perhaps, be out of place for me to say that in my estimation it would only be but right to hold the Ontario Exhibition but one year in each place. Not only do I think it would be to the interests of the Association, but I believe it would be to the interests of the country at large, if the show should be held east and west alternately—not too long in one portion of Ontario or the other. The idea is, I think, to hold the show for the benefit of all, and have it one year east and the next west, which will give all an opportunity of being present without being at too great an expense. I understand, too, that this would be more satisfactory to the Government. I believe, to make these shows successful, especially where they are held in smaller places, that we should have permanent coops, and in my opinion it would be to the interest of the Government and the people of the Province if these were procured. The show could then be located in any part of the Province and the coops taken there, but as it is now we have to go to places where there are coops. There are a number of places that would bid for the show but for the expense attached to making these coops.

I wish to extend my hearty thanks, and the thanks of the Association, to the judges for their good management and judgment. The time occupied this year in judging a larger number of birds than ever exhibited at the Ontario before has been considerably less than previous years. This gives spectators an opportunity of seeing the birds that have won, and thus become educated in the various points. There may be a time coming when we will have to take less entries than we have been taking in the past.

I also wish to extend my thanks to the Secretary for the efficient manner in which he has handled the affairs of the Association; also to the members generally for their assistance, for without such assistance no show would be a success.

Thanking you for your presence and wishing you the compliments of the season, I will call upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous meetings.

The SECRETARY then read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and also the minutes of meetings of Directors held January 5th, 1894, and September 12th, 1894.

Moved by GEORGE G. MCCORMICK, seconded by WILLIAM MCNEIL, that the report be adopted. Carried.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Port Hope Poultry Association, setting forth the claims of their Association for the next annual exhibition.

Moved by GEORGE G. MCCORMICK, seconded by FRED. GOEBEL, that the communication from Port Hope be laid over for discussion. Carried.

The SECRETARY read letters of regret from Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, John Mutrie, M.P.P., J. L. Haycock, M.P.P., and F. W. Hodson and Donald Guthrie, ex-M.P.P.; also a telegram from Mr. N.Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, regretting his inability to be present, owing to his attending the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson at Halifax.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The SECRETARY then read his report, which was as follows:

To the President and Members of the Poultry Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—One year has passed away since I had the pleasure of meeting with you and giving a short report of our twentieth annual meeting then being held in this place, and which you are aware was a financial and in all other respects a grand success, we having the largest number of entries ever received by this Association.

The feeling that actuated my expression of hearty congratulation to the directors and local Association on their wonderful achievement were, I said, prompted by pride. If so, then it must be more than pride at this time as I am in the position to state that the results of last year have been surpassed by a still greater number of entries, and cause us to feel truly we are a progressive people.

The building in which the show is being held this year is far in advance of the old one in every respect, especially in light, warmth and general appearance, and though perhaps not so centrally located, at the same time it is not sufficiently far away to materially affect the door receipts. The arrangements made by the local society for this evening's meeting in this hall are (in my opinion) far in advance of the old-time banquet, with a few members around a dinner table, and will be decidedly more profitable and instructive to all who will favor us with their presence, comprising as it will music, readings, and speeches on poultry matters.

The number of entries received this year is 1,382 as compared with the 1,354 of 1894 exhibition, making an increase of 28. This is not many, it is true, but when we consider that each year we have been adding to the number we must recognize the increase, and that at this rate the time may soon come when it will be impossible to report an improvement at all. Some varieties that were so largely represented at last show are somewhat reduced, and others then weak have proportionally increased. The turkeys and geese are principally noticable in this regard, which is no doubt owing somewhat to the additional

amount given in prizes to them. The pigeons and pets never were so well represented before, and are indeed a most magnificent display.

There are a few things I wish to submit for your consideration at this meeting, the first being the advisability of changing the date of holding our annual show. I would suggest for your approval the first full week in February of each year, as I am informed these dates will not conflict with any other important show, and will I am sure be more satisfactory to the large majority of our exhibitors. As for myself it will be very much better, enabling me to devote more time, at the right time, to your work than I can do under the present arrangement. Another reason, and one that should have considerable weight, is the fact, that it will suit the Department of Agriculture better. I am informed by Mr. F. W. Hodson, the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, that the Department would like to have a representative at our meetings to talk with the members on poultry matters, but as it is they are all engaged elsewhere at this time, and as we are largely formed to carry out the aims and objects of the Department, we should as far as possible study their convenience.

Another thing is the necessity of appointing a committee on essays and addresses for our meetings of say five members whose duty it shall be to provide the instructive and educational part of the programme, and decide on the best methods to obtain the desired results. That essays or papers on the poultry industry should be read and discussed at these meetings goes without contradiction ; and it is just as necessary that the discussions should take place under proper arrangements, such as time-limit on the speakers and such other requirements as may be decided upon by them. One reason for bringing this matter up is to call attention to the fact that accidental injustice is being done, no doubt, to some of our best men when left entirely to your Secretary to furnish the speakers. While I am prepared always to do my best, and to use all inexpensive means to secure good results, I am also aware that there are many whose ability I know nothing of, and with whom I am not personally acquainted, who are able and willing to address us if only applied to and by explaining to them the object of the Association.

I also believe that a resolution should be passed at this meeting, and prior to selecting our next place of holding the annual show of 1895, to the effect that the poultry shows of this Association shall not be held in the same city, town or locality two consecutive years, and that it require a notice of motion at the previous annual meeting before this matter can again be brought up for discussion, and that a two-thirds vote of the members present asking a change shall be required before this rule can be altered. There are a number of reasons why this should be passed, and no doubt they will be brought out when the matter comes before you for discussion, but the principal one might be mentioned, which is the one referred to before, namely, that of meeting the requirements expected of us by the Department.

It is pleasing to report that a number of the exhibitors at this show are with us for the first time, and I bespeak for them a hearty welcome at the hands of the officers and members, and trust they will not only remain exhibiting members themselves but will induce others to join the Association. And right here let me say that I would take it as a personal favor to receive at any time during the year, from any or all, the names of breeders or fanciers who have not as yet identified themselves with us, that I may send a personal notice to them at the proper time. Do not be afraid that I may receive the same names from others. If so it will make no difference, but on the contrary will give me encouragement to know that the members are willing to lend their assistance.

Thanking the officers and members, also the local Association and the Superintendent for their untiring efforts in making this meeting and our exhibition such a success, I wish you all a happy new year.

THOS. A. BROWNE,
Secretary.

NEW HAMBURG, January 3rd, 1895.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer, GEORGE G. MCCORMICK, read his report showing statement of receipts and disbursements of the Poultry Association of Ontario for the exhibition of 1894 :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance brought forward	$61 19
Entry fees (as per register)	594 50
Special prizes donated	62 00
Members' fees	105 00
Government grant (less discount)	868 50
Interest from bank	5 31
	$1,696 50

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Prizes paid	$1,059 50
Judges' fees	125 00
Grant to New Hamburg Society for expenses	160 00
R. Hamill account (due 1890)	10 30
H. B. Donovan, *Poultry Review* account	10 00
Beeton Publishing Co., account of 1893.	6 50
Postages	15 50
Express telegrams and commission on prize cheques	4 68
A. Talbot & Co., account printing	18 00
Reed Bros. & Co., entry books	4 25
Advertiser Printing Co., printing	29 65
W. B. Varley, stenographer	13 45
Thos. A Browne, secretary, salary	100 00
Balance in bank	134 22
	$1,696 50

Audited and found correct.

H. B. DONOVAN, THOMAS A. DUFF, } Auditors.

May 22nd, 1894.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES.

Mr. SAUNDERS said : I am somewhat under the weather to-day, and I think Mr. McCormick could give a better report than I could give ; but so far as the Western Fair is concerned I would simply say it was all work with me. The poultry department was more successful than ever before. I would like, however, to see still more exhibitors present, and if the building is not large enough to hold all the birds, why we will make it larger.

Mr. GEORGE MCCORMICK : I think the best thing I can do is just to coincide with everything Mr. Saunders has said. Those who have not been to London do not know what they miss. We have probably the finest equipped poultry house in the Dominion. Mr. Saunders is a very energetic superintendent. He succeeds in obtaining flowers for decorative purposes, making the building look more like a palace or garden than a poultry building. All those who have been in attendance at London admire these decorations, and state that London sets a good example in decorating the building. I think this is a move in the right direction, and in addition we always try to treat all exhibitors well when we get them there. We would like to see more of the poultry fanciers there. Do not be afraid to come. Everybody seemed afraid to go to the late Kansas city show, and as a result two Canadians dropped in and scooped almost everything. I believe that the Canadians are, as a rule, more plucky than the Americans. They have enough Irish, Scotch and German in them to make them forge ahead. I do not know what is the matter with the Yankees, but they are too slow. Come down to London and we will treat you well, and you will see as good a show as you will find anywhere in Canada.

Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH : I did not think I would have anything to say on this occasion. I am not a speaker. I take a keen interest in poultry, and so far as the Toronto Exhibition is concerned you all know what it is. I think we have one of the best poultry shows that is held in America, and I would say further that the Board is always

prepared to carry out any improvements for the benefit of exhibitors. We want to be foremost. It has occurred to me that we ought to have in our Industrial Exhibition a third prize, and if elected I will try my utmost to have a third prize placed on the list. I have no doubt this will be given if recommended to the Board and a good reason given why it should be adopted. I am quite sure, however, that we can show good reasons.

Mr. WILLIAM BARBER: I do not know that I can add anything to Mr. Dilworth's remarks. I have always tried to do my share of the work and get as much as possible for the exhibitors. I think we ought to have a third prize, and if again elected to represent you will work for it.

THE VALUE OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mr. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was then called upon, and said: I understood that this was your business meeting, and that everything of that nature would be now carried out, and that whatever talking there might be—and I presume that is all I can do in connection with the Poultry Association meeting—would be this evening I would very much like, if you were to have any speaking this afternoon, that you would bring on some of the papers in connection with the poultry industry—papers that can be discussed. I do not suppose it will be possible, with a mixed audience at night, where you will have old and young persons of both sexes, attracted by music perhaps more than by any speeches that may be on the programme, to discuss these papers; so that if you have any papers of that kind I would suggest that you have them this afternoon in connection with the business portion of your meeting.

I may just at this point say, however, that I trust you will make still further improvement in connection with your annual report. We have been urging this upon your Association for years. Some of your own members have been urging it also. I think you have already made a fairly good start in that connection, and without much increase in connection with your work you can lay before this province a report that will not only add materially to the interests of your Association, but also do a great deal of good to the farming community. The members of this Association certainly are quite competent to prepare such material, and the Government have already shown themselves quite willing to put that material into shape and distribute it. Just to illustrate that, I might say that some way or other a notice crept into one of the American poultry journals to the effect that a very important report had been issued in connection with the poultry industry under the auspices of the Ontario Poultry Association, and from one end of the United States to the other requests came pouring in upon us for the report. Within the last ten days I have had two requests from California for that report; and others have asked for bundles. We have completely exhausted our stock of 20,000 copies. I do not think you can, as an Association, better advertise yourselves and the work of your Association than by laying before the reading public a valuable report. Every man who has in that report an article, carefully prepared and well digested, must certainly attract the attention of the readers. Men whose names appear there as members of the Association certainly will attract the attention of those who are going into the industry for the first time, and it seems to me that you, as breeders of poultry, can in no better way advance your interests than by giving us for publication as carefully a prepared and as valuable a report as possible. With the help that we get from various quarters, with the work that your Secretary will put upon it, and with whatever help we may be able to give, I think you can give your Association a still better advertisement this year than you did last. It has been suggested here that the Government should provide coops for the better management of the show. This will of course require more money, and to get more money always requires something at the back of it. An association that shows it is doing good work and helping the Government and the people of the province, will always get a reasonable amount of money to assist it in its work; but if it is all wrapt up within the Association itself and the good result is simply confined to a very few, why there may be some trouble

in increasing your allowance or in bringing the Legislature into sympathy with your work. You must remember that your membership is well known only to you who are the members, and to those who take an interest in the Poultry Association. The public generally, who do not go very extensively into fancy poultry, have not a very good idea as to how this money is laid out, and of what benefit it is to the country. The best way to bring that home to them is by placing in their hands a report such as you can put out. This Association, as it goes from place to place, of course gives an object lesson to the people in that locality which no report or any newspaper discussion can give. You will always find that the peop'e of New Hamburg will stand by the Association; you also make new friends. But by putting before the people a carefully prepared report such as you can give I know you will find that you will be making friends all over the country. Whatever other remarks I have to make, Mr. President, I shall keep for this evening, as I understand that there will be some more talking on a more general scale, but I would suggest that whatever you have of a business nature should be brought on, and that whatever papers there are should be read and discussed in connection with the business meeting.

PROFIT IN WINTER LAYING.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was then introduced to the meeting and said: I am very like Mr. James in my opinion of the business that should be done this afternoon. I think it would be better to leave us for the real workers with the farming community, and let you have an opportunity of bringing up your papers and reading them and then having a discussion on them. Perhaps my remarks ought to be more descriptive of my work amongst the farmers of the country, and as there are some farmers amongst you this afternoon I might be permitted to say that as there is some effort about to be made to have the scene of your show changed from the western to the eastern portion of the province, I would like to tell you that two or three weeks ago I got a communication from the Secretary of the Rideau Club, in Ottawa, to the effect that they were in need of fresh eggs, and asking if I could furnish them with six or eight dozen new laid eggs. He said: "It is impossible for us to get new laid eggs at this season of the year." I wrote back to him stating that I would be happy to give him any surplus eggs we had at the Farm, but I would have to get instructions from the Minister before I could take action in the matter. The Secretary of the club replied stating that they were willing to offer forty-five cents per dozen for new laid eggs and in any quantity. I asked him if he would give me permission to write to certain friends of mine and who were likely to have fresh laid eggs. He said "Certainly," and that he would gladly take the eggs if I would guarantee them new laid. I wrote to some gentlemen whom I knew had made a success of the business. One of them was Mr. Duncan Paul, of Lachute, P.Q., a farmer. I prefer to write to farmers, because it is really the farmers that I want to get interested and make money out of their poultry department. Mr. Paul wrote me as follows:

Lachute, P. Q., 19th December, 1894.

Sir,—I am getting forty cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs at present, and would not like to promise any to you, except on condition that it would be a permanent business, for it would not do to drop my customers at this season unless I could do better.

(Sgd.) Duncan Paul.

I then wrote to another farmer, and this is his reply:

Lacolle, P. Q., 24th December, 1894.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter I may say that we are getting at present five dozen eggs per day, but I should be very loth to change customers till I was certain that the change would be to another permanent customer and at a somewhat advance in price. I have shipped continuously every week for four years, commencing November 28th, 1890, to one man in Montreal, receiving from 15 cents (lowest) to 40 and 45 cents per dozen. I have sent him since 1st January, 1894, 8,092 dozen, about half of which I purchased from reliable farmers weekly. I received 30 cents per dozen during October and 40 cents in November, but recently my customer wrote saying he had advanced the price to 45 cents. I calculate that I make $1.50 each out of my hens, deducting expense for feed.

(Sgd.) H. Lathe.

These are letters from farmers. Now I thought I would try a lawyer. There is a gentleman by the name of Hector Chauvin who has one of the finest poultry houses in Canada. I wrote him asking if he could furnish me with some dozens of eggs a week, and he wrote me as follows :

MONTE BELLO, P.Q., December 22nd, 1894.

SIR,—I cannot send you any eggs now as they are all reserved for Montreal, but perhaps a little later, when all my hens are laying, I may send you a few dozens per week.

(Sgd.) H. CHAUVIN.

Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to make a long address, but I do wish you to just look at this poultry business seriously in the face. Farmers are passing through a period of depression. What does that mean? It means simply that no longer is wheat a value to them. I remember, when I was a young man, that wheat was considered as gold. It was as good as the gold in the bank. Farmers would bring their wheat in and buyers would meet them on the road. They bought his wheat before he got into town. But what do you find now? You find that the cheap labor of Russia, India, Argentine Republic and other places have reproduced wheat in greater quantity and of the same quality. The result is that the farmer finds himself face to face with a problem he never had to face before. He has to turn to new methods and to departments hitherto undeveloped. It was thought before that the cow was a neglected animal. By the introduction of the system of silos, and by using care, the animal has been turned into a paying agent. We are told that from thirteen to fourteen millions of dollars were brought into this country by the cow. Now, as with the cow, so will it be with the hen. When the farmer appreciates this fact he will make as much money out of the hen as he is doing now with the cow ; all that a farmer requires is to know how to treat the hen and she will give him a large yield in return.

What I would like to get you members of the Poultry Association to do is to get into touch with the farmer if possible. I think it would be a good idea to offer prizes to farmers for the best all-round fowl, the greatest number of the largest eggs, etc. I think this would be a good Association to start the ball rolling in this direction. I do not presume to dictate, but while on this subject it just occurred to me to read you this letter which I received not long ago, just to show you how valuable the poultry trade can be made to the country, particularly in a time of agricultural depression :

CALGARY, November 19th, 1894.

SIR,—I am wintering about 65 hens. I fed barley altogether last year and have never been without some eggs since this time last year. My barley netted me $1.50 per bushel feeding to the hens when the price was 35 cents per bushel in town ; this, notwithstanding, that eggs were cheaper last winter and spring than I ever knew them to be here. At present they are worth 35 to 40 cents per dozen. I always brown the barley in the oven before using it.

(Sgd.) WM. B. STEELE.

Now here is a farmer who makes $1.50 per bushel out of barley that is only worth 35 cents a bushel in his town. Can you show me any department of the farm that will show a better margin of profit than that?

I do not intend to say any more now, but perhaps this evening I will have an opportunity of making some more remarks. Let me express to you, however, the very great pleasure I have in being present with you to-day. This is the first opportunity I have had of meeting the members of the Ontario Poultry Association. I can assure you that I never saw a finer display of poultry in my life. I have always been a great White and Barred Plymouth Rock man, but I believe that if the development of the Wyandotte is as great in the future as it has been in the past few years, the Plymouth Rock will have to look out for its laurels.

Let me congratulate you upon the success of your grand show, and to ask you all to think of the best ways and means by which you can come into touch with the farmer. If you can develop the industry on the farm you are adding to your own interests. You will profit in the long run, for the demand for birds will be very great.

MORE PRACTICAL WORK IN BREEDING.

The next speaker introduced to the meeting was Dr. James Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He said: I may say to you that the most I can do is to offer my congratulations to the officers and members of this Association for the excellent representation here on this occasion, and for the fine show in the adjoining building, if I am any judge at all. Of course, my judgment is not, as yet, very well developed on this line. I have only begun to take something of a practical interest in the poultry building, and we hope in Guelph to be more intimately associated with you in the future than we have in the past. During my period at the Ontario Agricultural College I have come into a good deal of contact with men of different classes throughout this Province, and I must say that I have generally found men engaged in the various branches of the live stock interest the most intelligent and progressive men. Along with these I would associate the fruit men—men engaged in the growing of fruit. As a rule the most unprogressive and those who are farthest behind, generally speaking, are those who are devoting their time almost solely to the growing of grain. I have been all through the Province now, and these are the conclusions at which I have arrived. I have been informed, and am prepared to believe, that one of the most intelligent sections of the stock interests of this Province of Ontario is this particular Association, the members of the Poultry Association being being made up not only of the brighest and most intelligent of our farmers, but of various classes and professions, doctors, lawyers, mechanics and large manufacturers. It is to me an important and interesting branch of live stock, and it has certainly come to the front within the last few years, attracting great interest, and I think is bound to develop rapidly in the near future. I think we scarcely realize what advantage will be gained by an intelligent prosecution of this branch of industry in this country. I quite agree with the suggestion of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in regard to making this meeting one of practical value. I think that as much time as possible should be devoted to the reading of practical papers. Very little time should be taken up by men like myself who are not actively engaged in poultry. You ought to have here at this meeting men who are breeding and feeding fowl successfully. You want to hear them, and have their papers discussed in order that you may have a first-class report, and I want to emphasize what has been said in regard to that. What are just the conditions that will enable us to supply a large quantity of fresh eggs when the market is high? What are the conditions which will enable us generally to produce a larger number of fresh eggs in winter time? Now we want first of all to know exactly what these conditions are and in the second place how they can be most cheaply obtained so that people generally may have what they have not now, a fair supply of good fresh eggs in the winter season. At present they are very scarce, and nearly always very dear. Now if we have the ability and the means within our reach to get a larger supply at this time, the people should know it.

When we made up our mind to erect a poultry building at Guelph, I went over to New York State and visited some establishments there, in order to get such hints and assistance as I could, and then I consulted these notable men in London as to what they thought best, and then made the plan and submitted it. I wished to get the most complete building possible at the smallest cost I could, and then afterwards, having secured their approval, they could not criticize me. I visited a small farm of forty acres in New York State. The gentleman kept 600 White Leghorns. He had a wife, a hired girl and a hired man, also three horses. The hired man and a span of horses worked the forty acres and provided food for the household and the hens—that is what he looked to him to do. Then the man and his wife devoted their time almost wholly to looking after these 600 White Leghorns, and he shipped daily to New York all the year through. He had one horse which went daily to the trains. So anxious are they to get eggs that are absolutely fresh in these large cities, that he was able to make this bargain with a dealer in New York. He was to receive fifteen cents per dozen more than market quotations all the year round, provided that he would guarantee that none of the eggs shipped were more than three days old when they reached the city. From

these 600 hens he made on an average of sixteen to eighteen hundred dollars per year. I believe the quotation in New York has not been under fifteen cents at any time, so you perceive he received from thirty to sixty and seventy-five cents per dozen. The people of New York who want that kind of eggs are able and willing to pay for them, and for such eggs as these the people in Toronto are able and willing to pay. Probably, however, there are more people of this class in Ottawa, where there is so much *elite*.

What I want is for the poultrymen to tell us what are the conditions which will enable us to get a large proportion of good eggs in the winter, absolutely fresh eggs. This, too, with the least expenditure of money. I quite agree with the idea that poultrymen should come into closer contact with the farming community. These are the men we must look to for the larger development of the industry.

Now I had a conversation with one eminent member of your Association. He used to take a great interest in this Association, and he said he had got about tired of it. Why? He said he thought the Association was running away with fads in regard to the breeds, that in some respects they were sacrificing points of practical value to fancy points. Now my judgment is that the breeding of what you call pet stock may run in any particular line as it gives pleasure to the man who is breeding that class of stock. The same with game fowl. I do think, however, that those particular classes or varieties of birds that have in them the characteristics which make them of use to the farmer as birds for the table and as layers of eggs for our use should be sacrificed to fancy points. I would put their weight and form before color. I confess I like a bird that looks well, but I would put the weight and the form first, and I would lay great stress on my judgment. I would like to see some of the fine birds divested of their large combs and those feathers on their feet. I think that these things unfit them for our severe weather. I think you have this matter in your own hands. If the judges would lay stress on a good heavy bird of the right form, those men who are breeding will look out for that. I think it would be well to be a little more practical, and not be so particular about a bit of color here and a bit there.

I congratulate you on the success of this meeting, and on the fine show which I saw this afternoon. I am going to try to help to take the show to Guelph. We will give you a royal welcome to the Royal City, the centre of the finest stock country in the Dominion of Canada.

THE HOUSING OF POULTRY.

By C. F. Wagner, Toronto.

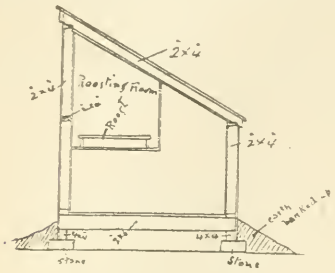
It gives me much pleasure in being called upon to write a few lines which may be of benefit to the farmer as well as others.

I have chosen for my subject the housing of poultry. The first question the farmer will put to himself is: What kind of a house can I afford to build for my hens? It will never pay me to build such an elaborate one as Brother Peacock's with its plastered walls inside and out, with such fine high ceilings and a dozen windows for the sun to beam through, and a self-feeding stove which keeps his hens warm during winter, nor will it pay to build a shed like Brother Gander's which is so cold and draughty in winter that his hens never lay.

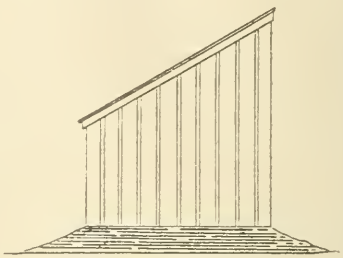
As a rule when a novice goes to erect a henhouse he will build it just twice as high as it ought to be, making it so much harder for the fowls to heat in cold weather. Artificial heat is unnecessary. The least expensive and most servicable poultry house I know of, for a dozen or fifteen hens, is one built about 5 feet high, with from 90 to 100 square feet floor space in it. This may be built inside of a shed or barn or may be built outside as per sketch attached to this, whichever is most suitable to the party about to keep hens for profit. I have found from experience that an oblong pen or henhouse is better than a square one, for the reason that the hens get a longer run when confined, and besides it gives them a chance to get away from one another when being fed, as it is then the weaker ones are beaten and driven about. Unless a hen gets her full rations

each day she will not lay. To build a hen house outside it may be built to advantage as follows :

Select a site high and dry, in a shady place, if possible. Lay two rows of large flat stones parallel to one another 5 feet apart, the stones in each row to be at 3 feet spaces. On these lay two 4 x 4 sills 18 feet long, to receive 2 x 6 joists 6 feet long laid at 18 inch



Section.—Figure 4.



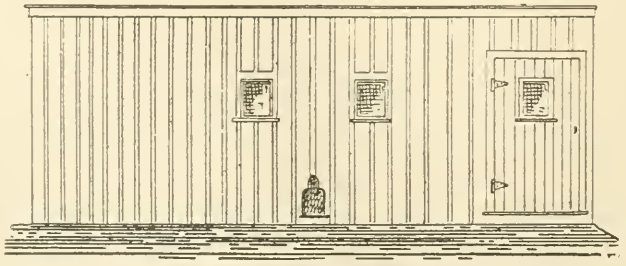
End Elevation.—Figure 3.

centres. On top of joists and at each end lay a 2 x 4 plate to receive studding, as shown in Figure 4. Cut studding 6 feet long for highest side of building and 3 feet long for low side. Face the low side of the building to the north, which will prevent the sun from melting the snow off the roof in the winter and will also be much cooler in summer.

Place a 4 x 4 stud at each corner and two 2 x 4 studs at equal spaces on either side, as shown in Figure 1. On top of these nail a 2 x 4 plate to receive 2 x 4 rafters laid at 18 centres, and between these studs nail a centre girth on highest side and ends of build-

Plan.—Figure 1.

ing, to support the upright boarding of walls in centre. Tack No. 2 tarred felt on outside of studding horizontally around the frame ; over this nail on perpendicularly $\frac{7}{8}$ matched sheeting of hemlock. Batten all cracks or joints with $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ stuff well nailed. Cover the floor joists and rafters of roof with $\frac{7}{8}$ matched hemlock boards dressed on one side. Over the roof boards lay a thickness of No. 2 tarred felt laid the full length of building, leaving ample room at ends for turning under at eaves. All joints of felt must be well lapped. Over this lay another layer of tarred felt up and down the roof, lapping every joint fully two inches Nail $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ battens over joints of felt and one in between or at 18 inch centres, which will keep the felt down tight. This will make the roof water-tight as well as wind-proof. Put a 2·6 x 5·0 door in front or south side of building, as shown in Figure 2, with a 10 x 14 light of glass.



Front or South Elevation.—Figure 2.

securely fastened in same. Put two small windows in south side with 10 x 14 panes of glass, which should be hung at top and should be made to swing outward, having adjusting rods inside. These windows having sashes swung outward from the bottom keep out rain and wind when they are open. Make a hole in the south side of the building for the fowl to pass through. This is best made in the shape of a trefoil leaf, as shown in Figure 2. The extra notch in the top makes a space for the comb to pass through, especially birds with large combs, such as Minorcas. I have tried this shape of hole and found it prevented the comb from being rubbed every time the bird passed through. Put a slide inside of hole and close same at night. Bank up earth around outside of building to stop all draughts from getting underneath, as shown by Figure 4.

Now that we have the building proper erected we will go into the interior finish. The walls and roof inside should be covered with tarred felt or sheeting, firmly nailed to the studding. This, when done, forms a vacuum or air space, which adds much to the warmth of the house. Sometimes this space is filled with sawdust, etc., to keep the heat in, but experience has taught me that sawdust has not only kept out the cold, but it has also made a fine nest for rats and mice, and has proven to hold for a long time any dampness which might strike it. Having finished the interior lining we must do more to keep the fowls from freezing at night. A frozen comb means a non-productive hen. To do this we must construct a roosting-room, which should have the floor raised up two feet from the floor of the henhouse proper, as shown by Figures 1 and 4. Make this compartment about 4 ft. square, in the southwest corner of building if possible. Partition this off with tarred felt and make frame for door of $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 in. strips with tarred felt tacked on face. This door should be made three or four inches shorter in height than sleeping compartment, hinged at top. This door being short will allow fresh air in at top and foul air out at bottom—the foul air being the heaviest always goes down. Fix a small pulley to roof of henhouse, about 2 ft 6 in. away from sleeping compartment. Over this pulley pass a piece of sash cord with counterpoise weight attached to one end, the other end being fastened to bottom of sleeping room door. This weight will keep the door open during the day, and will also keep it at any angle that may be required to suit the temperature outside. On a cold night, when the thermometer stands at 20°, this door could be lowered to about four-fifths of the way or closed altogether, as may be desired.

Put two 2 x 4 inch perches on same level, broad side down, in sleeping room, raised up about six inches off the floor to allow a hoe to pass under while cleaning out droppings. This not only answers to keep the hens warm on a very cold night, but it also keeps the droppings clean and saleable. To show the benefit derived from a sleeping compartment of this description: On the 28th of December last, when the thermometer stood at 6° below zero outside in a sheltered place, it stood in my henhouse at 24° above zero, and in the sleeping room where the hens were all night it stood at 33° above, or 6° above the freezing point.

The nest boxes are best made in pairs about 2 ft. long by 1 ft. wide, as shown by Figures 5 and 6, with division in centre. Cover front and back with tarred felt. Make ends and top of wood. Top should be hinged. No bottom is required in the nest boxes, as they are set on the floor. Put sand or straw in for nesting. When cleaning the nest boxes out all one has to do is to lift them up bodily, nesting material being then removed. The nest boxes should be put in a new position. Some breeders prefer building the nests permanently underneath the roosting-boards, but I think this is a mistake, as it encourages vermin to run from roost to nest and *vice versa*.

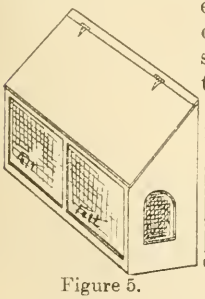


Figure 5.

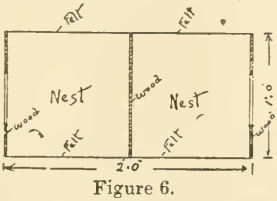


Figure 6.

A good drinking vessel is also a necessary article. You ask a farmer what kind of a drinking vessel he uses for his fowls, he will likely tell you a pail, an old tin pan, a

crock or something of the sort, and perhaps he will tell you he doesn't use anything at all as there is plenty of snow for them to eat. All of these in the cold weather are dangerous to a laying hen. If a hen gets her wattles or comb wet when drinking they are liable to freeze, which will stop her from laying at once. As for their continually eating snow in place of having a drink of water, any person ought to know that it will soon impair their health. In order to overcome these evils I invented a vessel a few years ago which answers the purpose very well. Any tinsmith will make one for about fifty cents. It is made of galvanized iron, heavy in weight, conical in shape, made in two sections; the upper portion is 5 inches in diameter at the top and 7 inches at the bottom, and 10 inches high, with a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch hole near the bottom—this is set into a pan $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, being 7 inches in diameter at the bottom and 9 inches at the top, having a projection or lip where the fowls drink from, as shown by Figure 8. All the rest of the

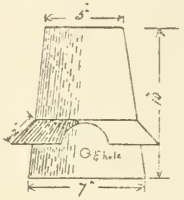
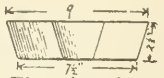
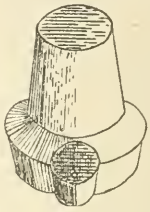


Figure 8.



Elevation of pan.



Elevation of vessel.

pan is covered by the flange, soldered on to top portion to keep out any dirt. When filling this vessel the upper portion is turned upside down, then placing the pan upside down over it, the whole thing is then inverted and it is ready for use—the water will be seen filling the pan from the small $\frac{1}{4}$-inch hole near the bottom of the upper portion until it gets above the level of same, when it will stop running, and as the fowls drink the water will keep its level until the vessel is empty. Set this on a board six inches up off the floor of the henhouse. A vessel of the above dimensions will hold a gallon of water.

In severe cold weather, if the water should freeze it matters not, so far as the vessel is concerned. I have never known one to burst yet. It being conical in shape, allows for expansion and contraction. When frozen up solid I use a stick, and by rapping the pan on the lip it drops out, the vessel being wider at the bottom. If drinking vessels are greased occasionally in cold weather it will prevent the ice from sticking to them.

Last but not least, the hens should have an abundant supply of leaves scattered on the floor where the grain should be thrown in to make the fowls work for their food. A lazy hen is not a profitable one.

Gentlemen, as I am yet a beginner I leave it to you to judge for yourselves as to whether my experience is of any use.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert: There is one point that is worthy of the consideration of the meeting, and that is the great value during the winter of economizing the animal heat. I do not believe in artificial heat. You who are practical poultrymen know all about the care and breeding of poultry, but the hen during the day, as you know so well, can keep herself comparatively warm, or can keep herself at any rate from freezing, by the exercise she ought to have by scratching in the litter on the floor, which will always be found in every well regulated building. Now the time she ought to be the warmest is at night. She cannot exercise herself then, and of course she is colder. A point which ought to be seriously considered is how to economize the animal heat so as to make the hen comfortable during the night. You must remember that the egg is formed in the night, and the hen should be kept warm.

Mr. Geo. G. McCormick: Mr. Wagner speaks of being a beginner at the poultry business. If he is new now, what will he do when he is old? I do not think I ever heard a better essay. It is pretty hard to criticize it. I always like to find a hole in them some place, but it is very difficult here. I think, however, I can find a hole in Mr. Gilbert's remarks. He thinks the egg is formed in the night. I do not think so. I think it is formed at all times. Frequently you will find eggs on the perches laid at night. That egg must have been formed in the daytime.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert: That is from a hen out of condition.

Mr. Geo. G. McCormick: No.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert: It is the result of over feeding.

Mr. Geo. G. McCormick: From the condition of the hen.

Mr. S. M. Clemo: The eggs will be soft shelled.

Mr. Geo. G. McCormick: Our worthy friend, President Mills speaks of the value of the different breeds for the farmer. I think the best breed for the man who is raising them is the one he can make the most money out of. As business men we ought to engage in whatever business we can make the most money in. It is the same in poultry. If all cattle men were to conclude that the Durham was the best, everyone will go into Durhams and overstock the market. We must have our fancies. I fancy the big Buff Cochin. I do not call him the utility bird. I do not call them the farmer's fowl, but I do say that I personally can make $10 out of every Buff Cochin for every $1 I can make out of the other breeds. I took in the large exhibit that Armour made at Kansas city. They made an exhibit of the various breeds. They had Leghorns, India Games, Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, etc., and I think of all the breeds that they kill and dress, I am informed that the Wyandotte is the favorite with the Armour Packing Company, and they so expressed themselves. They never saw a Java before, but I gave them one of my valuable birds to kill, and they admitted that it was about as good a breed as they had. Of course this is a free advertisement for myself. The Indian Game was a favorite variety. The Langshan did not have breast enough and too much thigh. The Indian Games they considered had more breast than any fowl they killed, but taking it all round they considered the Wyandotte was about the best fowl for packing purposes they could have. We do not, however, all want to breed Wyandottes. We would have too many of them. It is not only the utility fowl we want, but every kind of fowl that keeps money in circulation and makes money for everybody. The citizen cannot go into a utility fowl so much as he must have something that is quiet and will not fly too much. He goes to shows and wins and makes his money on them. Another point which struck me is in regard to eggs. The great majority of farmers—I think I am safe in saying nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand—keep their cock birds running with their hens all the year round. It is a great mistake to suppose that the hen will not lay without the cock bird. The farmer should take away the cock bird after the breeding season is over and then let their hens run, as it is possible to keep unfertile eggs for six months just as fresh as one laid for 24 hours. Unfertile eggs, I claim, will keep for nine months, and it will be hard to tell them from a new laid egg if properly kept. To come back to Mr. Wagner's essay in regard to keeping the fowls warm at night. I think the building of a little corner to keep them warm is a good thing, and that artificial heat is a bad thing. They must, of course, have exercise in order to be healthy. If they do not have exercise they will acquire bad habits and become unhealthy.

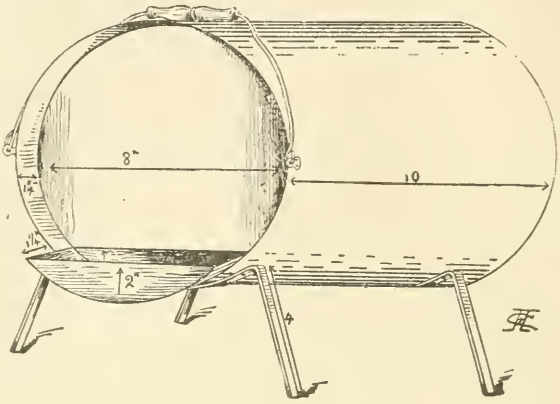
Mr. J. E. Bennett: If Mr. Wagner would only have his house three feet high at the back, it seems to me it would be a hard job to clean it out.

Mr. F. C. Hare: I think it would be better to reverse Mr. Wagner's idea and have it higher at the north than at the south, because the snow will all melt off and leave your shingles good and dry. For perches Mr. Wagner recommends a scantling 2x4 and using the flat side. As a fowl's foot is always turned down on a flat perch, it is impossible for the bird to grasp the perch, and when it sits down its foot has to be cramped. I think if a perch two inches square were used it would be better. It might be slightly rounded on the top.

I believe the best water tin for the fowl is a shallow pan about three inches deep, because when it freezes, all you have to do is to give it two or three cuts with an axe, and the ice drops out as there is nothing to keep it in.

I think it is a good idea to keep the poultry house off the ground. In my own poultry house, I have it built right on the ground, but I observe that it is beginning to rot at the bottom. In my next house (if I ever build one) I intend to leave a space of about a foot and a half or two feet at the bottom of the house proper, and arranged so,

that this can be opened at the front. In the winter time I will let the hens go into the bottom part through a sliding door and from there into the house proper. They do not go right straight into the house, so in the winter time I do not think there will be any draught going through. This bottom arrangement being full of air, makes a good ventilator and keeps the air pure. Let your windows in your house proper down for a while, and let your fowls go into this bottom part to scratch. You thus get twice as much floor space, having your own floor above and the earth floor below. In the summer time your hens can go into this place as it will be shady and cool. This would also, to a large extent, keep the rats out. A dog could easily be located there.



Water Fountain recommended by F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.

The fountain is made of galvanized iron, all seams rivetted and soldered. The front is set in $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the end to retain the water when fountain is placed on opposite end for filling. The front is made as per cut No. 2. A strip $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide is cut away to allow the water to flow out into the mouth. This being two inches high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top gives plenty of room for large combed birds to drink. The dotted line shows top of mouth ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch higher). The feet are made of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch band iron, rivetted to body with heads soldered inside. By shoving the feet down in the ground it is very easy to level fountain. In making fountain be sure and have all holes firmly soldered. If air enters by any orifice except the mouth the water will run out. The fountain is filled as easily as a common dish, and being four inches from the ground escapes most of the dirt that is thrown around in the pen, and if any dirt or straw enters it is easily washed out by the large opening. The fountain holds $1\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, and, exposing only a small quantity of water, which the fowls soon drink up, the water is always sweet and clean. The tinsmith here makes fountain for fifty cents.

Mr. J. H. Saunders: I do not quite agree with the last speaker in regard to the roosts. According to his idea it would have to be almost a necessity to have the floor slightly rounded, and the ground the hens walk on from day to day to fit the feet. He claims that the foot is of a little different shape when sitting on anything flat and becomes cramped, and therefore thinks the floor should be made round. I claim a flat roost is the best as it is more natural for the hen. If they can stand flat-footed all day they can surely sit that way all night.

Mr. F. C. Hare: I think the gentleman has misinterpreted my meaning. I mean that when a hen sits down on the perch her claws contract.

Mr. A. W. Graham: That is right.

Mr. J. H. Saunders: I think Mr. Hare is wrong. It is natural that any bird, if you catch hold of it, will put its claws around your finger to hold on by, but I claim if you set it down on the floor it will turn its toes in under.

President Mills: It struck me that the wall of that house (referring to Mr. Wagner's essay) would not be warm enough under ordinary conditions. As I understand it, the wall is just made of perpendicular hemlock with a covering of tarred paper, then hemlock edge to edge and battened. I know the fowl would freeze stiff in Guelph. I want to say one word in defence of our Ottawa establishment and our own. I see the point in the suggestion that the house should be low. I believe it ought to be low, but we at Guelph have found (and they have found the same thing at Ottawa) that we have to build for the public, and we have to make a big hall that people can walk along in order to see the stock. It is difficult then to keep the birds warm enough. We have done everything that can be done to make a warm building, and I am not sure yet, with all these large halls and accommodations for the public, that it will be warm enough for the fowls. We have made it as warm as possible. What is the right temperature? Is it proper that water should freeze?

Mr. G. S. Oldrieve: Let it freeze some.

President Mills: What temperature when we have it 10 degrees below zero? Is it objectionable to have the temperature below freezing point in the poultry house? I think the lower the ceiling, if you can get sufficient ventilation, the warmer your fowl will be, but when we have to build for the enjoyment of the public we are subject to defeat this end.

Mr. Thomas A. Duff: I have known the thermometer to register 15 degrees above zero in my poultry house when it was 18 degrees below outside, yet my Minorcas did not get frosted. I think if the interior of the poultry house never gets below 20 above zero you are all right. In regard to Mr. Hare's contention that it would be better to have the roof of a poultry house sloping to the south instead of to the north, my opinion is that it is better to slope to the north, because a thick covering of snow upon the roof during the cold weather will add much to the warmth of the building.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert: My idea is that the fowl should not roost in the same place where they scratch all day. There should be separate compartments.

A WORD TO FARMERS CONCERNING POULTRY.

By Joseph Dilworth, Toronto.

My ideas on poultry management will be addressed more particularly to the farming community rather than to the fancier, because I know the latter will not permit his fowl to labour under the same disadvantages. What I have to say will be applied to the everyday farmer who, as a rule, does not take much interest in raising poultry for fancy or for profit, but looks at it rather as a something that is very good for children or old women to look after, but for a man to lose his time in that way would be out of the question. I trust that any remarks that I make may prove to be profitable and instructive. I shall state very briefly facts which have come under my own observation within the last twenty years. I have always contended that poultry can be raised for profit, and I trust that any remarks that I may make will be taken in good part, and may be the means of stimulating the farmer to more earnest and faithful work in the poultry industry. In the first place, for the success of poultry raising, a suitable location on the farm should be selected, where the buildings if possible would be shielded from the north winds. Suitable and properly arranged buildings should also be provided for the comfort and health of the fowl. In my travels to and fro throughout the country, I seldom or rarely find a farmer with a well-constructed poultry house, but as a rule in nearly all other departments of live stock you will find everything fitted up in the latest approved style. Warm, well ventilated buildings, the animals well cared for, well fed, cleaned out regularly, in fact the greatest care exercised in all details. I have often heard it said that a good farmer always provides good buildings for his stock before he builds a fine

house for his family, and the same farmer has often been heard to say, "I always feed my horses before I feed myself." But what about the poor chickens? They are neglected. Everything is at a discount, with poor, ill-ventilated, dark, dingy chicken houses, and sometimes no house at all, allowed to roam at will into the drive shed, woodshed, or any other part of the farmyard, and even if they have a house it isn't cleaned out from one year's end to the other, until it becomes so filthy and dirty, and so thoroughly impregnated with vermin that no one can enter it without being covered with insects. And then again the poor chickens' time is almost entirely taken up trying to clean themselves, whereas they should be foraging, and thus in part making their own living. Then again, akin to the above comes chicken cholera, caused by dirt, filth, damp, crowded and ill-ventilated houses, and they die and drop off by the score. Then the autumn months come, bringing with them the cold, stormy wind and rain, and the poor chickens roosting in the trees all night long, sometimes getting drenched through and through, and the young stock, which at that season of the year would soon begin to lay, instead contract that deadly disease called roup, and die off by the dozen. Then come the winter months, and there is no protection from the cold and frost, and stormy blasts, and we find the poor chickens roosting on the beams of the drive shed, or the wood shed, or some other ill-protected building. The consequence is their combs become frozen and swelled and their toes frozen off, and it takes about all they get to eat to sustain mere vitality; and yet the good man of the farm wonders why the hens don't lay, and ofttimes will say unkind words to his better-half, telling her "the nasty, dirty things don't pay to feed," and that she "ought to kill them;" and, under those most deplorable circumstances, I don't wonder at the above remarks. But I am perfectly satisfied that if poultry are given the same attention that is given to other live stock, they will certainly pay, and pay well. If a farmer would put up a suitable building for about one hundred fowl, say 75 feet by 12 feet wide, with a passageway of about two feet wide taken off, divided into six apartments, the building if possible facing south, and the nests and feed-boxes so arranged that you can collect the eggs and feed the birds without disturbing them, avoiding crowding, then I consider he would have taken the first steps to success. If I were going to raise early chicks for broilers I would use an incubator and brooder. The kind of fowl I would select for that purpose would be Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks; the former I prefer because of the white flesh. I have consulted with many first-class provision men, and they tell me white flesh is preferred, and in the months of April, May and June good prices can be obtained for spring chickens, and as ducks lay early, I would also include them in the early season, and would also hatch them out with the incubator. A farmer whom I know very well told me that he only kept six ducks, and all the eggs laid by them that season he hatched out under hens, and the ducklings he fed on boiled potatoes and shorts and sent them to market from six to eight weeks old, and the gross amount realized in one season was $130. If this can be done on a small scale, why can't it be done on a large scale? I think it could. Now for my laying stock, I would always have them hatched out between the first of March and last of May. After the latter date I would pen up the male birds until next breeding season, or I would sell or kill them if I wished to infuse new blood. After the birds had been separated for ten days, if the price of eggs should be such as to be below a fair market price, I would pack them down carefully, and keep them in a cool cellar, and turn the cases regularly, and when the market demanded them and price increased in the fall and early winter months, you could offer these eggs, and feel assured they would be sound and good, and I haven't the least doubt that their value would be doubled. The principal trouble with the farmer in the past has been lack of judgment and management in the way of handling poultry products One thing I would like to mention just here, and I suppose I shall have to handle it tenderly and cautiously, or I shall be in the black books of the farmers' wives. But I don't blame them so much because they are labouring under disadvantages over which they have no control, nevertheless I must say what I think. It is said (and I believe it) that "The path of duty is a safe one," and "Honesty is the best policy." Now, if there is one thing more than another that interferes with the selling and exporting of eggs, it is the dishonesty in selling stale eggs for fresh laid ones. It is a common thing in summer to find nests of

eggs under bushes, and under the stable and many other quiet places in the farmyard, and often when the thermometer registers in the shade from 85 to 95 degrees, and often exposed to the rays of the sun from 95 to 120 degrees, causing the vital part of the egg to undergo the early stage of incubation, thus making the egg to become bad and totally unfit for use. And here comes the trouble. The eggs are gathered as fresh eggs, and sold as fresh eggs, when at the same time they are absolutely spoiled, and in a very short time become rotten. In this particular, I must again remind the farmer to be strictly and unscrupulously honest. I think it is done more for want of knowledge than anything else. I can hardly think it is done as a wrong. As I have said before, if the male birds are taken away after the hatching season is over—say the last of May—and the eggs collected regularly every day, the trouble of bad eggs would rarely arise, because the eggs would not be fertile, and it is undoubtedly the fertility in the egg that causes it in a great measure to decay much sooner than it otherwise would. It is this, and many other careless ways of collecting eggs that bring trouble in our endeavour to export them to other countries. I am satisfied if our farmers will select the kind of fowl that lay large eggs, a very large export trade would be accomplished, and I have not the least doubt that some cheap and effectual way of packing will soon be discovered, and that a very extensive trade will be done in the near future. The kind of fowl I would recommend for laying the largest eggs are Andalusians and Minorcas. Those for laying the largest number of eggs are Leghorns, and for good, general purpose fowl I would say the Wyandottes, Langshans and Plymouth Rocks. In concluding these remarks, I would strongly recommend anyone taking an interest in poultry to subscribe for a first-class poultry publication.

Mr. F. C. Hare: Mr. Dilworth advocates Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. It has been proved that the Indian Game crossed on the Buff Cochin has been the fastest grower and the one that requires the least amount of food to bring it to maturity for marketing. It has nice yellow flesh and the objectionable pin feathers are absent. In regard to incubators. A lady came to see me and requested that I should purchase for her an incubator. I did so, and she was very successful with it and sold a large number of chickens. Next year she says she is going to build a large poultry house and obtain another incubator. She sees the benefit arising from it. In regard to the curing of eggs while the market price is low, why cannot the eggs be sold at once and a higher price received for them? Eggs absolutely fresh will bring at any time five cents per dozen above market price. I do not see what is to be gained by curing them.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth: In reference to keeping the eggs, I claim that properly packed eggs are better than pickled eggs. Take a pickled egg, rub it on your coat sleeve and you will see it will be smooth and glossy, but take the eggs that I speak of and rub them on your coat sleeve and you will find that they remain dull.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Mr. Thomas A. Duff, of Toronto, was called upon and said: I think the Association is to be congratulated upon the very successful meeting held this afternoon. Speaking for myself, I must say that it has been, without doubt, the most instructive and profitable afternoon I have spent during my connection with the Ontario Poultry Association. The Government cannot help but be well pleased with to-day's proceedings, and I consider it is a duty we owe to them to make our meetings of more benefit to the country at large. We are treated fairly well by the Government, and certainly owe them something in return. All they ask of us is to furnish the material and they will see that it is printed and circulated.

The subject of my essay is "Poultry on the Farm." I might say that I have gone to considerable trouble to obtain reports and suggestions from various large wholesale egg dealers in Toronto, and have spared no pains in arriving at the average prices obtained for eggs during the year. I invite the fullest criticism of my essay, as it is from such criticisms that we gain our information. Do not be afraid of hurting my feelings.

Farmers, as a rule, pay but little attention to poultry. Most of them, however, have a few running about the barnyard, but give them little or no care. Possibly a pail full of grain is thrown out to them once, or at most, twice a week. If you ask the general run of farmers whether they give any of their time to poultry the answer usually is, "Well, no; the women folks gather what eggs there are and raise a few young ones, but they don't pay." No, of course they don't pay when not looked after. Would their cattle, their horse or their swine pay if they were attended to in such a slipshod and ridiculous fashion? Poultry will not pay unless properly cared for and attended to.

I propose in this short article to endeavor to show that poultry will pay, and pay well—even more so than cattle or swine, when you take into consideration the amount of capital invested.

Care is really the most important part of the routine and management of poultry. To raise fowls and make them profitable requires time and care. Fowls must be furnished with clean, fresh water, comfortable quarters and wholesome food, in such quantities that it will not become fouled or wasted. To attend to all these things requires time and care, but without time or care what profit or success comes in any line of effort? As to the profit or loss, that will depend entirely upon the care they receive. Fowls cannot thrive on stagnant water or on an occasional mess of food any more than human beings can thrive upon it. There should be as much care in providing water as there is shown in providing feed. Upon the no care principle, no profits will be the consequnce. Poultry, like all other domestic stock, will yield a profit in proportion to the care taken of it. You may feed plenty of hard corn and get few eggs. Fowls cannot be expected to "shell out" many eggs if they have uncomfortable places in cold weather.

Farmers who keep poultry, have as a rule, no proper houses for them. They are crowded into a small building which is full of cracks, broken windows and in itself dirty. The cold weather sets in; the birds are chilled; their combs and feet get frozen; and the food which should go into eggs will be drawn upon to supply animal heat. How can anyone, who for one moment will stop to think, expect the birds to lay under such conditions? Poultry must be properly fed and properly housed.

Another mistake farmers make, is to let a lot of male birds run with the hens. I am convinced that hens will lay better if there are no male birds about. In the spring he should select his best layers, which he should know from observation, and mate them to a strong, vigorous pure bred male of a good laying strain. This would do much towards increasing the egg yield. In regard to this matter of keeping the male bird away from the hens *The Canadian Live Stock Journal*, for the month of April, has the following on this subject:

"Some experiments, conducted by Mr. Wheeler, of the New York Experimental Station, Geneva, N.Y., on the question as to whether hens lay more eggs when there are no males running with them, show conclusively that such is the case, and that there is an absolute loss in letting male birds run with hens kept for laying purposes. The result of the experiments was published in Bulletin 87 of the station, from wnich we take the following: 'The pullets in pen 7 without cock bird, laid about 22 per cent. more eggs than those in pen 8 (34 per cent. more per fowl, cockerel in pen 8 counted); and, although the consumption of food was somewhat greater per fowl in pen 7, the cost of eggs produced was nearly 30 per cent. less than for pen 8.'"

Under the sub-heading, "Keep the laying stock active" it is stated "that the cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolizes the most of the food, but teaches the hens to break eggs and so learn to eat them. Besides the stimulating diet is too fattening for him and will ruin him as a breeder." If the farmer desires fertile eggs and vigorous chickens from them he will keep the male bird separate during the winter, and mate him with his selected breeding stock at the proper season.

I will first shortly refer to the stock. I do not intend to attempt to eulogize any particular breed at the expense of another, as there is altogether too much of this done by fanciers. My belief is that the Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Wyandotte, Java, Brahma, Dorking and like breeds are all fairly hardy birds and make good table fowl, but for eggs I claim the Minorca, Leghorn, Houdan, Spanish, Andalusian and like breeds are, beyond all question, the best. For these latter however, very comfortable quarters must be provided during winter.

While it is true that some common fowls that are native to the climate are hardy, and thrive better than perhaps some pure breeds may, yet the observation of the farmer will convince him, after due time, that the greatest profit is from the pure bred stock, provided he will learn the the characteristics of the breeds. It is just as much the duty of the farmer to know all about the different breeds as it is to know how to plow and cultivate. It would surprise any farmer if his family physician should inform him that he could not distinguish one disease from another; yet there are thousands of farmers who cannot go into a herd or a flock and distinguish the different breeds. Are such farmers really farmers? Have they completely "learned their trade?"

What is common stock? It is said that there are a great many different breeds. There are more different kinds of common fowls than there are pure breeds. There is at least one uniformity in a pure breed. One hundred Leghorns, or Plymouth Rocks, or other breeds, will be so nearly alike that the farmer will be unable to note any difference, but it is seldom that two common fowls are alike. All common fowls are not just alike in characteristics. One flock may contain some excellent layers, while another flock may be useless. If a good flock is found it is often the case that it is the result of indiscriminate crossing from some pure-bred fowls, and the common stock has repeatedly been praised for excellence when the credit really belongs to pure breeds.

Those who ridicule the enterprising farmer for spending an extra sum for pure-bred males never fail to come around at some time and request to "change eggs." They might as well, with equal propriety, ask to exchange a mongrel calf for a Jersey; but they know that a kind neighbor will oblige them with the eggs rather than break friendship, and they take advantage of his enterprise. It pays to buy pure-bred stock, however, even when one has to "change eggs" with those who do not encourage pure breeds.

A very good poultry house can be constructed on the south side of a barn. I would recommend it to be double boarded. My idea is to first of all run tarred paper across the uprights (2x4 scantling) on the outside, then put on the boards. Tarred paper again on the inside of the uprights and board. This will leave an air space of four inches, which will undoubtedly add much to the comfort of the building. I would either shingle the roof or cover it with some warm waterproof paper. Have most of the windows facing the south; one small window to every six feet of run I consider sufficient. A large window admits more heat and light during the day, but it radiates the heat rapidly at night. One of the most essential requirements in a poultry house is light, as the hens will abandon a darkened house during the daytime, no matter how warm it is. Instead of using very large windows, there should be small windows in front and at the ends, so as to render the house light and cheerful in every part. Another advantage of using a number of small windows is that they are cheaper than large ones, and the cost is increased but little. They also admit the sunlight from all quarters during the whole day, and aid in more rapidly drying the floor should it be damp. Be sure and locate the house on a dry spot. I prefer an earth floor, as it can be so much more readily cleaned out and fresh, dry sand put in. I would divide the house off into sections, keeping not more than twenty or twenty-five fowl in each section. At least six square feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl. A house constructed as above should be warm enough for any variety.

Another good plan would be to have the sleeping apartment on the inside of the barn and a shed to run in on the south side. If this were done single boards would be sufficient for the shed.

I would recommend that the roosts be at least eighteen inches from the wall, so that no part of the fowl would come in contact with the building. Provide dropping boards

(three feet wide) under the roosts, so that the manure could be readily scraped off with a hoe.

A poultry house should be kept scrupulously clean. The oftener it is cleaned the better, but it should never be left for more than a week at a time without being thoroughly cleaned out and coal oil put on the roosts. I would strongly recommend that the manure be taken and put on the land at once before it loses its strength. It would be found of great value for garden produce or asparagus.

Feeding. Do not feed too much or too little. Fowls require a change. It is absurd to suppose that a continuous supply of wheat without change of variety will do. For egg production I would recommend the following: In the morning I would give a warm feed, composed of shorts, bran and oatchop, having first thoroughly scalded it. A few boiled turnips or potatoes, or some clover mixed with this, would be much relished by the fowl and increase the egg output. This should not be made sloppy, but should be just wet enough so as to nicely roll into a ball. I would recommend this to be fed in a trough about two inches deep, placed against the wall, so that the fowl could not get their feet into it. Do not allow them to gorge themselves, as it makes them lazy. A hen should be active—always busy. Such are the best layers.

I cannot too strongly comment upon the feeding of green bone. In my opinion it is par excellence the greatest boon the poultry world has had in years. I would give a little of this at noon each day, allowing about one ounce to each bird. At night feed grain—all that the fowl will eat up clean. This should be scattered in the pens, so that the birds have to scratch for it. A cabbage should be placed in each pen. The best method of doing this, I think, is to tie it by the root just high enough to have the fowl jump for it, which will give them exercise. If cabbage is not plentiful I would recommend cutting a turnip in two and putting it in the pen. My experience has been that fowls are very fond of turnips. A good vegetable food is clover. This should be steamed and mixed with the morning food. An eminent writer has this to say of the value of green bone and clover in an article on "Aids to Egg Production":

"There are two articles of food, at least, that are not so generally used by poultry keepers to stimulate laying in the winter season as they should be. I refer to fresh, raw meat and clover. Animal and vegetable food are furnished by this combination in the very best possible shape. The meat, being raw and full of nutritious juice, promotes vigor and egg production much more perfectly than cooked meat, that loses considerable of its virtue by the process of cooking. To be sure if the soup that boils out of meat is well utilized, much of the loss through stewing is saved. Nevertheless we prefer the raw article to anything else in the meat line. Of course it should be fed in moderate quantities only two or three times a week. Never go to extremes and overdo a matter. Hens that were meat hungry would doubtless engorge themselves if allowed flesh without restriction, to the serious derangement of their digestive organs. But we have found raw meat reasonably fed, to set the egg-producing machinery to work better than any other one food substance. The clover is grand for food for many reasons. It is bulky. It contains the nitrogenous elements and the carbohydrates in excellent proportions for the nourishment of the animal. It is rich in mineral constituents. Compounds of lime are abundant, such as are required for shell formation. The poultry relish it at all seasons. It is especially appetizing to them in winter, when there is a dearth of green food. Chop it finely, steam and feed it mixed with ground wheat, bran and cornmeal."

Mr. Warrington—an English chemist of note—tells us in an article in the *Agricultural Gazette*, of London, England, that the white of an egg is rich in the alkalies, potash and soda, a part of the latter being present as common salt; that the yolk is extraordinarily rich in phosphoric acid, and contains much more lime than the white. The fundamental principles to be borne in mind, continues Mr. Warrington, in arranging the diet of a hen, are that the largest ingredients in eggs are lime, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. We have thus found from one chemist of what the egg is composed, and we learn from another that green bones, which have been heretofore thrown away or given away by the butchers, when "cut up," not ground up, are the best and cheapest egg-making material extant. Green bones are rich in albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid, which go to make egg and shell. The result has been a revolution in the economy of egg pro-

duction in winter. An immense result has been the invention and manufacture of mills to "cut up" the bones. And so we have what has heretofore been actual waste converted into eggs commanding a high price. Surely this is a great step in the right direction.

A bone-mill can easily be procured, and will, in a very short time, more than pay for itself. Most farmers have a horse-power or windmill, and by this means enough bone could be cut up in a few minutes to feed a large flock of fowl. Bones and rough meat are easily obtained for little or nothing, and a week's supply can be laid in during the cold months. Mr. A. W. Kinney, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is considered an authority on the subject of egg production, and he has this to say of the value of meat and bone:

"I have over and over again proved the new plan, and know exactly that what I say is correct. It can be shown that a flock of fowls is very similar to a machine: turn on the steam and power comes. With a hen, put into her the proper feed and eggs will come, every time without fail—little labor, and at a very large profit. Having had an experience of seven years in the feeding and management of poultry, and seeing the effects, with the results, of all kinds of food now used, I may be excused for having a most decided opinion on these matters. I find that there is nothing that will equal the exclusive use of meat and bone, and very little of anything else is fed.

"I have just had constructed a fine large windmill, of about one horse-power in a good breeze. This is attached to the side of a cook-house, and running power is given to a bone-cutter, emery wheel (for grinding the knives and keeping them sharp), and a large meat chopper. This is all of the machines that are necessary on a large poultry farm. Once a week a butcher brings me all of the cast-off parts of the animal he kills. This is thrown into a large pot over a furnace, and thoroughly boiled. The meat is run through the chopper, drops into a long trough, when with a hoe it is mixed to a dry, crumbly state, dished into pans, and is ready for feeding. The bones are cut up and mixed in the same way in the trough.

"I have forty hens now laying. If I want twenty-five or thirty eggs a day, for a week or more, to fill private customers' orders, I give them all the meat they will eat at four o'clock, and for the next morning a pan of bones, all they will eat. The eggs come just as is wanted. If trade is a little dull, and eggs piling up ahead, the hens are only fed once a day at 4 p m. To mix with the meat and bone, I use a combination grain called 'moulie.' It is four grains ground together, wheat, oats, barley and peas. It is far superior, in my opinion, to middlings, shorts, bran, chopped feed or cornmeal. Experimentally, I have used all of them, and their value is considered very low, especially the latter—cornmeal—which is but very little better than sawdust. The 'old fogies' can snicker all they like, as I do not expect them to admit anything new. But I know what I know, and others can try it if they choose. During the summer the meat and bone has to be cooked and mixed twice a week, but in the fall and winter only once a week is all that is necessary."

The fowls should be supplied with grit as an aid to digestion, and also with lime for the formation of the shell.

Plenty of fresh water should always be before them. Should it, however, freeze in winter, a good idea is to add enough warm water to take off the chill, and, after the fowls have drank sufficient for their wants, throw the water out.

Care of Eggs. Having now dealt shortly with the fowls themselves, the house and feeding, I will proceed to give my views on the proper method of caring for eggs and marketing them, troubling you with a few figures which I have carefully obtained from some of the largest wholesale egg dealers in the city of Toronto.

A serious mistake the farmer makes is in not gathering his eggs regularly. They are allowed to remain for days, sometimes for a week, in a filthy house The shell of an egg is porous and is very susceptible to smell. Eggs should be gathered every day in order to be of first-class quality, and none should be sent to market unless perfectly clean. I also claim that it would pay a farmer to market his eggs every week instead of packing them, as I believe better results would be obtained.

From letters which I have received from large egg dealers, I quote the following. One says: "We may say that we are very glad to know you are taking up this matter

of the production of fresh eggs in Canada, during the winter. If the trade and the public generally could depend upon obtaining absolutely fresh eggs during the winter, the consumption of them would be enormously increased. At present what is sold as fresh are not fresh, and everyone knows it. . . . On the whole subject of the egg trade of Canada, permit us to call your attention to the following, which we think you cannot too strongly urge upon the farmers and country egg dealers, and that is the importance of selling their goods and getting them into the market while fresh. The greatest difficulty that we experience is this. Between the farmers and the country storekeepers holding and waiting for an advance, the eggs get old and stale before they reach us."

Another says: "We have made several attempts to induce farmers to give special attention to this business. We believe that there is no business that offers such returns on money invested. We believe that special attention should be given to the breed of fowls, etc., and above everything farmers should never hold their eggs longer than a week before marketing."

One of the very largest dealers writes me as follows:

"November, December, January, February and part of March are the most difficult months to secure new laid eggs, in fact sometimes we get so disheartened at the complaints of our customers saying they get stale eggs among stock we sell for 'new laid,' that we feel inclined to tell them that it is impossible to get a reliable article. We have written our shippers times out of number trying to impress upon them the necessity of not mixing the held eggs with the new laid but all our efforts prove fruitless. We paid last season during the months above mentioned for 'so-called' new laid eggs (we cannot use a better term) 25 cents per dozen, and 30 cents for something extra choice. We have not the least doubt that the consumption would considerably increase a genuine article were obtainable. . . . We are of the opinion that both the farmer and country storekeeper are to blame. So many farmers have got the bad habit of trying to preserve when they are low to get higher prices, and the majority will not hesitate to mix them among their fresh gathered and sell them as such, which is really fraud. The storekeeper takes them, and perhaps he knows they are not what the farmer represents them to be, but owing to competition and afraid of offending his customer he takes them. Another evil is the bad packages used for shipping. The fillers are used time after time, eggs break in them, perhaps they are left in a musty place, never cleaned out, but have eggs filled in which perhaps stand for a week. Is it any wonder, therefore, that 'new laid' eggs get a musty taste?"

If the consumer only gained confidence in the producer a much larger quantity of eggs would be used.

Cost of Producing. A few words, now, in regard to the cost of producing eggs. I claim that eggs can be produced on the farm at an average of one-half a cent each. It would, therefore, cost about seventy-five cents per annum to maintain a hen on the farm, and with care, feed and attention it is a very poor hen under the treatment herein detailed that will not lay one hundred and fifty eggs per year.

In order to be absolutely accurate in my figures as to the average price obtainable for eggs during the year, I sent letters to the various large egg dealers in Toronto asking them for information as to what "fresh laid" eggs are worth wholesale during each month. All of the dealers to whom I wrote urged me in their replies to emphasize the fact that by "fresh laid" eggs they mean eggs regularly gathered, properly cared for and not more than ten days old. After carefully averaging the prices given by these dealers for each month in the year I found that the price obtainable during the year was nineteen cents per dozen. Cost of producing one dozen eggs is six cents; leaving the net profit at the farm of thirteen cents on a dozen eggs.

But, of course, I will be met with the statement that in order to obtain this end the eggs have to be shipped to Toronto and the express charges are very high. Now how high are they? Probably the best method of getting at this is as follows:

The highest rate per hundred pounds on produce from any point in Ontario to Toronto is $1. The lowest is 30 cents. The average, therefore, is 65 cents, but as the

express companies have no 65-cent rate, I take their 60-cent rate. The egg cases commonly used hold thirty dozen, and the express companies carry them at 60 lb. Their rate for one case of thirty dozen is, therefore, 35 cents, making the average price for shipment of eggs to Toronto one and one-fifth cents per dozen. The express companies, as a rule, return all cases to shipper free of charge. Therefore, deducting one and one-fifth cents from the net profit at the farm you have a net gain of eleven and four-fifth cents per dozen for your eggs.

In order now to get at the profit on each hen I take the following:

The hens should average 150 eggs per year (12½ dozen), which at 10 cents per dozen amounts to	$2 37½
Cost for feeding hen and producing eggs	75
Leaving a balance of	$1 62½
Cost of transporting 12½ dozen eggs to Toronto	15
Giving a net profit on each hen kept of	$1 47½

I might, however, add, that at the present time I am obtaining from a large grocery in Toronto 36 cents per dozen for my surplus eggs, and I know of several large grocers in Toronto who would be only too glad to get "fresh laid" eggs at this price, but it is impossible to obtain them. The above figures are, of course, based on the wholesale market. The profit would be much greater if farmers sold direct to retailers.

It is the winter eggs that pay the greater profit and bring up the average price for the year to 19 cents. If the greater part of the eggs are received in spring and summer, when prices are brought down by a large supply, the average price received will be low, but if the fowls lay well in November, December, January, February, March and April when eggs are from 22 to 30 cents a dozen, the average price for the whole year will be eminently satisfactory. The whole story of getting eggs in the winter can be resolved into three simple rules: First, hatch the chickens early. Second, keep them growing so the pullets will come to laying maturity by November 1st. Third, keep them laying by good food and good care.

When I say hatch the chickens early, I do not mean too early, because if hatched too early and got to laying in August and September they will usually moult in December, just as the weather is becoming very cold, and then good-bye to eggs from then till April. For the heavier varieties, such as Brahmas and Cochins, the last of March is none too early, but the Langshans, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes I would hatch the first half of April if possible, although during April will do very well. The Spanish varieties, the Minorcas, Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., should be hatched in May for best results.

I therefore have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing on the farm that will so quickly mature and become productive as a hen, and after she becomes productive nothing that will give such a large return for the amount of capital expended.

There are, therefore, three elements in profitable poultry farming that cannot be neglected. They are: 1st, facilities; 2nd, feed and water; 3rd, the man.

What are the facilities? Warm houses, good sized runs, conveniences for both the fowls and the keeper, good stock, working capital and brains. Then comes good feed—the right kind of feed. Egg food for laying hens; fattening food for market fowls. You must depend on one and two-year-olds for success in both branches. Do not keep a fowl after she is two years of age. Make out of her all you can the first two winters, and then cap the climax by marketing her. Do not palm off stale eggs on your customers; aim to gain a good reputation, and your goods will be in demand; be honest; give the best of care; keep the premises clean; clean up the manure daily; fight the lice the whole year round; nip disease in the bud; have regular hours for the performance of the work, and do your work well. So much depends on the man. He must be bright and active. He must have brains and energy. If he is easily discouraged he had better get out of the business. He must each year try to improve on the one just past.

Mr. GEORGE G. MCCORMICK : Mr. Duff is certainly to be congratulated on writing such an able essay, and it is very difficult to write such a long essay without making some little mistakes. Mr. Duff speaks of lime for shells. I never use such a thing. I do not think it is necessary for shell-making at all. It is very good for keeping the house pure and clean. Mr. Duff suggests turnips as a good vegetable food for poultry. I dare say it is, but another good article is the mangel. The fowls will devour it ravenously. I can confidently recommend the mangel to any farmer.

Mr. THOMAS A. DUFF : Mr. McCormick is in error in stating that I recommended lime being put in the poultry house for the formation of shell. I did not so recommend, nor do I think it is needed ; but what I did recommend was plenty of food which contained lime. This is quite sufficient. I am quite sure the mangel is as good a vegetable food as the turnip, but as my experience was with the latter I referred to it.

President MILLS : In regard to keeping the male birds separate from the hens. Mr. Duff has stated that he has no doubt whatever that hens will lay better if no male bird is permitted to run with them. Mr. McCormick has stated that unfertile eggs will keep perfectly fresh for a much longer period than fertile eggs. I was mentioning this to a poultry man, and he said it was not so.

Mr. THOMAS A. DUFF : I am very fond of experimenting, and I might say, in answer to Dr. Mills, that I kept two pens of fowl, one with a male bird and the other without. Both were housed and fed under like conditions. I found that the pen of birds without the male laid about sixteen per cent. more eggs than the pen with the male. Each pen contained the same number of fowl of the same variety and of about the same age. In regard to keeping unfertile eggs fresh I will ask Mr. McCormick to answer Dr. Mills.

Mr. GEORGE G. MCCORMICK : I am satisfied that the eggs will keep longer. Pack them in oat hulls placing the eggs on the end and have them turned every other day. This will keep them perfectly fresh. I had a large Minorca egg which had been under a hen for nine weeks. It was unfertile, so I thought I would see whether it could be detected from a fresh laid egg. I took it to a well known judge of eggs, and asked him whether it was a fresh egg. He broke it and looked at it and then swallowed it and pronounced it fresh laid. Surely this is a good test.

As the hour was getting late, it was moved by Mr. S. M. CLEMO, seconded by Mr. C. MASSIE, that the meeting now proceed with the business part thereof, and that the balance of the essays, with the consent of the gentlemen who prepared them, be taken as read and published in the Government report. Carried.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

The first item of business taken up was in reference to where the next annual exhibition should be held.

Moved by Mr. GEORGE G. MCCORMICK, that the next annual exhibition of this Association be held at the town of Port Hope, and that it be held for one year only in each place, and not oftener there than once in every five years. Mr. D. C. TREW seconded the motion.

Moved in amendment by Mr. W. H. BEATTIE, seconded by Mr. J. MILLAR, that the next annual exhibition of this Association be held in the city of Guelph.

Considerable discussion took place both in support of the motion and the amendment.

In regard to the method of voting it was moved by Mr. HEIMRICH, seconded by Mr. WEBBER, that the voting be done by ballot.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Geo. G. McCormick, seconded by Mr. Thomas A. Duff, that the Secretary call out the names of all the members of the Association, and upon their name being called they shall vote in favor of either the motion or the amendment, and that a scrutineer be appointed by Port Hope and another by Guelph to see that each member's vote is properly recorded. Carried.

Mr. H. B. Donovan was appointed scrutineer for Port Hope.

Mr. Howitt was appointed scrutineer for Guelph.

Upon the vote being taken it was found that a tie existed. The President thereupon gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. McCormick's motion, which was carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Millar, seconded by Mr. McConkey, that Port Hope be made the unanimous choice of the Association as the place for holding the next annual exhibition of this Association. Carried.

Note.—As per resolution of the Board of Directors, the dates for Port Hope will be January 13th to 17th, 1896.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The various officers for the ensuing year were then elected. The names appear on page vi.

Moved by Mr. C. J. Daniels, seconded by Mr. W. J. Bell, that the date of holding the annual exhibition be fixed by the Board of Directors. Carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the hall was crowded to the doors. Addresses of a more general character were delivered by Messrs. W. R. Plum; C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Geo. G. McCormick, and others. An excellent musical programme was also rendered, and a most enjoyable and instructive time was spent listening to the able addresses by the above mentioned gentlemen, and much good must result therefrom as the major portion of the audience were persons interested more or less in the Association and its work, being representative men from the county.

THE PEKIN BANTAM.

By John Gray, Toronto.

Among domestic poultry the dear little Pekin Bantam is undoubtedly deserving of more than common notice, and is, moreover, of exceptional value as a utility breed. I will not go into the question of their origin, as that matter has been so fully and frequently discussed and published. Among the large class of ornamental bantams the Pekin is undoubtedly the most popular, for by its quiet, kindly ways and natural absence of fear it exhibits almost human intelligence and greatly endears itself to all lovers of tame pets. The Pekin Bantams can lay an honest claim to the title of "best egg producers in the bantam family," besides which they might also be classed as the very best sitters and mothers in the whole class of domestic poultry. I do not mean by this to infer that there is no

other variety as good sitters as the Pekin Bantam, but I do mean that there is no more reliable and trusty hen for incubating purposes than the Pekin, and where hens are used for the purpose of hatching pheasant eggs or eggs from any high-class non-setting variety, the Pekin Bantam is decidedly the most desirable hen for that purpose; for besides being thoroughly adapted (in the way of feathers) for a mother, she is naturally of a quiet disposition, and consequently there is very little risk of the eggs being broken during the incubating process. Before me I have a letter from a gentleman in British Columbia, in which he says: "You would be amused to see the way the old cock mothers the chicks. He broods them even better than the hen, and will show fight at anything that interferes with his care." This is by no means a rare occurrence, for I have often seen not only the cocks taking to the chicks, but also the hens taking to the chicks of other hens, which goes to prove the value of the Pekin Bantams as brooders. In my opinion they are of exceptional value to breeders of pheasants, partridges, quails and even Polands, Hamburgs and other varieties of ornamental bantams. Besides which there is probably nothing that more faithfully illustrates maternal affection or exhibits an intelligent attachment to its owner than the Pekin Bantam.

"My little Pekin Bantam, how dear it is to me,
With its lovely fluffy feathers, how beautiful to see,
Oh where on earth is anything, so loving, kind and cute,
As my little Pekin Bantam, in his fluffy, buffy suit."

PLAIN TALK ON SUCCESSFUL KEEPING OF POULTRY.

By C. J. Daniels, Toronto.

A common, and one of the worst mistakes made with poultry, is overcrowding—that is, putting too many birds in too small a space.

Many reason that if a dozen hens will give their owner a good yearly profit, another dozen would double the profits. This is a big mistake, and one to be avoided if you expect to realize good profits. My advice is, do not put two dozen hens in space that is only big enough for one dozen. With less space they are overcrowded, and with overcrowding comes a loss of tone and vigor, making the fowls more susceptible to disease, vermin more easily finds a foothold, and a great many of the evils of the poultry yard are traceable to an overcrowded flock. Experience teaches us that health is as necessary to the organism of a fowl as it is in the human family. When the organs of a man are deranged he can neither appear to so good advantage nor do anything so well as when all parts of his physical machinery intact and properly adjusted, and the same conditions hold good in a fowl.

Your poultry house is another consideration. Let it be cheap and simple in construction but see that it is properly ventilated, avoiding drafts or currents of air near the roosting places. Fowls should have protection from sudden changes of temperature during all seasons of the year. Rain and sleet should not drip through the roof upon their bodies, neither should they be allowed to run out in snow, slush or cold rain. Exercise is constantly needed by fowls. They should have dry leaves, chaff, straw, hay or dry dust to scratch in. In feeding I go into the pens and bury the grain in the leaves, etc., with the foot. I have been asked by visitors hundreds of times why I do this. I tell them my birds have to scratch for a living.

Drinking water should always be within reach, and at all times fresh. It will also pay to always feed good, sound grain.

Grit of some sort is indispensable as it helps digestion—in fact it is the fowl's teeth.

If fowls have half the care you bestow on your cow or horse they will pay a much larger profit than either the cow or the horse. In fact, a little hen getting a reasonable amount of care is the best paying critter on the farm.

A YEAR WITH POULTRY ON THE FARM.

By J. E. Meyer, Kossuth, Ont.

Winter is the period of the year when the farmer must pay most attention to his fowls if he wishes them to yield the greatest profit. One of the first essentials is a warm house, and by a warm house I mean one in which the thermometer does not fall below the freezing point, even during the coldest nights. I know that many will not agree with me when I say that if your poultry house is not so well built and so well sheltered as to resist frost, then you should warm it by artificial means during a very cold period. It is best if you can do without the artificial heat, because its application requires very great caution as there is great danger of overdoing it. Never allow the house to become heated, if artificially, above 40 or at most 45 degrees. If your house is built facing the south, as it should be, with plenty of double windows to admit the sun, you will find that even after a night during which the mercury fell below zero, if the sun shines during the day your house will become quite warm and comfortable; so that you will need your fire going only during the night. When the sun refuses to shine during very cold weather, and the temperature of your poultry house is below freezing, your fowls will soon stop laying, as all food consumed will be needed to keep them warm. Every farmer either has an old box stove or can readily procure one. A few chunks of wood each very cold day will keep your hens laying, and amply repay you for your trouble and expense. Another very important item is

The Feed.

Many farmers think they are doing just the proper thing when they give their fowls all the wheat they can eat during winter. They will carry it out to them by the half bushel—perhaps throw it into filth. To give all the wheat they can eat to growing chickens in the summer and fall when they have unlimited range through fields and meadows is an excellent plan, but is ruinous to laying stock in winter. It is most extravagant, too, because hens will not lay on wheat alone. It is not a complete egg food. You must in your winter feeding try as nearly as possible to imitate the food obtained by the hen on a free range in summer. You must feed a substitute for the green grass, for the worms and grasshoppers, for the small stones and all the other little things obtained on a free range. The nearer your food approaches what the hens obtain on a free range the healthier they will be, and the more eggs they will lay in winter. Turnips, potatoes, cabbage, beets and cut clover hay will do for grass, fine gravel for the small stones, oyster shells or dried egg shells for lime, and cut green bones or meat of some sort for the insects. Wheat, oats, corn, barley and buckwheat, fed at different times, not one all the time, will give plenty of change. Never feed one kind of grain continually. A very good way to feed is take two parts oats to one part barley ground together, mix with about equal bulk of cut clover and steam it. Feed this in the morning at daybreak. Feed just what they will eat up readily. Never allow them to gorge themselves, or they will mope about all day when they should be lively for best results. Cooked turnips or potatoes may be substituted for the clover, or a head of cabbage hung up for them to pick at. Raw pulped turnips will also be relished for a change. At noon scatter a little wheat, barley or buckwheat in six inches of straw for them to scratch after, and at night give a good feed of wheat so that they go to roost with their crops well filled. Oyster shells where they can get at them at all times will help them, though I do not consider them absolutely necessary. Plenty of fine gravel must always be before them. Fed carefully in this way, kept in comfortable quarters, clean and healthy with a little meat in some shape added, your fowls will lay plenty of

Eggs in Winter,

when they are worth most money at a cost much less than it costs the farmer who feeds wheat to his half frozen hens all winter without any eggs. Right here we must not

forget that the best method of feeding in the world will not make scrubby, August hatched pullets lay in winter. Your hens must have moulted before December and your pullets must be well grown by that time if you are to obtain the very best results. Then again your fowls should be kept in small flocks of from twenty to twenty-five birds, with plenty of room, you cannot have too much, say ten square feet of floor space to each bird.

Now every one of these conditions is necessary if you are to be as successful as it is possible to be, and no one should be contented with any less success in anything he undertakes. Neglect the little things in the care of your poultry, and just as surely as in any other half managed undertaking, failure will follow. Poultry in winter needs constant though not laborious attention. There is just as little profit in feeding half frozen fowls as half frozen pigs and cattle. With proper housing, feeding and the right fowls, you will have a constant supply of eggs that will bring you in a nice income during the winter months, and cost you very little besides extra trouble, that is really no trouble at all. By March you should begin to think about

Raising of Chickens.

Take your cock and with him put eight or ten of your best hens in a pen, to which, as the snow leaves, fence off a nice grass run. Every farmer should have a pen in which to do his breeding. From this pen, after they have been mated ten days, save your eggs for hatching. Never set your hens, if you can at all avoid it, in the hen-house. They are almost certain to bring vermin. Take a shallow box large enough to make a good sized nest, fill it with earth or sand to about three inches of the top, smooth nicely, sloping towards the centre. Put a couple inches of hay chaff on the earth, and in the nest put some china eggs. Place the nest where no other hens can molest the hatcher. On this nest set your hen at night. Have food, water, and a dust-bath within reach of her. If she goes on and off all right, you may put eggs under her, first dusting her carefully with insect powder, putting some in the nest, or if you choose, powdered sulphur or a little tobacco. Repeat this a few days before the chickens come out. Always set two or more hens at the same time, and at the end of a week or ten days test out all infertile eggs.

A Cheap Egg-Tester

may be made by cutting a hole in the centre of the lid of a biscuit-box large enough to admit the small end of an egg well into it. Place the egg in the hole and hold it up in front of a good strong light at night, and if the eggs have been set from seven to ten days all that are infertile will be clear, just like a fresh egg, while all fertile ones will be dark. Take out all clear eggs, and put the rest from the three or four hens you set at same time under just what hens are needed to cover them, and reset the others with fresh eggs. Thus you will save much time, as you will avoid having hens set to no purpose. Boil the infertile eggs and feed them to the chickens. Never feed young chickens inside of twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they are hatched. For the first week feed every two to four hours. For the first feed give stale bread soaked in sweet milk, but be careful to press the milk well out, as chickens should on no account be fed sloppy food. Rolled oats fed dry make an excellent food for young chicks, and make an excellent change, with bread and milk, for very young chickens. Place the hen, as soon as the weather is fit, in a moveable coop on the grass, and allow the chickens free range. Place coops so that no large fowls can get near them to eat the chickens' food. Feed the chickens on clean boards, out of reach of the hen in the coop.

A Very Good Bread

can be made out of ground wheat and oats, moistened with milk or water, to which add a little salt, baking powder and bone meal. Place in a pan and bake in the oven. After they are a week old they will pick up small wheat. See that they get small stones. Allow them to get no sour food. Do not feed more than they can eat up readily, except

that wheat may be before them all the time. Keep clean, fresh water constantly within reach. After the chicks are two or three weeks old the meal will need to be moistened only and fed two or three times a day with the wheat. Continue this method of feeding now right along, only occasionally change the meal and feed barley or buckwheat instead of the wheat. The wheat, however, will, in my experience, be most relished. Indian corn, where it is as cheap and easily obtained, will do about as well.

By the end of May or before, your hatching should be over, and your male put away from the females. Unless you wish to use your male another year you had best eat him, as he will be a nuisance throughout the summer and fall. On no account allow males to run with the hens after the breeding season, as they neither lay themselves nor assist the hens to lay. They are accountable for those useless, troublesome, late broods that spring up in fence corners during July and August. You should be

Packing Your Eggs

during summer, when they are worth least, and with no males with your hens the eggs will keep far better and longer.

Your flock of chickens will be at least half cockerels. These should be marketed during July, August and September, when such are scarce on the market and prices are highest, and not during October and November, when everybody is selling and prices are lowest. After the cockerels are gone your pullets will have more room and will do better.

Feed Your Pullets Well,

so as to get them laying before cold weather sets in. As your two-year-old hens begin moulting kill them off, and feed the yearlings well to keep up their vigor. A hen that moults during cold weather will be of little or no use as a winter layer, and should be killed. Do not allow your chickens to roost in a draft during the chilly nights of autumn, or they will catch cold and your nice, plump pullets will soon be mere skeletons. Prevention is the one certain cure for all diseases of poultry, and it is the safest cure for the farmer to practice. Other cures are easier found than successfully used.

If you have any difficulty in getting your hens to set early enough for you, and you are interested enough in poultry culture to make it advisable for you to do so, I would strongly advise you to buy a good incubator and brooder, and make them do the hatching and rearing for you while your hens may be kept laying. The man who has the proper material in his make-up to be a successful grower of poultry will be successful with an incubator and brooder.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the newly appointed Board of Directors of this Association was held immediately after the annual meeting. The following gentlemen were present :— Messrs. William McNeil, G. S. Oldrieve, George G. McCormick, Thomas A. Duff, S. M. Clemo, D. C. Trew, W. T. Gibbard, T. Rice, C. Massie and John Colson, also Secretary Thomas A. Browne.

Moved by Mr. Thomas A. Duff, seconded by S. M. Clemo, that the annual exhibition of this Association be permanently fixed for the second clear week in January. Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. T. Gibbard, seconded by Mr. S. M. Clemo, that in future each officer of the Association furnish some notes upon poultry for use at the annual meeting and publication in the Government report. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. C. Trew, seconded by Mr. S. M. Clemo, that the Secretary write the Ontario Government requesting them to provide permanent coops for the Association, setting forth the arguments expressed by the members why this is absolutely necessary for the success of this Association in the discharge of the work expected from us. Carried.

Owing to not having appointed an Honorary President at the annual meeting, it was moved by Mr. William McNeil, seconded by Mr. Thomas A. Duff, that Mr. Fred. Goebel, New Hamburg, be Honorary President of this Association, with power to vote at all meetings of directors, etc. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

Held at New Hamburg, Jan. 3rd, 1895.

List showing the numbers entered of the different varieties.

Varieties.	Number.	Varieties.	Number.	Varieties.	Number.
Brahmas	23	Hamburgs	61	Polands	59
Games	127	Javas	38	Cross Breeds	11
Langshans	20	Houdans	21	Other varieties	14
Andalusians	13	Red Caps	23		
Dominiques	9	Plymouth Rocks	73	Total	977
Minorcas	34	Game Bantams	61	Turkeys	38
La Fleche	7	Leghorns	97	Geese	33
Cochins	51	Dorkings	25	Ducks	46
Bantams	84	Spanish	17	Pigeons, Pheasants, Rabbits and Songsters	288
Wyandottes	103	Crevue Cours	6		
				Total	1,382

Names of the places represented and the number of specimens from each.

Place.	County.	Number of entries.	Place.	County.	Number of entries.
Angus	Simcoe	8	Norwich	Oxford	20
Amulree	Perth	6	Owen Sound	Grey	12
Brampton	Peel	19	Port Hope	Durham	59
Bowmanville	Durham	8	Paris	Brant	23
Deer Park	York	4	St. Thomas	Elgin	28
Fairfield Plains	Brant	16	Stratford	Perth	26
Goderich	Huron	6	Sandwich	Essex	6
Guelph	Wellington	88	Strathroy	Middlesex	20
Galt	Waterloo	13	St. George	Brant	10
Hamilton	Wentworth	16	Shakespeare	Perth	17
Haysville	Waterloo	6	Toronto	York	313
Kingston	Frontenac	132	Wisbeach	Lambton	4
Kossuth	Waterloo	9	Wilton Grove	Middlesex	11
London	Middlesex	336	Whitby	Ontario	37
Lucknow	Bruce	4	Woodstock	Oxford	5
Lindsay	Victoria	13	Weston	York	11
Milton	Halton	21			
Napanee	Lennox	16		Total	1,382
New Hamburg	Waterloo	59			

LIST OF AWARDS.

Brahmas—Light.

Cock.—James Munro, Goderich, 1st, 91; Kent & Oldrieve, Kingston, 2nd, 89.
Hen.—E. H. Donnelly, Sandwich, 1st, 94½; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 90½; Milton & Mitcheltree, London, 3rd, 89.
Cockerel.—Donnelly, 1st, 94; Thorpe & Scott, London, 2nd, 93; Donnelly, 3rd, 92.
Pullet.—Donnelly, 1st and special, 94½; Donnelly, 2nd, 94; Milton & Mitcheltree, 3rd, 90½.

Brahmas—Dark.

Cock.—Thorpe & Scott, 1st, 92.
Hen.—Thorpe & Scott, 1st, 92.
Cockerel.—Thorpe & Scott, 1st, 93½; J. H. Saunders, London, 2nd, 92½; C. J. Daniels, Toronto, 3rd, 89½.
Pullet.—Thorpe & Scott, 1st, 94½; Saunders, 2nd, 94½; Daniels, 3rd, 92½.

Cochins—Buff.

Cock.—G. G. McCormick, London, 1st, 93½; F. C. Hare, Whitby, 2nd, 93; McCormick, 3rd, 91.
Hen.—McCormick, 1st, 95; Hare, 2nd, 94½; McCormick, 3rd, 94.
Cockerel.—Hare, 1st, 94; McCormick, 2nd, 93½; McCormick, 3rd, 92½.
Pullet.—Hare, 1st, 95; Hare, 2nd, 94½; McCormick, 3rd, 93.

Cochins—Partridge.

Cock.—L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, 1st, 91½; Ed. Wyatt, London, 2nd, 91½; J. E. Meyer, 3rd, 90.
Hen.—Pequegnat, 1st, 93; A. Bogue, London, 2nd, 91½; Pequegnat, 3rd, 89.
Cockerel.—Pequegnat, 1st, 93; Bogue, 2nd, 92½; S. M. Clemo, Galt, 3rd, 91½.
Pullet.—Bogue, 1st and special, 94½; Richard Oke, London, 2nd, 93; Pequegnat, 3rd, 91½.

Cochins—Black.

Cock.—McCormick, 1st, 93½; McCormick, 2nd, 90.
Hen.—McCormick, 1st, 91½; McCormick, 2nd, 91.
Cockerel.—McCormick, 1st, 91; McCormick, 2nd, 89½.
Pullet.—McCormick, 1st, 92; McCormick, 2nd, 91.

Cochins—White.

Cock.—William McNeil, London, 1st, 96½; Wyatt, 2nd, 89½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Wyatt, 2nd, 94; F. H. Brown, Port Hope, 3rd, 91½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 92½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 95½; Wyatt, 3rd, 93½.

Plymouth Rocks—Barred.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st and special, 90; F. Wm. McLoud, London, 2nd, 88; Pequegnat, 3rd, 88.
Hen.—Thos. A. Duff, Toronto, 1st, 92½; Donnelly, 2nd, 90½; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 90½.
Cockerel.—McLoud, 1st, 92½; J. E. Bennett, Toronto, 2nd, 91; Pequegnat, 3rd, 91.
Pullet.—Bennett, 1st, 91; W. T. Gibbard, Napanee, 2nd, 90½; Pequegnat, 3rd, 90½.

Plymouth Rocks—White.

Cock.—Thos. Rice, Whitby, 1st and special, 95; Clemo, 2nd, 94; McKee & Mott, Norwich, 3rd, 93½
Hen.—Thos. Rice, 1st and special, 97½; Rice, 2nd, 96; Pierson & Ervine, Weston, 3rd, 95.
Cockerel.—Clemo, 1st and special, 95; Rice 2nd, 94½; W. H. Reid, Kingston, 3rd, 93½.
Pullet.—Rice, 1st and special, 97; Clemo, 2nd, 96; Reid, 3rd, 96.

Game—Black Breasted Red.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 94½; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½; William Main, Milton, 3rd, 92½.
Hen.—William Barber, Toronto, 1st, 94½; Main, 2nd, 94½; B. Ross McConkey, Guelph, 3rd, 94½.
Cockerel.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 95½; (Rev.) Thos. Geoghegan, Hamilton, 2nd, 92; Smith and Ferguson, Stratford, 3rd, 91½.
Pullet.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st and special, 95½; Main, 2nd, 95; Smith & Ferguson, 3rd, 95.

GAME—BROWN BREASTED RED.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 94 ; Barber, 2nd, 93 ; Barber, 3rd, 91.
Hen.—Barber, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 94½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 94½.
Cockerel.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st and special, 93 ; Barber, 2nd, 91½.
Pullet.—Barber, 1st, 95 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94 ; J. L. Hamilton, New Hamburg, 3rd, 92.

GAME—DUCKWING.

Cock.—Barber, 1st, 93 ; Guttin & Fox, Owen Sound, 2nd, 92½ ; Barber, 3rd, 92.
Hen.—Barber, 1st, 92½ ; Barber, 2nd, 92½ ; Guttin & Fox, 3rd, 92.
Cockerel.—Barber, 1st, 93 ; Jas. Philpots, Guelph, 2nd, 91 ; Barber, 3rd, 91.
Pullet.—Barber, 1st, 94 ; Barber, 2nd, 93½ ; Smith & Ferguson, 3rd, 91½.

GAME—PYLE.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 94 ; Guttin & Fox, 2nd, 93 ; Barber, 3rd, 92½.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 95 ; Barber, 3rd, 93½.
Cockerel.—Barber, 1st, 94 ; Barber, 2nd, 92½ ; Philpots, 3rd, 92½.
Pullet.—J. C. Lyon, Lucknow, 1st, 94½ ; Barber, 2nd, 94½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93½.

GAME—INDIAN.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 92½ ; Gibbard, 2nd, 89½ ; Gibbard, 3rd, 89½.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 93½ ; D. G. Davies, Toronto, 2nd, 91½ ; Davies, 3rd, 90½.
Cockerel.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 93½ ; John Axford, St. Thomas, 2nd, 93 ; Axford, 3rd, 92.
Pullet.—Richard Dinner, 1st, 92 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 91 ; Dinner, 3rd, 89½.

GAME—A. O. S. V.

Cock.—S. W. Lobb, Toronto, 1st ; Daniels, 2nd.
Hen.—Daniels, ; Lobb, 2nd ; O'Brien & Caldwell, Paris, 3rd.
Cockerel.—Daniels, 1st.
Pullet.—Daniels, 1st.

BANTAMS—BLACK RED.

Cock.—Barber, 1st, 96 ; Kent and Oldrieve, 2nd, 95 ; Chas. R. Crowe, Guelph, 3rd, 92½.
Hen.—Lobb, 1st, 95½ ; Barber, 2nd, 95½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 95.
Cockerel.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 96 ; Crowe, 2nd, 94½ ; Barber, 3rd, 94.
Pullet.—Crowe, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 94½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93½.

BANTAMS—BROWN RED.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 92½ ; Barber 2nd, 92.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 94½ ; Barber, 2nd, 92½.
Cockerel.—Barber, 1st, 91½ ; Barber, 2nd, 88½.
Pullet.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 93 ; Barber, 2nd, 93 ; Barber, 3rd, 92½.

BANTAMS—DUCKWING.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 92 ; Barber, 3rd, 90.
Hen.—Barber, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 93½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93½
Cockerel.—Barber, 1st, 94 ; Barber, 2nd, 93½ ; Hamilton, 3rd, 87.
Pullet.—Barber, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 94 ; Hamilton, 3rd, 90½.

BANTAMS—PYLE.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 95 ; Barber, 2nd, 93 ; Crowe, 3rd, 91.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 96 ; Barber, 2nd, 95 ; Barber, 3rd, 92½.
Cockerel.—Lobb, 1st, 95½ ; Barber, 2nd, 94 ; Crowe, 3rd, 93½.
Pullet.—Barber, 1st, 94½ ; Barber, 2nd, 94 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 94.

BANTAMS—GOLDEN SEBRIGHT.

Cock.—Oke, 1st, 94 ; McNeil, 2nd, 94.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96½ ; Oke, 2nd, 94½.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 96 ; McNeil, 2nd, 95
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95 ; Oke, 2nd, 93½.

BANTAMS—SILVER SEBRIGHT.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96; Oke, 2nd, 93.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 96; McNeil, 2nd, 95½.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 93.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 96; Oke, 2nd, 95½.

BANTAMS—WHITE OR BLACK—ROSE COMB.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 94½; W. K. Readwin, Guelph, 3rd, 92½.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 95
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 95; James Munro, Goderich, 3rd, 93.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 94½; Readwin, 3rd, 93½.

BANTAMS—PEKIN.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 94; Daniels, 3rd, 92½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96½; Daniels, 2nd, 92½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Daniels, 2nd, 92; William Coon, Guelph, 3rd, 91.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97; Oke, 2nd, 95; Daniels, 3rd, 93½.

BANTAMS—COCHIN.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; H. B. Donovan, Toronto, 2nd, 93.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 95½; Coon, 3rd, 82.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 93.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 96.

BANTAMS—WHITE BOOTED.

Cock.—Oke, 1st, 94½; Oke, 2nd, 94½.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 96½; Oke, 2nd, 95½.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 98½; Oke, 2nd, 93½.
Pullet.—Oke, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 94½.

BANTAMS—JAPANESE.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96; Oke, 2nd, 94½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 95; Oke, 2nd, 94½.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 94½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 95.

BANTAMS—POLISH.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 95½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 96; Donovan, 2nd, 94½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97; Daniels, 2nd, 95½; Donovan, 3rd, 94.

BANTAMS—A. O. V.

Cock.—Oke, 1st; Donovan, 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Cockerel.—Donovan, 1st; Laird & Hodgson, Brampton, 2nd.
Pullet.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

LANGSHANS.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 95½; R. McCurdy, London, 2nd, 94; Fred Goebel, New Hamburg, 3rd, 93.
Hen.—Goebel, 1st, 95½; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½; McCurdy, 3rd, 93½.
Cockerel.—McCurdy, 1st, 96; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 95½; McCurdy, 3rd, 95.
Pullet.—T. H. Scott, St. Thomas, 1st, 96; McCurdy, 2nd, 95; McCurdy, 3rd, 95.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER.

Cock.—Geo. Bogue, Strathroy, 1st and Special, 92½; G. Bogue, 2nd, 91½; Jacob Dorst, Toronto, 3rd, 90½.
Hen.—J. E. Meyer, Kossuth, 1st, 94½; Meyer, 2nd, 93; Laird & Hodgson, 3rd, 92.
Cockerel.—Dorst, 1st, 93½; G. Bogue, 2nd, 93½; Meyer, 3rd, 93.
Pullet.—Meyer, 1st, 95½; Dorst, 2nd, 94½; Meyer, 3rd, 93½.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 92½ ; Scott, 2nd, 92 ; A. W. Graham, St. Thomas, 3rd, 90.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 91 ; Graham, 2nd, 90½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 89½.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 93½ ; Scott, 2nd, 90½ ; Graham, 3rd, 88½.
Pullet.—Oke, 1st, 94½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94 ; Graham, 3rd, 93.

WYANDOTTES—BLACK.

Cock.—Axford, 1st, 92½ ; Webber & Robertson, Guelph, 2nd, 92½.
Hen.—G. Bogue, 1st, 95 ; Webber & Robertson, 2nd, 94½ ; Webber & Robertson, 3rd, 94.
Pullet.—G. Bogue, 1st, 94½ ; Axford, 2nd, 94¼ ; Axford, 3rd, 94½.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE.

Cock.—McCormick, 1st, 97 ; Chas. Massie, Port Hope, 2nd, 96 ; McCormick, 3rd, 94½.
Hen.—McCormick, 1st, 97 ; Massie, 2nd, 96½ ; McCormick, 3rd, 96½.
Cockerel.—McCormick, 1st, 97½ ; McCormick, 2nd, 96 ; Massie, 3rd, 95.
Pullet.—McCormick, 1st, 96½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 96 ; Massie, 3rd, 96.

LEGHORNS—S. C. WHITE.

Cock.—J. Pletsch, Shakespeare, 1st, 96 ; D. C. Trew, 2nd, 95½ ; Laird & Hodgson, 3rd, 93½.
Hen.—Rice, 1st, 98 ; Rice, 2nd, 97 ; Rice, 3rd, 96½.
Cockerel.—Rice, 1st, 96 ; Rice, 2nd, 95½ ; Laird & Hodgson, 3rd, 94.
Pullet.—Rice, 1st, 98 ; Pletsch, 2nd, 96 ; Rice, 3rd, 96.

LEGHORNS—S. C. BROWN.

Cock.—Rice, 1st, 96 ; Pletsch, 2nd, 92.
Hen.—Rice, 1st, 96 ; Saunders, 2nd, 94 ; Pletsch, 3rd, 93½.
Cockerel.—Rice, 1st, 96½ ; Rice, 2nd, 96 ; Rice, 3rd, 95.
Pullet.—Rice, 1st and Special, 95½ ; Pearson & Ervine, 2nd, 93½ ; Saunders, 3rd, 93.

LEGHORNS—S. C. BLACK.

Cock.—Pequegnat, 1st, 94 ; Clemo, 2nd, 93½ ; Geo. Downham, Wisbeach, 3rd, 93.
Hen.—Ernst & Laschinger, 1st, 94½ ; Downham, 2nd, 94 ; D. M. Coulter, Amulree, 3rd, 92½.
Cockerel.—Daniels, 1st, 92 ; Pequegnat, 2nd, 91½ ; Clemo, 3rd, 91½.
Pullet.—Guttin & Fox, 1st and Special, 95 ; Daniels, 2nd, 93½ ; Clemo, 3rd, 93.

LEGHORNS—R. C. BROWN.

Cock.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 93½ ; McCurdy, 2nd, 92.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 93 ; McCurdy, 2nd, 92½.
Cockerel.—McCurdy, 1st, 96½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½ ; H. M. Henrich, New Hamburg, 3rd, 91½.
Pullet.—McCurdy, 1st, 95 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93½.

LEGHORNS—R. C. WHITE.

Cock.—T. J. Keiley, London, 1st, 96 ; Keiley, 2nd, 94½ ; Saunders, 3rd, 93½.
Hen.—Keiley, 1st, 97 ; W. J. Bell, Angus, 2nd, 95 ; Saunders, 3rd, 94½.
Cockerel.—Keiley, 1st, 94½ ; Keiley, 2nd, 93½ ; W. H. Reid, Kingston, 3rd, 92½.
Pullet.—Keiley, 1st, 96½ ; Bell, 2nd, 96 ; Saunders, 3rd, 95½.

ANDALUSIANS.

Cock.—Pletsch, 1st, 92½ ; W. H. Dustan, Bowmanville, 2nd, 90½ ; Reid, 3rd, 90.
Hen.—Dustan, 1st, 93½ ; Pletsch, 2nd, 93 ; Reid, 3rd, 90½.
Cockerel.—Dustan, 1st, 92½ ; Dustan, 2nd, 90½.
Pullet.—Dustan, 1st, 90½ ; Dustan, 2nd, 90 ; Reid, 3rd, 90.

HAMBURGS—G. S.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96 ; Oke, 2nd, 95½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 93½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96 ; Oke, 2nd, 94½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 93½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; Oke, 2nd, 96 ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 94.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97½ ; Oke, 2nd, 95½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 93½.

HAMBURGS—S. S.

Cock.—Oke, 1st, 94½ ; McNeil, 2nd, 94 ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 92.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 95 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; Oke, 2nd, 96½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 95.

HAMBURGS—GOLDEN PENCILLED.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96 ; Oke, 2nd, 95½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 94.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96½ ; Oke, 2nd, 95 ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 92½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 97½ ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 95½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97½ ; Oke, 2nd, 96 ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 94½.

HAMBURGS—SILVER PENCILLED.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 95½ ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94½ ; Oke, 3rd, 93½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 95 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½ ; Oke, 3rd, 93.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94 ; Oke, 3rd, 93.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; Oke, 2nd, 94 ; Guttin & Fox, 3rd, 90½.

HAMBURGS—BLACK.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96½ ; Oke, 2nd, 95½.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 97 ; McNeil, 2nd, 96 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 95.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 97 ; Oke, 2nd, 96 ; Munro, 3rd, 95.
Pullet.—Oke, 1st, 96 ; McNeil, 2nd, 95½ ; Guttin & Fox, 3rd, 94½.

DORKINGS—SILVER GREY.

Cock.—A. Bogue, 1st, 91½ ; McKee & Mott, Norwich, 2nd, 90.
Hen.—McKee & Mott, 1st, 93 ; McKee & Mott, 2nd, 93 ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 91½.
Cockerel.—McKee & Mott, 1st, 91.
Pullet.—A. Bogue, 1st, 94.

DORKINGS—COLORED.

Cock.—Reid, 1st, 94 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 89.
Hen.—A. Bogue, 1st, 94½ ; Reid, 2nd, 93½ ; A. Bogue, 3rd, 93.
Cockerel.—A. Bogue, 1st, 93 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 91.
Pullet.—A. Bogue, 1st, 95 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½.

DORKINGS—WHITE.

Cock.—A. Bogue, 1st, 91 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 90½.
Hen.—A. Bogue, 1st, 95 A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½
Cockerel.—A. Bogue, 1st, 94 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 90½.
Pullet.—A. Bogue, 1st, 94 ; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92½.

DOMINIQUES.

Cock.—G. Bogue, 1st, 92.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 94 ; G. Bogue, 2nd, 93 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93.
Cockerel.—G. Bogue, 1st, 93 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 88½.
Pullet.—G. Bogue, 1st, 92.

JAVAS—BLACK.

Cock.—McCormick, 1st and special, 95 ; McCormick, 2nd, 94½ ; H. M. Henrich, 3rd, 93½.
Hen.—McCormick, 1st, 97½ ; Henrich, 2nd, 95½ ; McCormick, 3rd, 95
Cockerel.—McCormick, 1st, 96½ ; McCormick, 2nd, 96 ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93.
Pullet.—McCormick, 1st, 96½ ; McCormick, 2nd, 95½ ; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 95½.

JAVAS—A. O. C.

Cock.—Webber & Robertson, 1st, 91 ; Webber & Robertson, 2nd, 90 ; Daniels, 3rd, 85.
Hen.—Daniels, 1st, 96 ; Webber & Robertson, 2nd, 91½ ; Webber & Robertson, 3rd, 92.
Cockerel.—Webber & Robertson, 1st, 94½ ; Webber & Robertson, 2nd, 93 ; Daniels, 3rd, 88.
Pullet.—Webber & Robertson, 1st, 95½ ; Daniels, 2nd, 95 ; Webber & Robertson, 3rd, 94½.

BLACK SPANISH.

Cock.—Hare, 1st, 90½.
Hen.—Hare, 1st, 94½ ; Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg, 2nd, 94½ ; Hare, 3rd, 94.
Cockerel.—Fraser, 1st, 93 ; Hare, 2nd, 93 ; Hare, 3rd, 93.
Pullet.—Hare, 1st, 97½ ; Hare, 2nd, 95½ ; J. E. Bennett, Toronto, 3rd, 94½.

MINORCAS—WHITE.

Cock.—Duff, 1st, 94 ; Duff, 2nd, 91½.
Hen.—Duff, 1st, 96 ; Duff, 2nd, 92½
Cockerel.—Duff, 1st, 92½ ; Duff, 2nd, 90.
Pullet.—Duff, 1st, 96½ ; Duff, 2nd, 95½.

MINORCAS—BLACK

Cock.—T. J. Senior, Hamilton, 1st, 94½; Webber & Robertson, 2nd, 90; Duff, 3rd, 89½.
Hen.—Senior, 1st, 96; Duff, 2nd, 92½.
Cockerel.—Duff, 1st, 94½; Duff, 2nd, 92½; James Dundas, Deer Park, 3rd, 92.
Pullet.—Duff, 1st, 96½; Geo. M. Haven, Toronto, 2nd, 95; Haven, 3rd, 94½.

HOUDANS.

Cock.—D. C. Trew, Lindsay, 1st, 95½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½; Pierson & Ervine, 3rd, 90½.
Hen.—Trew, 1st, 97; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½; Trew, 3rd, 93.
Cockerel.—Trew, 1st, 94; A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½; Kent & Oldrieve, 93½.
Pullet.—Trew, 1st, 97½; Trew, 2nd, 95½; Trew, 3rd, 95.

CREVE CŒURS.

Cock.—Oke, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 91½.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 96; Oke, 2nd, 95.
Cockerel.—None shown.
Pullet.—Oke, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 92½.

LA FLECHE.

Cock.—Oke, 1st, 93.
Hen.—Oke, 1st, 95½; Oke, 2nd, 93.
Cockerel.—Oke, 1st, 96½; Oke, 2nd, 93½.
Pullet.—Oke, 1st, 96; Oke, 2nd, 92.

POLANDS—W. C. B.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 95½.
Hen.—A. Bogue, 1st, 97; McNeil, 2nd, 96½.
Cockerel.—A. Bogue, 1st, 97½; McNeil, 2nd, 94½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 96½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 96.

POLANDS—GOLDEN—BEARDED.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 94; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 93; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 93½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92½.
Pullet.—A. Bogue, 1st, 92½; McNeil, 2nd, 92.

POLANDS—SILVER—BEARDED.

Cock.—A. Bogue, 1st, 91; McNeil, 2nd, 91.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 94½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 93½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 94; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 94½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94.

POLANDS—WHITE—BEARDED.

Cock.—A. Bogue, 1st, 96; McNeil, 2nd, 90.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 97½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 96.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 94; A. Bogue, 2nd, 90½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 94½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92.

POLANDS—GOLDEN OR SILVER—UNBEARDED.

Cock.—A. Bogue, 1st, 93½; McNeil, 2nd, 93½; Milton & Mitcheltree, 3rd, 92.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 94; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92; E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, 3rd, 91½.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 92½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 91½.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 94½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 92.

POLANDS—WHITE—UNBEARDED.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 96½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 95.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 96½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 94.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 92½; A. Bogue, 2nd, 90.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95; A. Bogue, 2nd, 95.

POLANDS—BUFF LACED.

Cock.—McNeil, 1st, 93; McNeil, 2nd, 92½.
Hen.—McNeil, 1st, 94½; McNeil, 2nd, 95.
Cockerel.—McNeil, 1st, 90.
Pullet.—McNeil, 1st, 95½; McNeil, 2nd, 94½.

RED CAPS.

Cock.—J. S. Niven, M.D., London, 1st, 93½; F. H. Brown, Port Hope, 93; Kent & Oldrieve, 3rd, 93.
Hen.—Kent & Oldrieve, 1st, 92½; Brown, 2nd, 90½; Niven, 3rd, 90½.
Cockerel.—Daniels, 1st, 95; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 94½; Niven, 3rd, 93½.
Pullet.—Daniels, 1st, 94; Kent & Oldrieve, 2nd, 93; Daniels, 3rd, 92.

A. O. V. FOWLS.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st; Daniels, 2nd.
Hen.—Oke, 1st; Daniels, 2nd; Donovan, 3rd.
Cockerel.—Geo. Dunn, Woodstock, 1st; Dundas, 2nd; Donovan, 3rd.
Pullet.—Daniels, 1st; Dunn, 2nd; Dundas, 3rd.

CROSS BREEDS.

Cockerel.—Brown, 1st; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd.
Pullet.—Brown, 1st; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 3rd.

TURKEYS—BRONZE.

Cock.—Main, 1st; Henry Diebel, Haysville, 2nd; W. J. Bell, 3rd.
Hen.—Main, 1st; Bell, 2nd; Diebel, 3rd.
Cockerel.—Bell, 1st and special; Main, 2nd; Bell, 3rd.
Pullet.—Bell, 1st; Main, 2nd; Bell, 3rd.

TURKEYS—WHITE OR BLACK.

Cock.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, 1st; McKee & Mott, 2nd; Beattie, 3rd.
Hen.—Beattie, 1st; Beattie, 2nd; McKee & Mott, 3rd.
Cockerel.—Beattie, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Pullet.—Beattie 1st; McKee & Mott, 2nd and 3rd.

TURKEYS—A. O. V.

Cock.—Ernst Smith, 1st.
Hen.—Smith, 1st.
Cockerel.—Smith, 2nd.
Pullet.—Smith, 2nd.

GEESE—TOULOUSE.

Gander.—Pletsch, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 3rd.
Goose.—Reid, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 3rd.
Gander of 1894.—A. Bogue, 1st; Pletsch, 2nd; Smith, 3rd.
Goose of 1894.—A. Bogue, 1st; E. Smith, 2nd; Senior, 3rd.

GEESE—BREMEN.

Gander.—Main, 1st; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd.
Goose.—O'Brien & Caldwell, 1st; Main, 2nd; Senior, 3rd.
Gander of 1894.—O'Brien & Caldwell, 1st; Main, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 3rd.
Goose of 1894.—O'Brien & Caldwell, 1st; Main, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 3rd.

GEESE—A. O. V.

Gander.—O'Brien & Caldwell, 1st.
Goose.—O'Brien & Caldwell, 1st.
Gander of 1894.—Ernst Smith, 1st.
Goose of 1894.—Smith, 1st.

DUCKS—AYLESBURY.

Drake.—A. Bogue, 1st; McKee & Mott, 2nd; A. Bogue, 3rd.
Duck.—A. Bogue, 1st; McKee & Mott, 2nd; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd.
Drake of 1894.—A. Bogue, 1st; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd; McKee & Mott, 3rd.
Duck of 1894.—McKee & Mott, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd and 3rd.

DUCKS—ROUEN.

Drake.—William Main, 1st and 2nd; A. Bogue, 3rd.
Duck.—Main, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd; Main, 3rd.
Drake of 1894.—Main, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd; Main, 3rd.
Duck of 1894.—A. Bogue, 1st; Main, 2nd and 3rd.

DUCKS—PEKIN.

Drake.—A. Bogue, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd; J. L. Hamilton, 3rd.
Duck.—A. Bogue, 1st and 2nd.
Drake of 1894.—Duff, 1st; A. Bogue, 2nd and 3rd.
Duck of 1894.—A. Bogue, 1st; O'Brien & Caldwell, 2nd; Duff, 3rd.

DUCKS—A. O. V.

Drake.—E. Smith, 1st.
Duck.—Smith, 1st.
Drake of 1894.—Smith, 2nd.
Duck of 1894.—Smith, 2nd.

PHEASANTS—ENGLISH.

Pair.—J. S. Niven, M.D., 1st and 2nd.

PHEASANTS—GOLDEN.

Pair.—J. S. Niven, M.D., 1st.

PHEASANTS—SILVER.

Pair.—Niven, 1st.

PIGEONS—CARRIER—BLACK.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

CARRIER—DUN.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st.

CARRIER—A. O. S. C.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

POUTERS—WHITE.

Cock.—Chas. Massie, 1st; Magill & Glidden, Port Hope, 2nd.
Hen.—C. F. Wagner, Toronto Junction, 1st and 2nd.

POUTER—BLUE PIED.

Cock.—Charles Massie, 1st; Readwin, second.
Hen.—Massie, 1st; Readwin, 2nd.

POUTERS—BLACK PIED.

Cock.—Magill & Glidden, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Magill & Glidden, 1st and 2nd.

POUTERS—YELLOW OR RED PIED.

Cock.—Magill & Glidden, 1st; C. F. Wagner, 2nd.
Hen.—Magill & Glidden, 1st; Wagner, 2nd.

TUMBLERS—SHORT FACED.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

TUMBLERS—A. O. V.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

BARBS—RED.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

BARBS—BLACK.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st; W. Forbes, Stratford, 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st.

BARBS—A. O. S.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

WHITE TRUMPETER.

Cock.—J. H. Baulch, Port Hope, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Baulch, 1st and 2nd.

TRUMPETER—A. O. S.

Cock.—Baulch, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Baulch, 1st and 2nd.

JACOBINS—RED OR YELLOW.

Cock.—Massie, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Massie, 1st and 2nd.

JACOBINS—A. O. S. C.

Cock.—Massie, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Massie, 1st and 2nd.

ANTWERP—RED CHEQUER.

Cock.—Wagner, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Wagner, 1st and 2nd.

ANTWERP—SILVER DUN.

Cock.—Wagner, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Wagner, 1st and 2nd.

WHITE FANTAILS.

Cock.—Massie, 1st; Reid, 2nd.
Hen.—Massie, 1st and 2nd.

BLUE FANTAILS.

Cock.—A. W. Tyson, Guelph, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Tyson, 1st; Readwin, 2nd.

FANTAILS—A. O. S. C.

Cock.—Reid, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Reid, 1st and 2nd.

MAGPIES.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

SWALLOWS.

Cock—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen—Readwin, 1st; Donovan, 2nd.

DRAGOON.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st; Baulch, 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

ARCHANGEL.

Cock.—Reid, 1st and 2nd.
Hen—Reid, 1st and 2nd.

NUNS.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

OWLS.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

TUBBITS.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Baulch, 1st; Donovan, 2nd.

PIGEONS—A. O. S. V.

Cock.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.
Hen.—Donovan, 1st and 2nd.

RABBITS—LOPEARED.

Buck.—William Fox, Toronto, 1st and 2nd.
Doe.—Fox, 1st and 2nd.

RABBITS—DUTCH.

Buck.—Donovan, 1st; Fox, 2nd.
Doe.—Fox, 1st; Donovan, 2nd.

RABBITS—A. O. V.

Buck.—Fox, 1st; Donovan, 2nd.
Doe.—Fox, 1st and 2nd.

CANARIES—A. O. V.

Pair.—Dunn, 1st; Goebel, 2nd.

ENGLISH GOLDFINCH.

Pair.—Goebel, 1st.

MOCKINGBIRDS.

Pair.—Dunn, 1st.

GREY PARROT.

Goebel, 1st.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

To the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association was opened in Ottawa, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of January, and closed on Friday, the twenty-fifth.

Though the total number of entries was smaller than last year, the exhibit of poultry showed a marked improvement over previous years, in the number of entries in the useful classes of fowls compared to the number of entries in the ornamental classes. A special and very successful effort was made by the Association to get a larger exhibit of turkeys, geese and ducks, the exhibit of those birds being larger and better than has been secured in previous years. The number of visitors to the show was not as large as had been anticipated, but this was no doubt due to the "Winter Carnival," which was being held in Ottawa during the same week. The Association was exceedingly fortunate this year in securing the services of that very distinguished Canadian judge of poultry, Mr. Sharp Butterfield, who not only gave complete satisfaction in the way in which he scored the birds and awarded the prizes, but who took infinite pains in explaining to the exhibitors and those interested in the poultry, the merits and demerits of the different birds on exhibition, and in giving advice and information to all who had any questions to ask. I am very happy to be able to report that the members of the Association are showing an increased interest in its management, and as an instance of this I may mention that there were only two officers besides the judge who were paid for their services in connection with the annual exhibition. All the other work was done gratuitously by members of the Association.

The constitution and by-laws of the Association were also carefully revised, and have been reprinted. Members living outside of Ottawa have now the privilege of voting by mail in the selection of a judge for the annual exhibition.

During the latter part of the year several members prepared papers on various topics connected with the breeding of poultry, etc., and several more papers have been promised for future meetings. These papers were prepared with the special view of treating poultry from the farmer's, rather than the fancier's standpoint. The members of the Association have also recently been considering how they can best offer inducements to encourage farmers in not only keeping improved poultry stock, but also in improving the methods of managing even the common stock. At the present time the weight of the fowls sold on the markets at Ottawa would probably range between three and four pounds, and there seems to be no reason why with a little improvement in the class of poultry kept, and in the mode of keeping it, the weight should not be increased by a pound and a half to two pounds each. A proposition has already been made to see if by offering prizes early in the season poultry-raisers cannot be induced to make special efforts to raise poultry—not necessarily thorough-bred—for market purposes, the prizes to be awarded to those birds that have the largest and best shaped carcases when dressed. A difference would be made in the cases of fowls intended for the home and United States markets, and for the English markets. Fowls with white skins being desired for the latter, and with yellow skins and legs for the United States market. What is true with respect to the weight and quality of fowls is also true with respect to turkeys, geese and ducks.

Owing to the economical manner in which the affairs of the Association have been managed each year, a number of folding coops have been purchased, and now the Association has on hand 463 coops, with tables and trestles for same, besides other necessaries for holding an exhibition.

I beg to enclose three papers read by members of the Association, also the financial statement for last year, and list of officers for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED GEDDES,
Secretary.

Ottawa.

THE TURKEY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

By E. H. Benjamin, Ottawa.

The raising of the turkey for marketing and importation purposes, both dead and alive, is now becoming an important branch in the trade of this country, and is deserving of some notice. It is a subject that in order to do it justice would take up more time than I can give this evening. First, the breeds: feeding and care of the breeding stock; next, the raising and care of the young birds; and then the preparing and dressing of the birds for market. Each of these branches would serve for a full and interesting paper, but I will this evening endeavor to give a general summary of all.

There are several recognized standard breeds of turkeys, such as the Bronze, the White Holland, the Narragansett, the Black, the Buff and the Slate. The first two varieties are the best known. The Narragansetts are rapidly becoming a favorite, while the others being somewhat rare.

Turkeys differ from other classes of poultry in many ways. The domestic turkey is but few removes from its wild ancestors, and much of that wildness still remains. They cannot be confined profitably, and the larger the flocks the greater the disposition to roam.

The native wild turkey is still found in some of the remote parts of the Dominion, the finest specimens being found in the far west, while occasionally they are found in some of the middle states of our neighbours, but in comparatively limited numbers. The average size of the wild turkey is considerably smaller than the Bronze or domestic turkey, but their plumage is decidedly more brilliant, the color being made up of black, green, bay and brown, which together forms a sort of metallic bronze.

I now come to the feeding and care of the breeding stock. The first thing to do is the selection of the stock. It is a very important point, especially for the beginner, that the breeding stock which he starts with should be large, strong, not related, and well formed specimens, as the future stock depends almost entirely upon the parent birds. Do not try to economize on the price of the first stock bought, for when high priced valuable stock is used in breeding, their offsprings will grow up like them, and amply repay for the extra expense occasioned in the start. Quality, health and size is what should be sought after, and when the proper kind of stock is found the beginner or breeder should willingly pay a good price for it, and be glad to secure first-class birds.

Be very careful to guard against over-feeding the breeding stock, as it is very important to secure and keep the turkeys in a healthy and vigorous condition. Pampering and over feeding may make the parent birds appear plump and glossy, but you must not be deceived with their appearance, and condition, and consider them profitable breeding stock, for such is not the case by any means. There is considerable loss occasioned each year by having the breeding stock diseased and really not fit for breeding purposes. Most of this is brought about by the injudicious practice of over-feeding. The breeder's intentions are generally good, as it would not be consistent to suppose that they wished to waste their feed for nothing; but they should be more careful to study and look into the effects produced, and feed accordingly. If the turkeys are fed too much it will soon dis-

arrange their digestive organs, and they are then very susceptible to disease, which, after it is once firmly established, is very hard to break and successfully eradicate. What the breeding stock need is bone and muscle rather than fat, and they should be fed with this object in view, and well supplied with good strengthening food, which will aid in forming a large strong frame, and this is always desirable either for breeding or marketing purposes.

In cases where this is neglected, and the turkeys are allowed to become very fat at breeding time, the eggs laid are generally small and not always properly fertilized, and if they hatch at all the chicks will not be as strong and healthy as they should be, and of course will never make desirable breeders. In the selection of the breeding stock, both males and females, you should procure ones of large bone, rather rangy built, long-bodied birds, and the broader and deeper the body is, if a young bird, the better. Select those in which the body continues large back to the tail, not like a sharp pointed egg, but more of an oblong square with full well-rounded breast. This shape will add vigor and utility, besides acquiring great weight, and will make first-class breeders, from which you may expect great weight in hens as well as Toms.

In-breeding is a fault in raising turkeys. New blood should be obtained by procuring a gobbler from some reliable breeder. The new blood you should always send off a distance for. In procuring a gobbler aim to secure one that is strong and vigorous. It is better to use turkey hens two years or more old than to depend on pullets, as the young turkeys produced from matured hens will be stronger and more vigorous.

I will now devote a few lines to the turkey hen and her nest before I take up the raising and care of the young turkeys. The hen likes a secluded spot for her nest, so those who are in this line should prepare a place where she can slyly make her nest and deposit her eggs unknown. It is the turkey's nature to nest on the ground, and the eggs hatch better if exposed to the earth's moisture. Place old barrels on their sides or set coops half around and throw branches and such like material over them. Place hay and leaves carelessly inside for them to lay in, and when the time arrives she will make her nest, and in such a way that the eggs will not get chilled. It not unfrequently happens that the hen will not take to the nest prepared for her. In that case she will most likely seek a nest in the wood near by. When this is the case, put shelter over her that can be closed at night and opened every morning. This protection will make her feel secure from being disturbed by individuals and animals. It is dangerous to attempt moving the nest once the hen has started sitting, as she is liable to abandon it.

I now come to the raising and care of the young. A too early hatch is not advisable, as the early rains and dampness are destructive to them. The young chicks should not be disturbed for at least twenty-four hours after making their appearance. At the expiration of that time they will be quite strong and hungry. Then remove them to a clean, airy, roomy coop, and give them their first meal, which should be of boiled eggs, stale wheat bread and crumbs just moistened with milk. This should be continued for the first two weeks, occasionally giving them curd. Make the food sweet and wholesome. All food must be cooked until they have thrown out the red on their heads. Feed them at least five or six times a day, just enough so that they will eat it all.

In wheat localities whole wheat boiled to bursting makes the best food for young turkeys. They should occasionally be given a little green food with gravel. After they are three months old they may be given wheat cracked, corn and such like, but no whole corn until they are five or six months old. The coops must be kept dry and clean, and the young turkeys kept out of the dew and rain until they are full feathered. Dampness and filth will kill them as sure as a dose of poison. Many lose the young turkeys by keeping them too closely confined. Turkeys must have a range in order to become strong and thrive. Have large coops for each mother and her brood. Do not keep them confined after the dew is off the grass except on rainy days. One thing that is necessary is to encourage the mother to return early with her brood. This can be accomplished by finding out her resorts in search for grubs and other insects. Drive the feathered family home and then give them their evening meal. This will be an incentive to them to return at a fixed time. A turkey looks upon home as a place to get something to eat. If they are not encouraged to come home early, and allowed to remain out, the young become sleepy, and

often get lost or destroyed. Another essential point is to keep them clear of vermin. You may often see a flock of young turkeys whose wings have grown faster than their bodies, and the quills protrude out longer than the tail feathers. When this is the case they should be caught and be examined. Carefully turn back the feathers, which cover the root of the quills on the wings, and then you will find the cause—the little red mites. These will kill the young turkey, but the worst enemy is the large grey louse. You must for these in the feathers of the head, and under the throat close to the skin. When these are found on the young birds you should at once catch the mother, and dust her well with good fresh insect powder, as it is from her throat the young birds become infected with the vermin. Dust the young birds also with the powder, and rub one or two drops of sweet oil well into the feathers of the head and neck. Do not use more than two or three drops, for grease is a dangerous article to use on young poultry of all kinds. The foregoing are the essential points in raising the young birds.

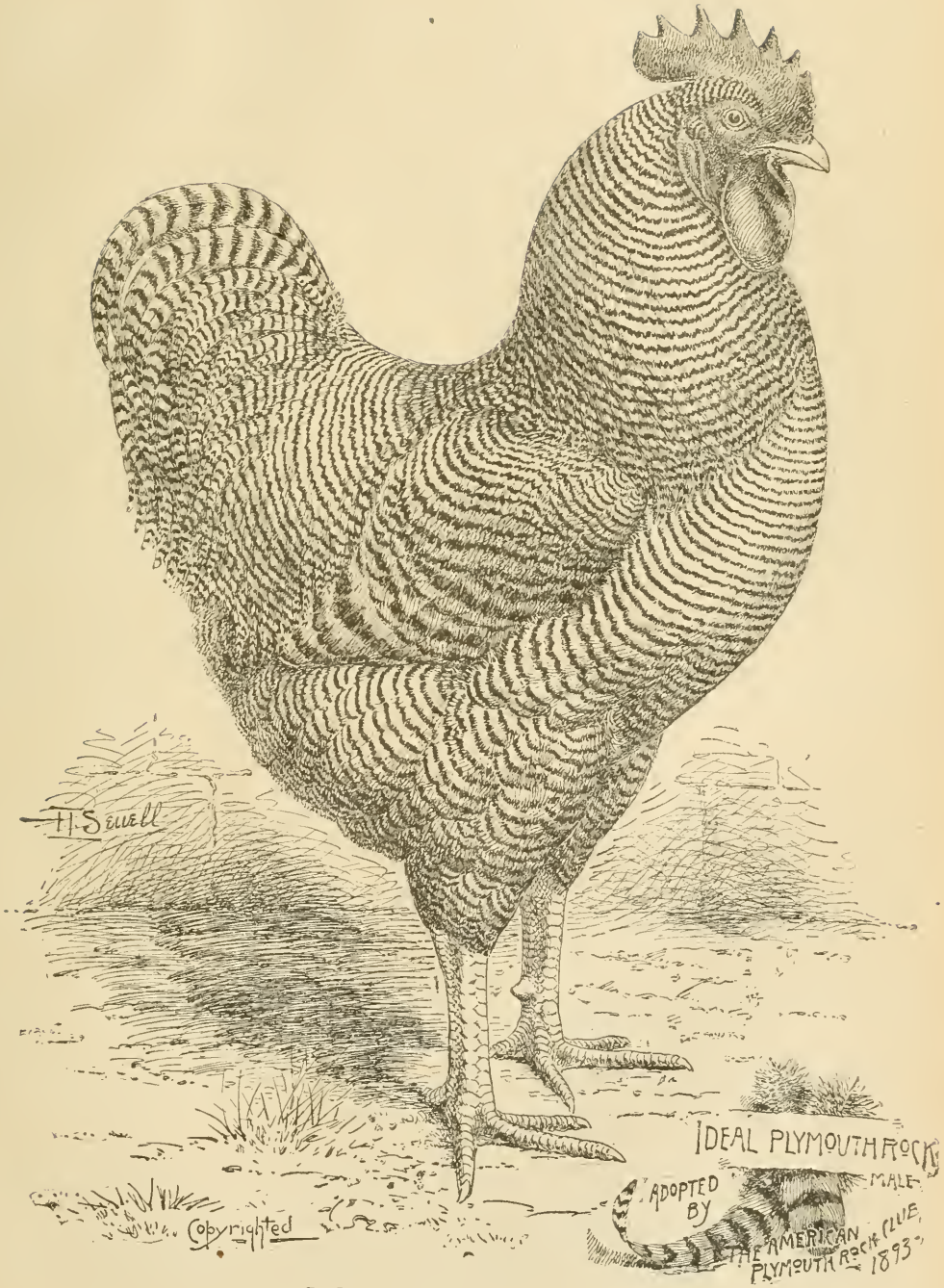
Before I devote a few lines on preparing the turkey for the market, I will give an extract from a letter on the Bronze Turkey, by a Mr. Davidson of Glendold, N.I. He says, "The Bronze Turkey is certainly *the market bird*, as they are quick growers, excellent for table use, and immense in size. They will bring the same price per pound in market as other breeds, and in a flock of, say twenty-five, you will get from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds more in weight from the same age, and feed as from any twenty-five turkeys of any other variety. I don't make this statement to sell turkeys, as I was all sold out long ago, but to give farmers an opportunity of knowing how they can make from five to fifty dollars more a year, than they can possibly do by breeding and selling scrubs, or as bad inbred stock of any variety. Don't be afraid to expend two or five dollars or more on a male bird for breeding. Why, the difference will be more than made up in the larger number raised, to say nothing of the larger birds, and if fowls are raised, and you only keep one breed, select the breed suitable for your purpose, and then, for gracious sake, *keep it pure*. My cry is, " Away with the dunghills and the general cross varieties and up with the stately thoroughbreds!"

I will now take up the dressing of the turkey, and it equally applies to all poultry for the home market. Well dressed birds pay the best. Dressing and the preparing of fowl, especially turkeys, for the market might be considered a special branch of itself. Very few birds do we see on the market that can be classed as first-class dressed poultry. I take the following for an article on dressing poultry in the *Farm and Home*. The following rules may be observed with profit. Do not feed the fowls the morning they are to be killed. Full crops look bad and are liable to sour if left in. Bleeding in the neck produces finer flavored, whiter meat than when killed in any other way. Some markets demand scalded birds, and others dry picked. As I dispose of my turkeys to customers I dry pick them as they command a better price than scalded. Pick quickly, while the bird is bleeding, while the body is yet warm, being careful not to tear the tender skin. Remove all pin feathers, and cut the wing neatly off. Draw without making a larger incision than necessary, and tie the wings so they will lie snugly at the sides when cold, leaving the head on until morning, as the neck then presents a much better appearance. Many things I have mentioned as necessary may seem burdensome to the beginner, but after raising a healthy flock or two, these little acts insuring success will be easy to remember, especially as each flock is so like its predecessor as to be indistinguishable from it in looks, actions, and the care required.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

By C. J. Devlin, Ottawa, Ont.

The paper I propose to read is on the Barred Plymouth Rock. I have bred this variety for ten years. They are termed the American idol, but I think they are Canada's idol as well. The strongest proof of the superiority of this breed is that it has successfully stood the booms of a score of new varieties, has met and vanquished each one, and still lives. Other breeds have their booms, but the Plymouth Rock keeps on its steady



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

course. It has never had a boom in its history; its favor has been won by merit. For meat, size, laying qualities, vigor, quick growing and attractiveness combined, there is no breed that will not suffer by comparison. They are a great favorite with farmers and market poultry men, who breed this variety more extensively than all other pure breeds combined. They thrive anywhere, are rapid growers, and make plump, juicy broilers at from eight to twelve weeks old. As a market fowl they have no successful rivals among the pure breeds. They stand acknowledged without an equal as the best general purpose fowl bred. The Plymouth Rocks are good all-the-year-round layers. Many breeds stop laying during the winter, but the steady-going Plymouth Rocks bid defiance to the season, provided their house is warm and they are well supplied with food convertible into eggs. They always mature early, are splendid foragers, fast growers and compactly built.

The Barred Plymouth Rock is nearly always the largest class at our shows, and strictly choice specimens command a higher price than any other breed—which proves their sterling merits. New breeds come and go, but the great qualities of the Plymouth Rock become more and more indelible. As a practical fowl, suited to the wants and conditions of those who desire eggs, meat and feathers combined in one breed, they acknowledge no competition.

I would like to say that the importance of rigorous selection cannot be too strongly urged. It is the mainstay of good breeding. If you cannot mate up a large yard, mate a small one, but mate your best layers and best specimens, and don't breed from culls

Fanciers are a benefit to a community. Wherever poultry shows have been held there has usually been a great improvement in the size of the poultry in the surrounding country. A fixed standard for a breed is very important Without one, those differing in opinion would breed to different standards, and in that way they would lose their characteristics or tendencies. Without doubt, great good has been accomplished by fanciers. They have increased the number of those who keep fowls, have spread a knowledge of proper care, and multiplied the desirable breeds. Fanciers take more pains to secure at any cost the best breeding stock they can get, so that they may keep up the utility breeds.

SOME EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF FOWLS.

By Francis H. Gisborne, Ottawa, Ont.

Perhaps it may be well for me to state at the beginning of my paper, that while I have for many years taken a great interest in poultry, I have always regarded the matter from a practical standpoint—that is, with a view to meat and eggs, and not to ornamental feathers and fancy points; though at the same time, I of course prefer that my meat and eggs should come from a good-looking bird rather than from an ill-looking one.

In the autumn of 1891 the possession of a ruinous fowl-house suggested to me that if I bought chickens in October and November, when they were cheap, I could kill them off from time to time during the winter as I required them; and I believed that, even taking the cost of feeding into account, that I should save money. The sequel proved that I was not mistaken. But, in considering the cost of keep, it must be remembered that I had only a small number for my own use, and that the household scraps went a long way towards feeding them.

That autumn, poultry was very cheap, and I bought the birds at from eighteen to thirty cents a pair. Among them were three hens and five pullets, the latter late hatched and very small.

My hen-house, even after it was repaired, was excessively cold. It was very small—only about 10x8—so that I had to give the poultry the run of the woodshed. This latter did little but protect them from the snow.

In January I happened to look into an old barrel, and to my surprise found six or seven eggs frozen solid. From that time I began to notice the birds a little more closely, and found two of the three hens were laying. Some time afterwards the third hen began

to lay, but it was not until March that the pullets began. I mention this merely to show that hens will lay if well fed and watered, even if most indifferently lodged. These common hens were not, however, good layers, and speedily became broody.

The poultry was fed twice a day: in the morning hot, soft food, and in the evening grain. Lukewarm water was given them to drink, and several times a day in severe weather a panniken of hot water was thrown into the drinking pail to keep it from freezing solid. I kept a tin pail on the cooking stove, and into this all the vegetable parings and potato peelings (washed clean, of course), and the scrapings of the plates and dishes, were put with enough water to keep them from burning. This stewed more or less all day, just according to the state of the kitchen fire, and in the morning was mixed up very stiffly with shorts—or as it is called here, canaille. Occasionally I fed a little raw liver or other meat, cut up into small pieces, and the birds had access to a quantity of old broken mortar. The grain was brought in each morning and placed where it could get hot, so that cold grain was never fed to the fowls. Anyone doubting the value of this precaution need only place his hand during severe weather in grain that is exposed to frost, when he will realize the effect upon any fowl that swallows a handful of it.

The hens having commenced to lay, I decided to keep them, and I thought I would try the effect of breeding them to a thoroughbred white Leghorn cockerel. I got a bird of a good laying strain from a friend of mine for fifty cents. That summer I raised forty-seven chickens, including four birds from a clutch of thoroughbred Light Brahma eggs, reputed to be from a good laying strain. I bought these eggs intending the following year to breed a Light Brahma cockerel to my half-bred pullets. I wintered fifteen half-bred Leghorn pullets, ten common hens and pullets, two Light Brahma pullets and one White Leghorn Plymouth Rock pullet. The half-bred birds were much larger than either of the parent birds. One that I killed when a hen, weighed six pounds ten ounces, and I am sure several of the others weighed at least six pounds as hens. I changed houses in 1892, and my new hen-house was a stable, sheeted inside with rough boards, and the walls filled solid, apparently with old mortar and coal ashes. It was very insufficiently lighted, and the small window and the door both faced northeast. I used to leave the door open except at nights, and I hung a winter sash on the inside of the door jamb which made a very good glass door.

The birds began to lay in December, but unfortunately I only began to keep a record on the 22nd of that month. My egg record was as follows:

December (from 22nd)	15
January	68
February	87
March	451
April	660
May	593
June	371
Total	2,245

I moved to the country in June, and did not keep a record again until the hens began to lay in the following November. The above record is by no means good for twenty-eight birds, a fraction over seventy eggs to each bird, for the, say, six and a half months. This poor showing was, I think, due to the fact that no sunshine ever by any chance got into the hen-house, and that I had too many birds for my space. The common hens with one or two exceptions did nothing until March, and the two Light Brahmas laid no eggs until it was fine, mild weather, and then only a very few, and this although they were of a non-sitting strain.

In the year 1893 I got another White Leghorn cockerel and three thoroughbred white Leghorn hens. I then tried crossing Light Brahma male to White Leghorn half-breeds, and White Leghorn male to Light Brahmas, and half-bred and pure bred Leghorns. Though over eighty chicks were hatched, I only had one chicken that in color threw back to the common hens. The following winter the number of birds I kept, fluctuated,

owing to deaths, sales and purchases. (I lost two birds in April from their having eaten grains of salt out of a bran mash intended for a cow), but I never had more than thirty-eight females. My egg record was as follows :

November	17
December	62
January	100
February	136
March	488
April	738
May	600
June	440

a total of 2,581 in 1892-3 against 2,245 in 1891-2. The record, it will be noticed, is very low for the principal months, *i.e*, from November to February inclusive, 315 for 1892-3 and 170 for 1891-2. What was the cause? In the first place there were far too many birds for the space available, and, secondly, I found that the common hen, speaking generally, would not lay during the cold months, or if she did, then very intermittingly. I found, too, that the Light Brahma cross, whichever way the cross was made, were in every sense poor birds. The whole real work was done by the part bred and pure Leghorns. It may be said, of course, that my Brahmas were poor birds of their kind. Possibly they were, but I have seen a number of pure Light Brahmas, and also of cross-bred birds, and my own experience was amply corroborated by the admissions of the owners of the pure birds and the appearance of the cross breeds. (I am speaking of course of the first cross, that is a bird with half Brahma blood.) I think there is little doubt that the Light Brahma as at present bred is a large, coarse bird, a poor layer, an enormous eater, with a very poor breast for meat ; in fact a purely ornamental bird In this view, too, I am sustained by the opinion of the well-known English fancier and poultry judge, Mr. Tegetmeier.

After the first cross I found that the part bred Leghorns decreased in size so that they were as small as the pure breds, and they were almost equally averse to sitting, though they were capital layers. My great difficulty was to keep the comb from freezing, in fact I had made up mind if I continued to keep them, to cut the combs off so as to save the birds from the severe suffering freezing always entails. Added to this objection they were too small for table purposes, and it was very difficult to keep them from flying over fences. Towards spring they would take to egg eating, but would discontinue this vice the moment it was mild enough for them to be out. The crowded state of my hen-house undoubtedly contributed to give them this bad habit. I may here mention the importance of keeping the hens busy, else they will be sure to start egg and feather eating. I was always careful to keep the floor of my hen-house well covered with loose litter, (I found straw the best), and I scattered the grain for the evening meal in the litter, while in the morning I scattered a couple of handsful of grain just to start them scratching. Another great trouble with the Leghorn is having to get other hens for sitting purposes. The expense and trouble connected with using incubators and brooders prevented me, and will also prevent most farmers, from trying artificial hatching. In my opinion the Leghorn is not at all suited to the ordinary farmer, though many have bought the birds partly on account of their record for laying, but principally I fancy, because they are the cheapest of all thoroughbred stock.

During the summer of 1894 I tried a cross on my part bred Leghorns with a White Wyandotte cockerel, and the chickens were most promising, very hardy and very easily raised. In color, many of them threw back to the common hens I originally started with. For instance, I had several pullets that in colour of plumage might have passed for Andalusians, their grandam or great grandam was a black hen that I had had. The birds matured very rapidly. Four cockerels that were hatched on the tenth of June, and were killed on the sixth of October without being fattened, having just run with the rest of the flock, weighed from four pounds, to four pounds twelve ounces. I was however, by this time a little tired of keeping a lot of unproductive or doubtful birds, so I killed all my cross-bred birds and sold my White Leghorns.

As a result of my experience I would strongly dissuade any farmer from trying to improve his flock by buying a pure bred cockerel and letting it run with his whole flock of hens. If he cannot do, what is far better, buy eggs from thoroughbred stock, let him select his best hens, and only his best hens, and breed the cockerel to these, otherwise he is just as likely as not to be raising the chickens from his worst hens. Moreover, let him be very careful that he selects a cockerel of a suitable breed, and there are not six breeds that are suitable for the farmer.

After a very careful examination of the different breeds, and listening to many stories and fables as to their respective merits, besides reading carefully a great deal of poultry literature, in January, 1894, I purchased some white Wyandottes and I will give you my reasons for making this selection:

1. The breed has as good a reputation for laying as any other incubating variety. My birds began to lay after their moult on the third of October, and under most trying circumstances have laid remarkably well ever since.

2. They are good sitters and mothers.

3. They are a good size and shape, carrying plenty of meat on the choicest part, that is to say, the breast.

4. They have a quiet, tame disposition—not nervous and timid like the birds of the Mediterranean class. (I say this, though my Leghorns were so tame that they would fly on my shoulders and head whenever I went into the yard.)

5. A comparatively low fence will keep them in.

6. They are good rangers and industrious foragers, and if given their liberty will go just as far and as boldly as the Leghorns. This makes the birds valuable to a farmer, as they will pick up most of their own food.

7 The comb is smaller than that of almost any other breed, and the wattles are as little likely to freeze as those of any other variety of fowl. They are thus particularly, adapted to stand the rigor of our winter climate.

8. They stand confinement very well. One of our members, Mr. McLaughlin, raised last summer thirty-four birds out of thirty-eight hatched in the yard (thirty feet square) of his house in the city.

9. The chickens are hardy and easily raised.

10. And finally, the White Wyandotte, being a solid colored bird, cannot be ruined by the fanciers breeding for a particular kind of marking, to the neglect of practical good qualities. White birds, too, are much better for market purposes, as they pluck much cleaner looking, having no dark down or pin feathers. The White Wyandotte has also (what is laid great stress by in the American markets), yellow legs. In England white legs and skin are prefecred, and this should be borne in mind if the farmer proposes to raise poultry for foreign markets.

As an instance of the destruction of a valuable breed of fowls by the folly of fanciers I need only refer to to the white-faced Black Spanish. It was once deemed the best of all breeds for laying; but is now only famous for a large white face that suggests leprosy rather than beauty. A prize hen mentioned by Mr. Tegetmeier is stated to have laid only one egg. If any further instance is needed of the results for breeding for fancy points to the neglect of practical good qualities, I would ask any one interested to take a Buff Cochin and notice how much of the size of the bird is due to feathers, remembering that it takes four times as much food to produce feathers as it does the same weight of flesh. Examine the size and shape of the breast from the cook's standpoint, also the quality of the meat; while as layers they have no reputation whatever.

What I have said above of the good qualities of the White Wyandotte will describe pretty closely what I think are the essentials for a farmer's fowl. Looking through the American Standard of Perfection as a pretty complete catalogue of the various breeds of fowls, and passing by the non-incubating classes as unfit for the farmer, we have of the more usual varieties only the following that I think are suitable for the average farmer, viz., Wyandottes, Javas Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. I would like to add that splendid bird the Dorking, but an experience extending over several years with the hardiest variety of that breed, the Colored Dorking, has satisfied me that it is too delicate a bird to stand ordinary farm life in this climate. Javas, Plymouth Rocks

and Langshans have all got single combs, which are therefore more likely to freeze. The Langshan has also the great disadvantage of feathered legs, which are regular traps for dirt and vermin. Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks pay too much attention to the coloring of the feathers, and they have to keep one set of birds to breed for pullets and another for cockerels. This perhaps is not a very material objection to the farmer, as he would probably care little whether his birds had the correct coloring or not, but there is the danger of the breed deteriorating, from the practice of breeding for feather to the neglect of practical good qualities. The dark pin feathers too, are an objection when the bird is plucked for the market.

I am afraid I have made my paper too long already, but I would like to add a few words before closing on the result of a good many experiments in practical management.

In the first place I would strongly recommend the early hatching of chickens. At the cottage where I spend my summers, I have an admirable place for raising chickens with plenty of space and plenty of shade; but I found that as the season advances so the mortality among the chickens increases. Of chickens hatched during the earlier part of May I would not lose more than two or three per cent.; in broods hatched in June the death-rate would increase, and broods hatched in July and August I had the greatest difficulty in raising.

This too, even with great attention to cleanliness, and to supplying sweet and untainted food. As might be expected, chickens that feather very quickly, such as Leghorns, are more difficult to raise than slow feathering birds like Wyandottes and Langshans. The rapidity of the growth of the feathers exhausts their strength. I have seen it recommended to clip the tip of the wing feathers to check their growth and make them less heavy to carry, but I have very grave doubts about the value of such a course. In feeding chickens I found nothing better as a staple than bread soaked in milk squeezed pretty dry, varied with boiled rice—the rice should be so boiled that the grains remain firm—boiled Indian meal and scalded oatmeal. I tried with the very greatest success feeding canary seed to the chickens when they were quite young. I am sure this seed, and also perhaps grass and clover seed, should be much more generally used than it is. Small, easily digested seeds were evidently intended by nature as the food for young chickens, and I am sure it would be a most interesting and valuable investigation if steps were taken to ascertain which of the common and easily procurable seeds are the best for the purpose. At retail prices canary seed is expensive, but I think if several persons would join together and buy wholesale it might be procured quite cheaply. I also found that the addition of a little milk to the drinking water for the chickens was beneficial.

The great foe to young chickens is vermin, and the prevalent plan of putting the brooding hen into a small coop is a premium on lice. The coops should be sufficiently large, and so placed that the hen can dust herself occasionally. With this precaution the use of insect powder and other insecticides will hardly be necessary. Some writers recommend tethering the brooding hen with a coop sufficiently near for the hen to go in but not to walk around, but for my part I could never accustom my hens to such a practice. And there is no doubt that if it is attempted the first trial should not be made with a hen with a valuable brood of chickens.

With regard to the food for full grown birds my experience is like that of most others—for grain I find the best wheat the cheapest and most satisfactory—cheapest in the sense of the best results for your money. For sitting hens I feed Indian corn upon the ground that the bird is able to fill her crop speedily, and that it contains so much fat—7 to 8.5 per cent. against 2 to 2.5 per cent. for wheat. The carbohydrates in wheat are from 65 to 70 per cent. as against 60 to 68 per cent. in corn. The carbohydrates produce heat and energy in the animal system. I have seen it stated that a hen will get fat upon certain classes of food when sitting. All I can say is that my experience is most decidedly to the contrary, no matter how I feed them. The albuminoids, which are the flesh producers, and which form over 13 per cent. in wheat and only 10 per cent. in corn, are not of course so necessary to the sitting hen.

As showing the composition of the various foods more commonly available for poultry the following table may be of interest, but too much stress should not be laid upon chemical analysis, as the ingredients though satisfactory in themselves, are not always in a digestible form.

Composition.	Wheat.	Bran.	Barley.	Oats.	Oatmeal.	Buckwheat.	Indian corn.	Rice.	Rye.	Peas.	Millet (canary seed.)	Hemp seed.	Rape seed.	Linseed.	Cotton seed.
Water	15.0	13.0	16.0	14.0	8.7	14.0	14.5	14.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	6.47	7.12	7.50	6.57
Albuminoids	12.0	12.0	9.5	11.5	12.7	9.0	10.0	5.3	9.0	23.69	14.0	22.60	18.0	24.44	31.86
Fat	1.5	2.0	2.5	6.0	7.5	2.5	7.0	1.0	2.0	.85	3.0	31.84	41.33	34.0	31.24
Carbohydrates	67.0	50.0	63.2	56.5	62.0	60.2	61.4	76.7	64.0	50.16	58.5	32.72	23.66	30.73	14.12
Woody fibre	2.8	15.0	6.3	9.0	7.6	12.0	5.2	2.5	8.0	7.87	8.0		5.66		7.30
Ash	1.7	5.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.43	2.5	6.37	4.63	3.33	8.91

I saw a letter in a poultry paper the other day, in which the writer recommended the feeding of hens on cut green bone, and in support of his view stated that so highly nitrogenous a food was very desirable, especially when fowls were moulting; and that if you burnt feathers you would notice the well known nitrogenous smell, the writer apparently being unaware of the fact that nitrogen is odorless. That green bone is an excellent *addition* to feed is undeniable. A pound of it contains 3.6 ounces of albuminoids, 2.6 ounces of fat and 14.9 ounces of dry matter, this latter being principally phosphate and carbonate of lime; but it contains practically no carbohydrates. For laying hens cut green bone is very valuable as it is so rich in albuminoids and in lime, though oyster shells supply the materials for egg shells in much better proportion than the bone as will be seen by the following table:

	Egg shell.	Oyster shell.
Animal matter	2.0	0.5
Phosphate of lime	1.0	1.2
Carbonate of lime	97.0	98.3

It would be interesting to know if it would not be advantageous to supply oyster shells to the hens even if cut green bone is also given them.

The composition of feathers as I have already mentioned is practically the same as that of flesh, so that when fowls are moulting plenty of animal food should be given them. This too, corresponds with what nature teaches, for in the autumn months when fowls are moulting large numbers of insects are taking refuge in the ground for the coming winter, the worms, too, come near the surface attracted by the damp and the quantity of decaying vegetation, and are both therefore more likely at that time than at any other to fall a prey to birds that seek their food by scratching like fowls do.

In conclusion I may state while it is not necessary to take the elaborate precautions in the care and management of poultry that some fanciers do, who almost live in their hen-houses, yet there is no stock upon a farm that will better repay proper care and attention than poultry will. A very few minutes morning and afternoon will suffice to attend properly to a large flock of fowls, especially where they have the large range afforded by a barnyard. A little more time is needed in winter, but then time is not so valuable on a farm. The birds must, however, be regularly and properly fed and watered and kept in a house free from draft, and that is cleaned out at reasonably frequent intervals. With these precautions and such an annual renewal of birds as will prevent deterioration by inbreeding, fowls ought to and will pay.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

E. A. Connell, Treasurer, in account with the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association for the year ending October 1st, 1894.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Balance from previous year	$13 12	Paid for prizes	$363 01
Members' fees	63 00	Officers' salaries	40 00
Donations	27 75	Postage and stationery	27 89
Legislative grant	400 00	Printing and advertising	50 74
Receipts from exhibition	214 20	Judges' expenses	79 00
		Coops purchased in England	50 50
		Wages for help at exhibition	25 00
		Putting up coops, feed, fuel, light, etc	62 35
		Insurance	4 50
		Express charges	5 80
		Sundries	7 98
		Balance on hand	1 30
	$718 07		$718 07

Examined and found correct,

E. Daubney, S. Short, } Auditors.

March 26th, 1895.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1895.

President, George Higman, Ottawa; *Vice-Presidents*, G. S. Oldrieve, Kingston, and C. J. Devlin, Ottawa; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Alfred Geddes, Ottawa; *Auditors*, F H. Gisborne and E. Daubney, Ottawa.

Directors: E. H. Benjamin, Even Edwards, John Mason, J. White, Thomas Murphy, James Jacques, W. G. Gray, E. A. Connell, W. S. Odell, of Ottawa; F. J. Blake, Almonte, and G. C. Howison, Brockville.

APPENDIX.

POULTRY IN CANADA.

According to the census of 1891 the amount of poultry in Canada was as follows :

Provinces.	Hens and chickens.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario	7,398,546	261,315	329,004	209,730	35,732
Quebec	2,614,015	112,754	93,686	44,989	41,598
New Brunswick	589,331	27,664	28,960	14,379	2,099
Nova Scotia	707,260	25,547	39,630	16,286	3,461
Prince Edward Island	485,580	4,819	34,348	8,665	1,550
Manitoba	504,913	16,973	7,522	10,163	4,657
British Columbia	217,985	4,044	2,914	11,823	1,621
Northwest Territories	179,071	5,190	1,868	4,134	1,276
Total for Canada	12,696,701	458,306	537,932	320,169	91,994

ABOUT THE TURKEY.

It is pleasant to contemplate the early New England Thanksgiving feast. The long sitting in the chilly church, and the walk home through the cold or snow naturally whetted appetites which were not often dull. Then there came that famous dinner, which had been in preparation for weeks, and the effects of which must have lasted for weeks. It was not a feast for an effeminate people. There were huge roasts of beef, roast chickens, puddings, winter apples, and a goodly array of pies ; and over all there reigned supreme the largest turkey of the barnyard, and the other dishes were mere culinary vassals to him, the king of the board. Thanksgiving Day has now come to be observed generally in all parts of our country, and the family reunion about the dinner table on that day is one of the great events of the year, and modern conditions have materially changed the details of the repast ; but the turkey has become inseparable from it, and it is a matter of general acceptation that a Thanksgiving dinner at which no turkey is served is but a barren feast.

" As for the turkey," says Brillat-Savarin, " which constituted our only dish of roast, it was charming to the vision, flattering to the smell, and delicious to the taste." One hardly feels disposed to deny the encomium of the Frenchman when, in a burst of admiration, he pronounces this to be " certainly one of the most beautiful presents that the New World has made to the Old "; for this bird which has delighted the world for more than three centuries was unknown to Europe until it was transported from our shores.

Among the men who accompanied Sir Richard Grenville on his voyage to America in 1585, which resulted in a temporary settlement on Roanoke Island, was one Thomas Hariot. The following year, when the settlement was abandoned, he returned to England with Sir Francis Drake, and there wrote " a breefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia," which was printed in London in 1588. The second half of the pamphlet relates to " Svch commodities as Virginia is known to yeelde for victuall and sustenace of mans life," and under the heading " Of Foule," he places first on the list " Turkey cockes and Turkie hennes." This is the earliest mention of the turkey in a printed account of America. It had been known in England since 1524, having been introduced from

Spain, whither it had been sent by the Jesuits, probably from Mexico. The first description of it is found in Oviedo's *Sumario de la Natural Historia de las Indias,*" published about 1527. It may, however, have had an earlier introduction into England ; and it is not at all certain that Sebastian Cabot did not carry it with him in returning from his voyage of 1498, when he explored the eastern coast of America as far south as Chesapeake Bay.

In the beginning the turkey was doubtless confounded with the guinea fowl, or *Numida meleagras*, which is spoken of frequently by the ancients, and it was supposed to have been brought from Africa ; but the different names given it show that there was hardly any uniform notion in different countries as to its habitat. In France it became known as the *coq ou poule d'Inde*, from which designation *dindon* came. As all the New World was, in the beginning, supposed to be India, this name is the most intelligent of all, as it was intended to express the origin of the bird. In German countries, where the turkey was introduced many years after it was known in France, it was called *Calicutische Hahn*, because of a supposed connection with Calicut, an important town in Madras, East India. Why it ever became known as the turkey in England is one of the mysteries of nomenclature. Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, defines it as "a large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey," showing at that late day (1755) an ignorance which is quite remarkable. Charles Lucien Bonaparte, in his work on American Ornithology (1825), suggests that the name arose from the general habit in England in the sixteenth century of calling all foreign things "Turk," or "Indian." Another suggestion is that the name was given to the bird because of its peculiar cry, which somewhat resembles a treble repetition of "turk, turk."

From England turkeys were carried into France during the reign of Francis I., and the first notice of their being served at a great banquet is at the wedding feast of Charles IX. in 1570. They were not a common article of food, however, until 1630. They were well known in England when Hariot sailed for America in 1585.

According to Bonaparte, from Audubon's notes, the home of the turkey extended from the northwestern part of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama. They were also abundant in the wooded portions of Canada, and in New England, where they were domesticated at an early date. John Josselyn, in his account of "New England Rareties Discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents and Plants of that Country" (1672), speaks of the inhabitants bringing up "great store of the wild kind," which remained about their houses quite tame. The wild turkey, has however, not been known in New England for nearly two centuries, and is now rarely seen east of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Contrary to the usual course of nature, the turkey has not been improved by domestication, the largest and finest specimen being still found in the wild state. A full-grown wild cock often measures in length nearly four feet, and from tip to tip may reach as much as five feet in width. The hen is about a third smaller. The cock weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds ; and Audubon found one in the Louisville market weighing thirty-six pounds. Both the wild and tame turkey are at their prime condition late in the autumn or early in the winter—about Thanksgiving time, in short ; but the wild ones are sometimes so fat at that season that, upon being shot and falling from a tree, they will sometimes burst open.

So distinctly American is the turkey that Benjamin Franklin regretted that it was not adopted as the national emblem. He wrote :

"For my own part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country ; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly. . . With all his injustice he is never in good case, but, like those among men who live by sharping and robbing he is generally poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward. . . . I am, on this account, not displeased that the figure is not known as a Bald Eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For, in truth, the turkey is, in comparison a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours. He is, besides (tho' a little vain and silly, 'tis true, but none the worse emblem for that), a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British Guards, who should presume to invade his farmyard with a red coat on."

All this relates to the turkey of our grandfathers, but it is the same as the turkey of the present day. It is one of the most cosmopolitan of fowls, and has accommodated itself to all climates, soils and food, until now there is hardly a corner of the earth where turkeys are not raised. Epicures, however, have generally pronounced in favor of the superiority of the American-bred bird, but beyond that hardly any two agree. In the north and east it is insisted that the true flavor of a turkey is only to be had after he has gorged himself with chestnuts; in Virginia it is thought that he should eat a few of the wild persimmons to be perfect; in South Carolina turkeys fed on raw rice are vaunted as superior to all others; and in Louisiana and the neighboring states pecan-fed turkeys are regarded as peerless.

May the reader have whichever he likes best for his Thanksgiving dinner.—GAILLARD HUNT in *The Independent*, New York.

THE PRODUCTION OF NEW BREEDS OF POULTRY.

During recent years the spirit of enterprise has been stirring the breasts of many fanciers in their efforts to produce new varieties, or sub-varieties, of poultry. On the whole, we are glad of it, for the list of our really useful breeds is none too extensive; but it must be admitted, that, so far, really very little headway has been made in the right direction. It is true that one or two really good varieties have been brought out; others again, and these are the more numerous, have little to recommend them but their outward characteristics; while there are others which their producers attempt to classify as pure breeds, but which do not at all merit this distinction. These latter, as might be expected, enjoy all the popularity they possess from the persistent puffing of their originators But in time that fails, and they gradually disappear from notice.

Then as to what are termed sub-varieties of poultry—that is, branches of original races of fowls which harmonize with such stock in every respect save color of plumage—there has been extreme looseness in their classification. The most of these are simply made up of crosses, and are not of pure blood at all, and in reality have little title to rank as scions of the older races whose names they bear. The extent to which this senseless perversion of names has been carried, is extreme, and ought to be discouraged as much as possible. A reference to some of these instances will not be undesirable.

A dozen years or so ago the Leghorn breed was represented by two varieties only, viz, the Whites and Browns, and now nearly a dozen take refuge in its fold. These are all dubbed Leghorns, but hardly any of them, except the originals, have much claim to the title. Besides the original Whites and Browns, there are now Pyles, Duckwings, two kinds of Mottles, Blacks, Cuckoos, Birchins, Tricolors, and Buffs. The Whites and Browns, as might be expected, breed very true to color and type, but not one of the others do so, clearly showing the foreign blood in their composition. Pyles are supposed to spring from the union of Whites with Browns, but the Game cock has also aided in the transformation. Duckwings do not contain very much Leghorn blood They have a touch of the Browns and Pyles in their composition, but they owe most of their color to Duckwing Game, and Silver Grey Dorking. Mottles are a mixture, the composition of which is unknown to the general public, but their shape and characteristics clearly proclaim them to be bastards. Cuckoos and Tricolors stand in the same list; and Buffs, although some of them approach to a fair Leghorn type, have a lot of foreign blood in their make-up also. It is nonsense to go on multiplying these spurious off-shoots of the Leghorn race. The majority of them are not appreciated, nor ever will be, for the simple reason that they are a very long way behind the older and more useful representatives of the family in everything that goes to recommend fowls to the ordinary poultry-keeper. The Buffs are the most prolific of the recent introductions.

No breed has sprung into more rapid popularity since it was introduced into this country than the Wyandotte, but it seems that very soon it will equal the Leghorn in the number of its so-called sub-varieties. If the latter were simply variations from the original stock uncontaminated with other blood, no one could take exception, but the fact is, all the new off-shoots are but mongrels. The original variety was the Silvers,

and after them came the Golds. The latter, however, only contained one cross of original Wyandotte blood in their composition, and drew the rest of their extraction from about half a dozen other breeds. Then came the Whites, which some of their supporters claim to be sports from the Silvers, but many of which bear evident signs of a White Dorking cross. Black Wyandottes are only crosses also, so are the new Buffs, and so are the still newer Partridge Wyandottes. Each and all of them contain very little real Wyandotte blood, and most of them might fitly be known by names other than those which they bear. And the same thing applies to the new Leghorn introductions.

Other instances of this undesirable custom could easily be quoted, but let these suffice.

A rage for buff colored fowls has recently sprung up in England and America, and we are having quite a number of such birds sprung upon us. There are the Buff Plymouth Rock, the Buff Wyandotte, the Buff Orpington, etc. They owe their color and most of their origin to the Buff Cochin, a very indifferent source, indeed, to spring from if really useful fowls are desired. A coarser fleshed, worse laying fowl than the ordinary Buff Cochin it would be difficult to meet with anywhere. It is a fancier's bird, and nothing more.

It is not by building on foundations such as these that we can hope to benefit the poultry interest in this country. We would gladly welcome the addition of a few really first-class breeds to the list of those we already possess, but to produce them requires long heads, fairly long purses, and much scientific knowledge of the subject in hand. We hope to return to the subject before long.—R. Gordon, in *Farming World*, Edinburgh.

PROFITABLE POULTRY KEEPING.

It seems strange that a country of such vast agricultural resources as the United States, and especially when farmers are seeking profitable specialties in agriculture, should have so long neglected poultry and eggs when for the time and capital employed there is manifestly only one other of the special lines in farming that pays greater net profit. The net profits accruing from the best-paying of the minor industries of the farm are, first, a well-organized and carefully-kept farm garden; second, a properly-conducted poultry-yard, and third, a cleanly-kept and carefully-managed farm dairy. And all three of these naturally may come under the supervision of the housewife, aided by the growing boys and girls of the family. When I say supervision I do not mean that the wife and children are to do all the work of either of the economies mentioned. In the case of the kitchen garden the husband must provide for putting the garden into condition and should do the cultivation. The family can assist in the necessary weeding and will gladly undertake the daily gathering of the small fruits and vegetables. They can assist in milking and care for the milk and butter; the churning should be done by a man.

In the case of the poultry-house the wife and family can do all the necessary work, once proper appliances are provided. The one-acre kitchen garden will cost $40 per year for seeds and care. Once the garden is fairly established it will furnish half the living of a large family, with a lavish abundance of all the small fruits and vegetables a large family can use all the year round, and have enough to sell to pay the entire cost of cultivation. Ten cows selected for milk production, and properly cared for and fed, should produce 3,000 lb. of butter a year. Prime dairy butter will average twenty cents per pound one month with another throughout the year.

One hundred hens with good care will easily produce 1,000 dozen eggs per year of the large American and Asiatic breeds, and of the smaller—non-sitting—breeds up to 1,800 dozen of eggs per year. The average price of the eggs may easily net fifteen cents per dozen, or from $150 to $270 per year in eggs alone. One hundred hens will average to eat 16,000 lb. of food each year as a large allowance, where fed fully both winter and summer, but with a good garden and dairy the waste thereof will furnish one-half the food named, and where the fowls are allowed to range the fields in summer no animal food need be given at that time. In the winter, when laying, the hens should each be allowed one ounce of ground bones and refuse meat three times a week, or 600 lb. for 100 hens during eight months. This meat and soft bone should not cost to exceed $10 at the

butchers. Now, deducting from the egg-production 1,000 eggs a year for the production of broilers to be sold in April, May and June, weighing one and one-half pound each, it will give 1,200 lb. of broilers, worth alive at the farm from $150 to $175, if fat, in addition to the eggs sold.

The little kingdom of Belgium, 11,000 square miles and with a population of 5,000,000, produces 300,000,000 of eggs yearly. France, 204,150 square miles, produces $200,000,000 worth of eggs yearly. The United States with a population of 65,000,000 produces 750,000,000 dozen of eggs, that is, including those consumed by the producer, 140 eggs per capita. The average price in our large cities is sixteen cents per dozen or $120,000,000 per year. We pay $3,000,000 per year for eggs imported—$2,000,000 per year to Canadian farmers, besides a large sum for poultry. Would it not be better to save this money for ourselves and export rather than import? Eggs and poultry to-day are cheaper food pound for pound to the farmer than the superior cuts of beef, mutton and veal. Why not raise an ample suppy for home consumption as well as for sale? A pound of eggs or a pound of poultry can be raised as cheaply as a pound of beef or mutton. Poultry sells at home for nearly twice the price per pound you get for beef and mutton on the hoof. Eggs sell for more than twice the price per pound on the farm than the Chicago butcher gets for the dressed carcasses of the animals he sells.

Would it not be better to extend the production of articles of which there is an under supply rather than those of which there is always an over supply? The North this year has raised wheat at a greater cost than it brings. The South is producing cotton at so low a price as will soon carry the planters there into bankruptcy. The time has come when we must diversify our agricultural productions. There is still room in gardening for household use, and for dairying, and especially for poultry as a most profitable means of largely increasing the revenue of the farm—for poultry may be made profitable on any farm, however small.

Pointers.

Gallinaceous (barnyard) fowls, like all animals gregarious in their habits (that is, going in herds and flocks, as wild horses, buffalo, sheep, etc.,) are polygamous. The strongest males are the sires while their successful fighting powers last. As a rule wild birds mate in pairs. This is especially true of singing and predaceous birds and also generally so of geese, ducks, guineas, and pigeons. It is said not to be true of the wild species of our barnyard fowls, and the male wild turkey is not permitted near the young turkeys. In domestication all fowls are partially or fully polygamous, the duck, however, least so of all. Hence in breeding operations fowls of a given species but of different breeds must be kept strictly separated from each other. If not you get a breed of mongrels.

In breeding up common barnyard fowls the male must always be of a given breed, and no other males must be allowed with the flock. Hence whether the cross be Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Brahma, or Cochin of the large breeds, or of the so-called "everlasting layers," as the Leghorn for instance, once you have started stick to that breed and allow no other. Hence by careful selection of the progeny in four years you will have a flock practically as good for eggs and meat as a pure-bred fowl. If the eggs are to be sold direct for the table the males are not necessary in the flock, and in fact eggs not fertilized will remain fresh much longer than those fertilized.

In breeding crosses of any farm stock the pure-bred male put on common stock produces a half-breed—that is, half the characteristics of the sire and dam. The second cross of pure-bred sire on the half-bred progeny of the preceding cross gives a three-quarter bred animal or bird; the third cross seven-eights bred, and the fourth cross fifteen-sixteenths bred pure—more than that as the pure-bred animal or bird is prepotent and will stamp his characteristics on his progeny to a greater degree than the female of mixed blood. In fowls they will become truer and truer to color as they are better bred, though not so markedly so in the spangled, barred and penciled fowls as in those of self colors. If you buy two sittings of eggs the middle of May of the breed you prefer next year you may have males enough to serve your flock and at the same time enough young hens to start yourself in the pure breed you select. Thereafter a sitting of eggs each year of the

same variety will give you a selection of males so you need not breed too close. The same cocks should not be bred more than three years to a flock at furthest.

The following table will give the several periods of incubation of barnyard fowls:

Name.	Days, shortest.	Days, mean.	Days, longest.
Barnyard hen	19	21	24
Turkey	24	26	30
Goose	27	30	33
Duck	28	30	33

If the eggs of water fowl are placed under a good sitting hen or turkey the hatching may be from twenty-four to forty-eight hours earlier, since the heat given is much stronger and constant.

The period of first reproduction in the male barnyard fowl is from six to seven months of age—that of the pullet a month longer in the production of eggs. The power of longest reproduction in both the cock and the hen is from five to six years and in the duck two or three years longer. The turkey remains virile for six or seven years and the goose often for more than fifteen years. But three years is the profitable breeding life of fowls, five years for turkeys, the same for ducks, and eight years for geese.

In hatching it should be remembered that eggs in an incubator, where the proper conditions are carefully observed, will be finished near the shorter period as given under the hen, the shortest period never occurring in a hatch under a hen except when the days and nights are warm, and the more constantly a hen sits the shorter will be the period of incubation. The reason of this is that the heat of the body is cumulative—that is, from constant sitting the eggs will be warmer than the skin of the hen; and ducks and geese, where they must forage in the water for their food, require some time before the heat of the body can again find its way through the feathers to the eggs. Hence the reason why the hen and the turkey hatch the eggs of water fowls sooner than the natural mothers do. The heat finds its way through the loose dry feathers more easily than through the close, oily or moist down and feathers of water fowl.

For market fowls—especially broilers—we should always hatch in an incubator, but for breeders we should always hatch all eggs under hens three years old, healthy and good sitters, in order to have them come out about the first of June. They get exercise—a most important point—and they get a variety of food, especially insects, no less important to the integrity of the mature fowl. For extra early layers broods may be brought off by setting the hens the middle of April in a warm place and housing the chicks warmly until June 1, when they may be turned out with the hens. Or if you educate hens to accept chicks from the incubator you may preferably use this means of hatching.—Jonathan Periam, in *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago.

POULTRY REARING AND FATTENING IN SUSSEX.

An interesting report on the poultry industry of the Heathfield district of Sussex has been presented to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, by Mr. R. H. Rew, Assistant Commissioner.

The Heathfield district of Sussex is well wooded and hilly, with deep valleys between the hills, while the land is naturally light and sandy. It is suggested that these physical characteristics, the sandy soil and the sheltered hollows, may have favored the rearing of early chickens, and thus conduced to the establishment of the industry for which the district has gained some reputation. Long before the introduction of railways, the rearing and fattening of poultry in this neighborhood was carried on to such an extent as to maintain a regular service of four-horse wagons running two or three times a week to carry the dead poultry to London. The development of the trade appears to have been progressive. Ten years ago the consignments of dead poultry from Heathfield station were of the estimated value of £60,000 per annum, as compared with a despatch to-day

representing an annual value of about £140,000. The increasing output of poultry in recent years is attributed partly to the circumstance that farmers have "gone in for it because other things don't pay," and partly to the arrival within the last seven years of considerable numbers of live fowls from Ireland for fattening in the district.

The rearing and the fattening of the chickens are, it appears, two absolutely distinct branches. Usually the chickens are reared by one man and fattened by another. Rearing is carried on to some extent by almost every one in the district, from the large farmer to the cottager. The "fatters" or "higglers" collect chickens two or three times a week from the farms and cottages. They usually call on each customer about once a fortnight and purchase, at the market price of the day, all the chickens which are sufficiently forward for their purpose.

It seems that little or no attempt is made to keep a pure breed of fowls in the district. Most of the birds are cross-bred, though the original strain was probably the Dorking. Some rearers keep Brahma-Dorkings. The old Sussex fowl, the high qualities of which as a table bird are alleged to have gained for Sussex its reputation for good chickens in the London market, is dying out. Recently, however, more attention has been devoted to the maintenance of a good class of fowls; and the cottagers are said to show considerable keenness when investing in a "rooster" suitable to maintain their stock, and to guard against the evil of in-breeding. A cottager with a dozen hens will, according to Mr. Rew, display as much concern in the selection of a suitable rooster as the owner of a pedigree herd in the purchase of a new bull.

One of the largest poultry-rearing farms in the district is owned by an experienced farmer who has been rearing poultry for the last ten years. His farm consists of 200 acres, of which about two-thirds are grass and 8 acres of hops. The stock on the farm at the time of the Assistant Commissioner's visit consisted of 48 head of cattle, including 10 cows, 38 young stock and calves, and 7 horses. Oats, grown for food for the fowls, form the main cereal crop. Two of the fields which were laid down to pasture about eight years ago have now good turf, although they received practically no dressing but fowl manure. About 8,000 chickens were reared on this farm each year. Mr. Rew saw 50 coops, each covering a hen and brood, set out in a pasture field of 12 acres. The chickens are fed four times a day on oatmeal mixed with milk while in the coops, and three times a day after they leave the hen. The larger fowls have ground oats twice a day, and whole wheat once a day. The class of fowls kept is the Brahma-Dorking cross. Several fine breeds, including Orpingtons, have been tried without success on this farm. Rearing chickens go over the farm field by field in rotation. On leaving the coops the chickens are put into movable wooden houses or "night-hutches," which permit them to range freely over the field during the day, and in which they are shut up at night, or for shelter during the day. In addition to these hutches, two or three larger hen-houses mounted on wheels are kept for the sitting hens; but these are usually accommodated in fixed houses. The occupier does not believe in poultry-farming pure and simple, but thinks that fowls must be kept on a farm as a branch of the business and not as the sole product of the land.

Mr. Rew points out that the success of rearing depends so absolutely on individual care and unremitting attention, that there is naturally some difficulty in getting efficient labor. This difficulty has been solved on the farm in question by an adoption of the principle of profit-sharing analogous to that adopted by flock-owners with their shepherds. The men who attend to the rearing of the chickens receive a regular wage and a commission averaging 9d. a dozen upon all chickens which they successfully rear.

On another farm the chickens are fed upon ground oats and water four times a day while in the coops. Subsequently they are fed three times a day and receive maize as well as oats The first broods appear in December, and fattening begins about the end of March. The chickens are not allowed access to water, as they are said to thrive better without it. The practice on this farm is to rear cocks for stock and buy pullets, while most farmers buy cocks and save pullets. It is stated that ground oats are universally used both for rearing and fattening throughout the district. Barley meal and maize are considered "too heating."

As a striking instance of what can be done by means of poultry, attention is directed to the case of a young man 33 years of age who started life as a laborer. He took to rearing a few fowls, gradually increasing his stock by thrift and hard work, and then started fattening. Last year he was able to purchase a holding of 27 acres. He rears 600 chickens himself, and collects once a week for his fattening shed. The stock on his small holding, which is now all grass, consists of five cows, a horse, and a few sheep. On a still smaller holding of 19 acres, all grass, 600 chickens are reared annually. Five cows are kept, and butter is made. The chicken industry on this small holding is managed mainly by the occupier's wife and son who maintain that rearing pays them better than fattening, the margin of profit in the fattening business being small owing to the competition for chickens among the higglers. The cost of rearing a chicken on this holding is reckoned at 1s., while the prices realized range from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. for each bird, the majority fetching the lower price.

Most of the laborers and cottagers in the Heathfield district keep a few fowls and rear chickens for the higglers. A typical example is furnished of the way in which a man can make a start. A laborer's wages were 15s. a week, out of which he paid 2s. a week for his cottage and garden. His employer lent him 24 hens, 2 cocks and a movable house, and allowed the fowls to run over the fields. From this stock chickens were reared all through the year and sold at prices ranging from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. each, a large number, by good management, being ready in April when prices are high. The outlay for oats and maize amounted to £17 ; but by the end of the year a clear profit had been made of £20, and after returning the 26 stock fowls there were 6 pullets left to go on with. This, it is pointed out, is a fair instance of the way in which, with intelligence and thrift on the part of the man and a little generosity on the part of his employer, the laborer may obtain what is really a start in life towards independence.

Many farmers have pointed out that cows and chickens are complementary to each other, as the chickens thrive upon, and indeed require skim-milk. Some rearers even find it necessary to buy up skim-milk in considerable quantities. It appears that several attempts have been made to establish "poultry farms" exclusively devoted to poultry, but that they have all been given up after more or less perseverance. Practical farmers who rear large numbers of chickens insist that only in connection with, and as a branch of farming, would many fowls pay. It is said that no poultry farm lasts more than three or four years.

Cramming Machine.

Fattening establishments vary considerably in size. One of the largest in the Heathfield district turns out about 100 dozen chickens per week, or more than 60,000 a year. If the "fatter" or "higgler" has a large business, he may collect every day of the week from different parts of the district ; but more commonly he makes his journeys on one or more fixed days each week. Chickens are taken when three or four months old, the price varying according to the season. Competition amongst higglers secures to rearers the full market prices of the day. The chickens are taken in "tops" or crates to the fattening yard, and at once placed in pens. These are light wooden cages supported upon a stage about four feet above the ground with a feeding trough hung in front of the pens. Strict cleanliness and a plentiful use of lime-wash and carbolic are considered essential. After being placed in the fattening pens the chickens do not again touch ground, being taken out only to be killed. The period of fattening varies somewhat, some chickens being "better doers" than others ; but it is seldom less than three or four weeks. The chickens are fed twice a day on ground oats mixed with skim-milk enriched with melted beef or mutton-fat. For the first half of the fattening period the chickens feed naturally, but during the latter half they are "crammed." This operation is now almost invariably done by a cramming machine. Every fatter has a certain amount

of grass land on which to make use of the manure from the fattening pens. The coarse feathers are also used as manure. A few cows are usually kept to supply skim milk for fattening.

Killing takes place usually three times a week. The killed chickens are plucked and then "stubbed" by women and children, who are generally paid 6d. a dozen. When stubbed, the carcasses are placed in a row in a kind of trough with a heavy weight along their breasts to give them a square compact appearance. Subsequently they are closely packed in "peds" and collected three times a week by carriers, who collect, convey and deliver to market for 1s. per dozen, including freightage by rail. This van is generally filled, and often insufficient to take the whole quantity. The great bulk goes to Leadenhall and central markets, London; but some to Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, Chichester and other southern towns

Chickens from the Heathfield district are, it seems, generally known in the London market as "Surrey fowls." Only a few "Surrey" fowls, properly so-called, appear in the market.

Caponizing appears to be very little practised. Ducks and turkeys are fattened to some extent in the district, the latter rather largely for the Christmas market.

The one drawback to the chicken-rearing industry is said to be the risk of losses by disease or by natural enemies. But on the whole Mr. Rew is of opinion that poultry rearing has been an alleviation of agricultural depression to many farmers of the Heathfield district. The most noteworthy results of the industry are to be found in the case of small holders, who, it appears, get the highest return. The rector of Heathfield has expressed the opinion that three acres and a cow, plus poultry, or better, six acres and two cows, with poultry, will provide a decent living.

Discussing the question whether the system of rearing and fattening poultry carried on so successfully in the Heathfield district might be equally well adopted in other parts of the country, Mr. Rew points out that the latter branch of the industry is a distinct business, and that chickens fattened in the district visited by him have a long standing reputation in the market. Singularly enough, however, enterprise in rearing does not keep pace with the demand of the fatteners, and as Mr. Rew observes, it is difficult on the face of it to understand, for instance, why Irish farmers and cottagers should be able to supply a market to which English farmers are so much nearer. English chickens are said to be much preferred to Irish; but chickens are required which will come in early in the spring, and it is in this requirement that the difficulty would seem to lie.

In the appendix to Mr. Rew's report, there is a paper by Mr W. A. Haviland, Secretary of the Hurstmonceux Farmers' Club, who has devoted much attention to the subject of poultry rearing. According to the observations of this authority, the greatest difficulty, and one of the most expensive items connected with poultry rearing on farms, is the question of housing. Wooden houses are said to be as good as any, and it is easier to make these portable; portability being an essential feature, since poultry will not do well in some places, or they will do well enough for a time until the ground gets foul, when the houses must be moved. A very good flooring for poultry houses can, it appears, be made of clay and cinders rammed down hard.

The different breeds of ordinary fowls are divided by Mr. Haviland into two classes, first, those which will sit and hatch their own eggs; and, second, those which do not do so or rather which cannot be trusted to do so. The former class comprises the Brahma, the Cochin, Dorkings, Leghorns, Spanish; whilst in the second class Minorcas, Hamburgs, and Houdans are mentioned. So far as the production of eggs is concerned, the latter varieties are alleged to give the best satisfaction, the Minorca and the Leghorn being especially recommended. Dorkings are reputed to be the best table birds, but the delicacy of the chickens when young is said to render a cross with some of the hardier breeds advisable. Game fowls and Houdans are also very good table birds, the latter being excellent layers.

Although fowls do not require very much attention if allowed their liberty, it is insisted that what attention is necessary must be given regularly and well. The houses must be kept clean, and the birds must have free access to good water. Regularity in feeding is also a point to which care must be directed. Laying hens apparently require

two meals a day. The morning meal should be of soft food, preferably ground oats mixed with a little water; but if this is not available, barleymeal or a mixture of barleymeal and maizemeal would be the best substitute. It is considered most important that the food should not be wet and sloppy, but well mixed up and as dry as possible without any of the meal appearing white and dusty. The afternoon meal should consist of whole corn, such as maize, barley, buckwheat, etc., as this will last the fowls longer through the night than the ground meal, but maize should be given much more sparingly than other corn. Boiled vegetables and scraps of meat are said to push laying hens on wonderfully, especially during winter. In the case of young chickens, it is recommended that at least three or four meals a day should be provided, of which the first should always consist of soft food and the last of whole grain. No more food should be given than what the fowls will clear up eagerly, and no food should be left on the ground.

To insure fertility in the eggs, Mr. Haviland thinks that not more than eight hens should be allowed to each cock. The hens apparently always do best when they sit away by themselves, and it is said to be a good practice if it can be managed to let the hen choose her own nest and sit away. Several sitting hens should not be allowed to run together when feeding, as they are very quarrelsome during the brooding period, and after fighting will not return to their eggs for some time.

As regards incubation, it seems that all that is necessary for the hatching of a fertile fresh egg is that it should be kept for 20 or 21 days in a damp temperature of from 103° to 104° Fahrenheit, the egg being periodically turned; artificial hatchers or incubators can therefore be used with very fair success The operation requires knowledge and care, but with these it can be made very successful. Rearing up chickens artificially is said to involve so much labor and attention, except in very favorable weather, and is so often attended with failure, that it can hardly be recommended.

It is regarded of the greatest importance with laying hens that the eggs should be gathered every night, as not only are the hens thus less likely to become broody, but by never selling a stale egg the produce commands a much higher price in the market.

Statements have been made that a hen will lay on an average 200 eggs a year, and that some will lay as many as 250; but Mr. Haviland thinks that unless one has a very excellent laying strain, 140 will be as many as can be reckoned on all round where many hens are kept. Estimating these 140 eggs at 1s. per dozen on the average, the gross receipts for each hen would be 11s. 8d., against which must be placed the cost of good housing, depreciation and labor. A laying hen running about free upon a farm, if the feeding be properly managed, ought not, it is maintained, to cost in this respect more than 1d. a week or 4s. 4d. a year, thus leaving 7s. 4d. per head to pay for housing, depreciation and labor, which latter item should not be very great.

Fowls are said not to stench the land at all for cattle or sheep. They do an immense amount of good in picking up grubs and insects, and also in spreading horse dung, ant hills, etc.; in fact, in spring and summer, if not kept too thick, they will almost support themselves. They should not, of course, be allowed in standing corn or mowing grass, but they can be easily kept from these by a three-foot wire netting run along the bottom of the fence.

Mr. Haviland states that farmers with, say 150 to 300 or 400 acres of land, can make some £30 to £60 net profit per year with comparatively very little outlay by keeping laying hens and looking after them well.—*The Journal of the Board of Agriculture*, London, Eng.

TESTING EGGS.

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier deals with the subject of egg-testing in *The Queen*. After pointing out the desirability of setting two or three hens on the same day, and of examining the eggs at the end of a week to see which of them were fertile and which were sterile, he proceeds: Numerous instruments are advertised under the names of ovascopes, egg-testers, etc, but none of these are superior, and very few are equal, to one that can be made without the slightest cost. A piece of common cardboard, such as an old book cover, should be taken and an oval hole cut in the centre, not quite large enough to allow

an egg to pass through. The cardboard is more conveniently used if it is dark or colored on one side. Supposing, as should always be the case, that two or three hens are set on the same day, on the evening of the same day of the following week the eggs should be removed quietly from under the hen; she need not be lifted off the nest, but the hand can be passed under her, and the eggs taken away one by one These should be conveyed in a basket into a room lighted only by one lamp. The cardboard, with the dark side towards the observer, should then be held up against the lamp, and the eggs one after another should be held against the hole, and the light looked at through them. If they appear unchanged and look like a fresh egg, they are barren, and should be put on one side.

Those eggs with chickens in them, the only ones which will hatch, are perfectly opaque at the end of a week, except at the larger end, where the air space exists. This opacity, is caused by the blood vessels, which at that period of the hatching line the shell, extending all over its interior excepting at the air space. Now supposing that between thirty and forty eggs have been set under the three hens, and that owing to any cause a half or third of them are sterile, it will obviously be of advantage to place the fertile opaque eggs under two of the hens, and to give a fresh sitting to the third. In this way the services of a broody hen are utilized, and good clutches of chickens are much more likely to be ensured. The clear eggs which have been removed should not be destroyed. They are perfectly good for kitchen purposes, and if it is not wished to use them for food, they should be kept carefully to serve to the first food of the young chicken when hatched. It may be thought that this examination of the eggs is troublesome, and that it is just as well to let the hens bring out as many eggs as are fertile. This is, however, a very absurd method of reasoning. Even if the eggs are not all given to one hen, there is no use in allowing a hen to sit upon a number of barren eggs. If she breaks one near the period of hatching, the contents cover the others and foul the nest, and interfere greatly with the due hatching of the chicken.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

By John Penberthy, in *Live Stock Journal*, London, Eng.

The present most laudable attempt to improve and extend the poultry industry, which promises to lessen the distress of our rural population and conserve the national wealth, gives special interest to the statement which has recently been somewhat frequently asserted, that in-breeding is a cause of tuberculosis in fowls, and that the disease is in some way transmitted from parent to progeny. Under the name of tuberculosis, there is a disease common to many species of mammalian animals, including man, and interchangeable between them. It is therefore, perhaps natural that tuberculosis of man and tuberculosis of fowls should have been considered identical, and dependent on the same cause, and that the consumption of the eggs and flesh of tuberculous fowls would induce tuberculosis in man, and the converse. It has, indeed, in some scientific quarters, been taken for granted that such is the case. There are on record some supposed instances of fowls having taken their tuberculosis from eating the dejecta of consumptive human beings; and, though we know of no record of man becoming affected from fowls, it would be a general inference that the human disease could be contracted from the fowl disease.

But, as far as I know, it has not yet been proved that "avian tuberculosis" is identical with the tuberculosis of man, or capable of inducing consumption in human beings. There are certain points of difference in the two diseases which suggest that they may be distinct, and there is at present a tendency to speak of the one as "avian tuberculosis," and the other as "mammalian tuberculosis." Some years ago, I fed in two lots, for three months, some fowls reared artificially and others naturally with infective tuberculous material from consumptive human patients, and with infective tuberculous material from the cow and horse. On *postmortem* examination I found no evidence of tuberculosis in any fowl. But by feeding fowls with matter taken from

owls affected with avian tuberculosis the characteristic disease was produced. The result of these observations suggests to me, that fowls do not often contract their disease from eating the dejecta of consumptive people. Other experiments indicate a considerable difference, if not an absolute distinction, between mammalian and avian tuberculosis. Guinea pigs, which extremely easily contract the human disease, are infected with great difficulty with the fowl disease. The microscope shows differences in the germs and in their effect on the tissues. Koch, the great authority on tuberculosis, goes no further than to say the diseases are alike. The above and other evidence shows that the identity of tuberculosis of fowls and tuberculosis of mammals yet remains to be proved, and that it is desirable to speak of the one as "avian tuberculosis."

About the disease of poultry, however, there is one thing certain, it is contagious, from fowl to fowl, and, as far as we know, subject to the general laws applying to contagious diseases. Fowls, young and old, bred in the open acquire the affection after being introduced into poultry yards where the disease has previously existed, but the disease does not reappear after thorough cleansing and disinfection of such yards. Experience supports the view that fowl tuberculosis is essentially a disease of domestication, rather than of selection, but where in-and-in-breeding is adopted, facilities for obtaining the germ and maintaining the existence of the disease may be increased.

The extent to which avian tuberculosis exists suggests very forcibly that successful rearing of poultry of all breeds must in some degree depend on the recognition of the contagiousness of this affection. The probabilities that fowls most commonly become infected by eating the germs derived from affected fowls, and that these pass out with the fæces, etc., point to the special source of danger. Systematic cleansing and disinfecting poultry yards, the removal of excrement, feeding on clean surfaces, and care in selecting birds from healthy situations, are means which give a certain amount of protection from the incursion and spread of the disease.

REPORT OF A VISIT TO THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

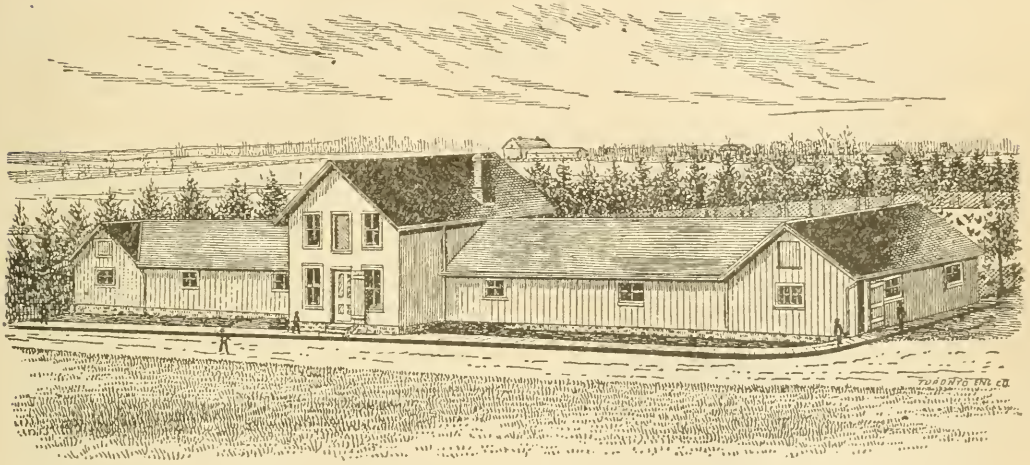
By Thomas A. Duff, Ontario Poultry Association, Toronto.

Pursuant to many invitations, I paid a visit to Guelph on the 13th of the present month, and, of course, went out to the Agricultural College. This institution is about two miles from the centre of the city and is beautifully situated. The road leading to it was pretty well blocked with snow which made the walking very unpleasant. Although personally fond of a walk, I do not envy the Superintendent of the Poultry Department (Mr. L. G. Jarvis) his morning constitutional during such weather. However, he looks none the worse for it. During the summer the walk would be more pleasant. I am informed that electric cars will, in the spring, commence to run between the city and a point west of the College so that in the near future visitors will not be required to hire a carriage or travel on foot.

I first directed my steps to the main poultry house. For some time previous to my visit I had been endeavoring to form an idea of what the place was like, but my most sanguine expectations were more than realized.

The main building (No. 1) is situated about one hundred and fifty feet from the travelled road, and is one hundred and forty feet long by fifteen feet in width, divided, however, by a storey and a half erection 20x32. The building faces the southeast, this being rendered necessary in order to conform to the road, which does not run due east and west. The house is seven feet in height at the eaves, with a third pitch roof. It is constructed as follows: After the framework was up it was boarded on the outside of the uprights with inch boards. Upon this was put tarred paper; upon this again inch boards (dressed) were placed, and then the whole was battened and nicely painted. Then on the inside of the uprights the whole building, ceiling included, was lined with tongued

and grooved lumber, leaving an air space between the walls of four inches, which certainly adds to the comfort of the building. The roof is shingled, and on the inside instead of running the matched boards up to the centre of the roof on the rafters, the boards run straight across, making a very nice ceiling, giving the building a much better appearance and adding to the warmth. The whole sits upon a substantial stone foundation which runs quite a depth into the ground. Across the building, where each pen is divided, a stone wall runs to the level of the floor, the space between being filled in with sharp gravelly sand. This, therefore, is a sure preventative against vermin of any kind getting into the building and destroying the stock.



No. 1. Poultry House, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Upon entering, you find yourself in precisely the centre of the main building in the storey and a half erection before referred to, which is 20x30. The front part, 16x20, forms the office. This is well-lighted and fitted up with all conveniences to make work a pleasure. The back part, 14x20, is the incubator and brooder room, the intention being to run the incubators and brooder the chicks here during the extreme cold weather, and until old enough to place outside in the outdoor machines. A grass run 30x80 is provided immediately outside of this compartment. At the time of my visit Mr. Jarvis had in this room a Pineland incubator and brooder, the former being heated by hot air and the latter by hot water. I understand, however, that a hot water incubator will also be purchased as well as several other brooders.

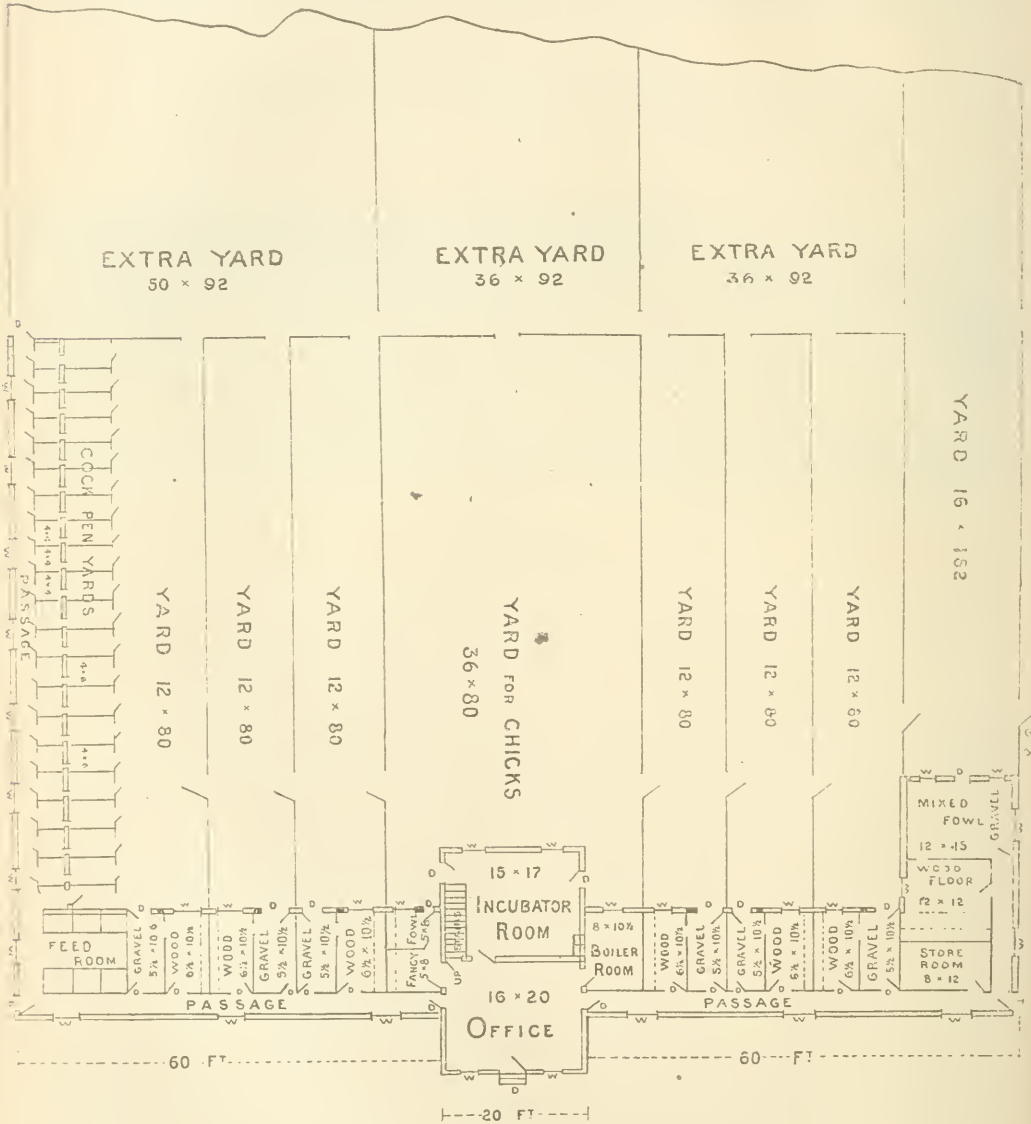
Under this whole section is a splendid stone cellar, with concrete floor, in which to store fuel, vegetables, etc., the entrance to the cellar being from the incubator room.

From the office a flight of stairs leads to the upper portion of the building, which, at the time of my visit, was being fitted up as a granary and workshop.

Off the office, to the right, is a room known as the "boiler room," which is 8x10½. Here is a large caldron for boiling feed. To the left of the office is a room of the same size known as the "hospital," but at the time of my visit it was occupied by a pen of White Javas, there not being a single sick bird about the place.

Proceeding from the office in either direction I find myself in a well-lighted passage three feet six inches wide, from which a splendid view of the birds can be obtained. At each end of this house (No. 1) is a storeroom which may be used for feed and the many necessaries which should always be found about a well-regulated poultry establishment. At both ends of the building lofts have been constructed, and here may be stored coops, tools, etc. At the northeast end it is much wider than at any other part, and contains a pen for a number of birds of different breeds. The sleeping compartment is 12x13, and the scratching pen 12½x16. At the southwest end the building for male birds commences

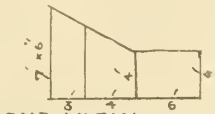
and runs parallel to the road a distance of something slightly over eighty feet. This house is about seven feet six inches high in front and slopes to about four feet at the back. It is divided into some twenty different compartments, each about 3x4, the object being that each compartment should contain an individual male bird. Duplicate male birds of all varieties will be kept in case of an accident to the bird used in the breeding pen. In front along its whole length is a passageway three feet wide, thus giving the visitor ample means of viewing the stock. The building is well lighted. Each pen opens, by means of a slide, into a nice wire run, 4x6.



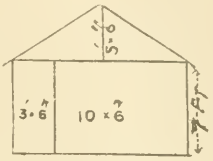
No. 1. Poultry House, O. A. C.—Ground Plan.

☞ Between the "hospital" and the "storeroom" in building No. 1 are three pens for the fowl, each being divided into two compartments. The compartment in which they sleep is $6\frac{1}{2}$x$10\frac{1}{2}$, with a board floor well littered with straw. The second compartment is $5\frac{1}{2}$x$10\frac{1}{2}$ and is the fowls' "scratching pen." In this the floor is composed of sharp sand

and gravel, filled in between the stone foundation hereinbefore referred to, to a depth of about eighteen inches, and here all whole grain is thrown so as to give the birds exercise by scratching for it. The sleeping compartment is separated from the "scratching pen" by a solid partition three feet in height, and above this to the roof is wire netting. A hole is cut in this partition to permit of the birds going from one pen to the other. In front, between the passageway and the pen, is a solid partition three feet high, and then wire netting to the roof which gives visitors a perfect view of the birds. Leading into each compartment from the passageway is a door similarly constructed—one door opening into the sleeping compartment and another into the "scratching pen." These doors are



END VIEW
COCK PEN



END VIEW
HENNERY

kept locked, which is a first-class idea, as it prevents anyone not having a key going into the pens. In each sleeping compartment is a double window containing sixteen panes of glass 8x10. In each of the "scratching pens" is a door leading out into a grass run twelve feet wide and eighty feet long. The upper portion of this door has double glass windows also. It is nice to open these doors on fine sunny days as the fowls enjoy it, and it gives the building a good airing without creating a draught. When it is not desirable to open them the fowl can be let out into the yards by means of a hole cut in the building, and operated by a slide to which is attached a rope which works on pulleys, so that the person in charge can open or shut this slide from the passageway. It is very convenient. In each sleeping compartment is a box about 2x2 and nine inches deep, filled with road dust. This is placed under the window where the sun strikes it. The fowl wallow in it every day, which keeps them healthy and clean. Each pen is also provided with small boxes containing oyster shells and other gritty substances. When cabbage is fed it is hung up by the root to a height sufficient to enable the birds to reach it by jumping, thus affording them plenty of exercise. They are also provided with mangels and turnips by way of variety.

The drinking fountain used here is one which will commend itself not only to fanciers but to farmers as well. It is made of galvanized iron, square, with a place left in the top to pour the water in. It holds about three quarts. At the bottom a two-inch trough is constructed on three sides; holes are made in these three sides of the fountain proper, out of which the water gushes into the trough and the fountain having an air-tube inside, the water can only rise to the height of these holes, so that as the fowl drink the water comes out fresh and clean. The fountain is hung on pegs just high enough for the birds to reach it conveniently. This prevents dirt getting into the water, and also keeps their combs and wattles dry, which is of great advantage during the winter months.

The nests are made as follows: Two feet four inches long, 12 inches wide, 14 inches high at lowest part and sloping up to a height at at the back of about two feet. This prevents the birds from roosting upon them. Each nest is divided into two compartments, and round holes cut into each to permit of the bird going in and out. At the back it is only boarded up to a height of about six inches—just sufficient to keep the straw in. This is all that is necessary as it is placed against the wall. It is moveable and easily cleaned. This makes a complete and comparatively inexpensive nest.

Feed troughs are also used for soft food. These are about three inches wide and three deep, and are hung upon nails against the partition, so that the fowl cannot get their feet into them. When they are through eating these can be placed out of the way.

One feature of the equipment of the buildings is the roosts. At the time of my visit two roosts were in use.

No. 1 was made the whole length of the pen (10½ feet). It is of 2x4 scantling (flat side up), placed on wooden sockets nailed to the wall and partition. Under this is a drop board, which, when down, is only three inches from the floor. In the day time, when not required for use, the roost is taken out of the sockets and the drop board turned up against the wall by means of hinges fastened to the partition. It is kept in place by hooks. On the bottom of the board are two iron brackets upon which is placed the roost. These also act as a support for the board when down.

No. 2 is known as the "Robertson roost," and, to my mind, is the most complete article I have yet seen. It is constructed as follows: Two iron uprights are screwed to the floor; about nine inches up two iron sockets are constructed. The drop board has two iron arms in the centre which fit into these sockets, and by means of a thumb-screw on one of the uprights, this drop board can be lowered for use at night or raised during the day. The roost proper is 2x4 scantling (flat side up), and in the ends are placed two iron rings. These rings slip into the uprights and hold the roost in place. President Mills asked my opinion as to the two roosts, and, without any hesitation, I cast my vote in favor of No. 2, for the following reasons:

1. Roost No. 1 is too heavy and cumbersome, and is altogether too large for the number of fowl in the pen. The dropping board sits too close to the ground, making it very difficult to clean.

2. The drop board is too long, making unnecessary work. It is too cumbersome to be often taken outside and washed. Every time it was desired to do this the hinges would have to be removed.

3. A careless attendant might easily put the roost through a window while handling it night and morning.

4. Fitting, as it does, close up to the partition, the chances are lice might become secreted in the space between drop-board and partition.

5. Roost No. 2 is neat appearing, and being almost entirely constructed of iron, is insect proof. In addition, it will last a lifetime and costs but little more than No. 1.

6. It can be made any desired size.

7. The drop-board is easily cleaned, being considerably above the floor, and if it is desired to take it outside and wash it this can readily be done by simply lifting it out of the sockets.

8. It is only necessary to turn a thumb screw in order to turn the dropping-board up under the roost and thus keep it out of the way during the day. When required for use at night you simply have to give the screw the reverse turn.

In my opinion it is the best and most complete roost yet placed upon the market and, I believe, will come into general use.

Water taps are placed at convenient places in both buildings.

A departure, new to the writer at any rate, has been made in the construction of the runs. Usually a solid board partition, running from the ground to a height of about two feet six inches or three feet, has been used to prevent the male birds fighting. Here, however, no boards are used, but instead, very fine wire netting has been run to a height of three feet, and through this, it is thought, the birds cannot fight. It certainly makes the yards more pleasing to the eye, but whether it will answer the purpose for which it is intended remains to be seen. Gates open from each yard into the other. At the rear of these runs is a passageway or walk for visitors, from which to view the stock. This walk divides these runs from three large grass yards, 49x94, 32x94 and 36x94 respectively, it being the intention to utilize these should the smaller runs become bare of grass. The fowls could be turned into these alternately, which would give the small runs a chance to improve. Fruit trees are growing in the large yards and these will provide shade. It is the intention to plant plum trees in the small runs, and I shall be interested to know the result of the experiment, as it is loudly proclaimed that plum trees do better in poultry runs than anywhere else. The yard for miscellaneous breeds is much larger than the others, being 16x154. In order to view the birds in this pen the visitor has to look through a glass window, which is not by any means as pleasant as looking through the wire. The glass gets dirty and the birds are not seen at their best.

All of the passageways and gates in the runs are wide enough to admit a wheelbarrow, so that by little labor all may be kept clean.

In line with house No. 1 is house No. 2, separated only by a carriage road. This building is constructed in precisely the same manner as No. 1, being 15x108, and six feet six inches at the eaves. In the centre is a feed room 8x10, for the storing of grain, etc., for use in this building. Beside this is a place built for a stove, which gives enough heat to warm the entire building. The balance of the house is divided into eight pens with yards—four on each side of the feed room—the same as in No 1.

One special feature (which must be of service to the visitor) is that over each different compartment is a sign designating what the particular room is used for; also designating the variety of fowl inhabiting each pen.

The above is as accurate a description of the buildings and yards as I can prepare without the use of a plan, and, I trust, will give some little idea of what I consider, from a utility point of view, the best and most complete poultry house I have yet visited. When you bear in mind the fact that these buildings had to be constructed not only for utility, but in such a manner as to afford the public every opportunity of viewing the stock, you can realize, in part, what has been accomplished. Upon inquiring the cost of these buildings, together with the fitting up thereof, I was astonished at the small sum expended. The Government has certainly given the province good value for the amount of money expended, and has erected buildings of which the country at large may well be proud. I am satisfied the students will find this department one of the most interesting of the College course.

The erection of these buildings was looked after by President Mills personally, and too much credit cannot be given this gentleman for the part which he took in their construction. He always listened to advice, but before any changes were adopted you always had to give the why and the wherefore.

I understand it is the intention to heat house No. 1 and the cock house by steam, placing the heater in the cellar. It is not intended, however, to ever have the temperature above forty-five degrees.

Two or three small houses are to be constructed, some considerable distance from the main building, for the purpose of housing young chicks. Brooders can be placed in these, and when the chicks are old enough, these brooders can be taken out and roosts placed in the houses. They will thus answer the double purpose of brooder houses and houses for young stock after the use of the brooder becomes unnecessary.

Mr. Jarvis is a great believer in the merits of green bone, and it is the intention of the Government to procure a power machine so that large quantities of this grand food may be used.

At present the Superintendent is somewhat handicapped by being obliged to live in the city. In order to properly look after poultry, and to obtain the best results therefrom, the person in charge should constantly be on hand. This is especially so during the hatching season and while the chicks are growing. I understand that it is the intention of the Government to erect a dwelling upon the farm for the use of Mr. Jarvis and his family.

I will now endeavor to briefly describe the stock, merely giving a short paragraph upon each variety kept. For the sake of convenience I will number the pens, commencing at the pen nearest the travelled road and going on through both houses, the birds being penned in the order of numbers.

No. 1. *Indian Games.* This pen is composed of one cockerel and six pullets. The cockerel is a fine big bird of good color. The pullets are all very good, the first prize bird at the last "Ontario" being among the number. I noticed two very good pullets, which are just now getting their final feathers. They were late hatched, but have nice double lacing, grand shape, and should make a pair hard to beat.

No. 2. *White Dorkings.* One cockerel and six pullets. The cockerel, to my mind, is rather small; he falls away in breast and has a very bad tail. He has, however, a very small comb, this being his chief virtue. The pullets are all very good in color, but to my mind they lack that depth of breast usually looked for in this grand variety.

No. 3. *Black Minorcas.* This yard is made up of one cockerel, four hens and five pullets. The cockerel is a very nice bird indeed, and would win at many shows; he has grand lustre and a nice comb, but a little too deeply serrated; his lobes are a little small but are nice shape and good color. The females have all good color and are of great size. Mr. Jarvis has evidently in his selection of stock borne in mind that size is of importance in Minorcas. They are being bred too small. This is an excellent pen and should produce good stock.

No. 4. *Light Brahmas.* One cockerel and eight pullets, and a grand lot they are. The cockerel heading this pen was in the third prize breeding yard at New York show. He is of immense size, with good comb and hackle, and a nice colored tail. He has good leg and toe feather; and a beautiful bird to look at. The females are all good, Mr. Jarvis being particular to get size as well as markings. One of the pullets is inclined to be a little Cochiny in shape. Good results should come from this pen.

No. 5. *Black Javas.* Here is a grand cock bird; in fact, I do not think a better has been seen this year. His comb has been slightly frozen, but, of course, this does not hurt him. He has mated to him six excellent pullets of good size and color. One or two are a little scaly on legs.

No. 6. *White Wyandottes.* One cockerel and five pullets. The cockerel is a very large bird of good color, good comb and wattles. The females are all large, with good Wyandotte shape and exceedingly good combs.

No. 7. *Pen of Miscellaneous Breeds.* This is composed of females of breeds not kept at the College. I understand the main object is to have a few females of the different breeds, with the view to being able to give the students an object lesson during Mr. Jarvis' lectures. At the present time there are 24 birds in this pen.

No. 8. *Black Langshans.* This is a pen that any fancier might well be proud of. I question if there is a better pen in Canada at the present time. The cockerel is a typical Langshan of grand color and good comb. The eight females are all winners. Certainly Mr. Jarvis has got together a grand lot of Langshans, and he should produce some excellent stock from this mating.

No. 9. *Barred Plymouth Rocks.* One cockerel and eight females. The cockerel, to my mind, is too light in color; he has a good comb, with good colored legs and beak. The females are very good indeed. One of them is especially fine. She is well-known to fanciers, having won at the Industrial, Hamilton and the "Ontario" in 1893 94 as a pullet, and this year, first at the "Ontario" and third at New York as a hen. She is magnificently barred, and good all over. Another good bird is the first prize pullet at the last "Ontario." She is well barred all over, but a little on the small side.

No. 10. *White Cochins.* One cockerel and eight females. The cockerel is a splendid bird, with good leg and toe feather. He has good Cochin shape. The females are all good, one of them being full feathered.

No. 11. *Silver Wyandottes.* This yard is made up of one cockerel and eight females. The cockerel is the best I have seen out this year. Nothing at any of our shows nor at New York could approach him. He is beautifully laced on the saddle and hackle, and has good Wyandotte shape. His comb is excellent, the spike following the neck nicely. The females are also good, two of the pullets being especially fine. They were, I understand, purchased at New Hamburg, from Mr. J. Dorst, Toronto. Some of Mr. J. E. Meyer's (Kossuth) stock is also seen here. In this pen is one very open-laced female, but she is very poor in color of tail.

No. 12. *Silver Spangled Hamburgs.* These, with the Polands, are the ladies' pets. The pen is composed of one cockerel and ten pullets of excellent quality, being made up of stock from the yards of Messrs. McNeil and Oke.

No. 13. *Black Spanish.* One cockerel, one hen and six pullets. The cockerel has a good comb, good smooth face and good color, but to my mind he lacks size. I consider he is altogether too light in body. The females are all very good indeed, with nice smooth faces. The hen is very large and good all over.

No. 14. *White Leghorns.* One cockerel and ten pullets, and all very nice indeed, with good size. The cockerel has a fair comb, nice shaped lobes, but a little too creamy in color. The pullets have nice combs and good color.

No. 15. *Houdans.* One cockerel and six pullets, and all made up of different strains. These are only a fair lot.

The above completes the number of varieties kept in No. 1 and No. 2 houses, with the exception of the White Javas, but the following are at present located elsewhere.

White Crested Black Polands. These are essentially the ladies' favorites. Mr. Jarvis took special care in selecting his birds, and it is sufficient to say in regard to their quality that they are from the best stock that Messrs. McNeil and B gue possess.

White Javas. These were located in the hospital. All are very good indeed, with nice colored legs. This should prove a very useful variety, especially as a table fowl, they being without the black pin feathers so much objected to.

Blue Andalusians. One cockerel and four hens. The cockerel is a little small, but has good color. He won 1st at Port Hope. Three of the hens are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners at Port Hope, and are as good as I have seen.

Golden Wyandottes. Mr. Jarvis has the first prize cockerel at Port Hope and three nice pullets.

At the time of my visit there were in the cock pens the following males :

Black Java cockerel, the best I have seen this year. Houdan cock, Forsyth strain, good color but very small. White Cochin cock, good bird, winner at "Ontario" last year. Black Spanish cockerel, 1st at "Ontario," good size, grand color, a little rough in face. Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerel, small, but fine comb and lobes, nice shaped spangles. Light Brahma cockerel, good all round bird, splendid comb, good color, fine tail, hackle might be a little longer, over standard weight, will make a grand cock. White Leghorn cock, grand color, good comb, nice legs. Black Langshan cockerel, 1st "Ontario," a grand bird in every way, but a little too purplish in tail.

All of the stock was purchased by Mr. Jarvis personally, and had to be first-class in every way. It certainly surprised me to know that such excellent specimens had been bought at an average of about $3 per bird. It speaks well for Mr. Jarvis' business ability.

I have visited every department of the College, and was much struck by the neatness shown everywhere. The students are a fine body of young men, and apply themselves assiduously to their studies. They are taking a lively interest in the poultry department, and no doubt this will prove one of the greatest attractions at the College. Poultry can certainly be made one of the most profitable branches of a well regulated farm, and I sincerely trust that the information obtained here will be practised at home.

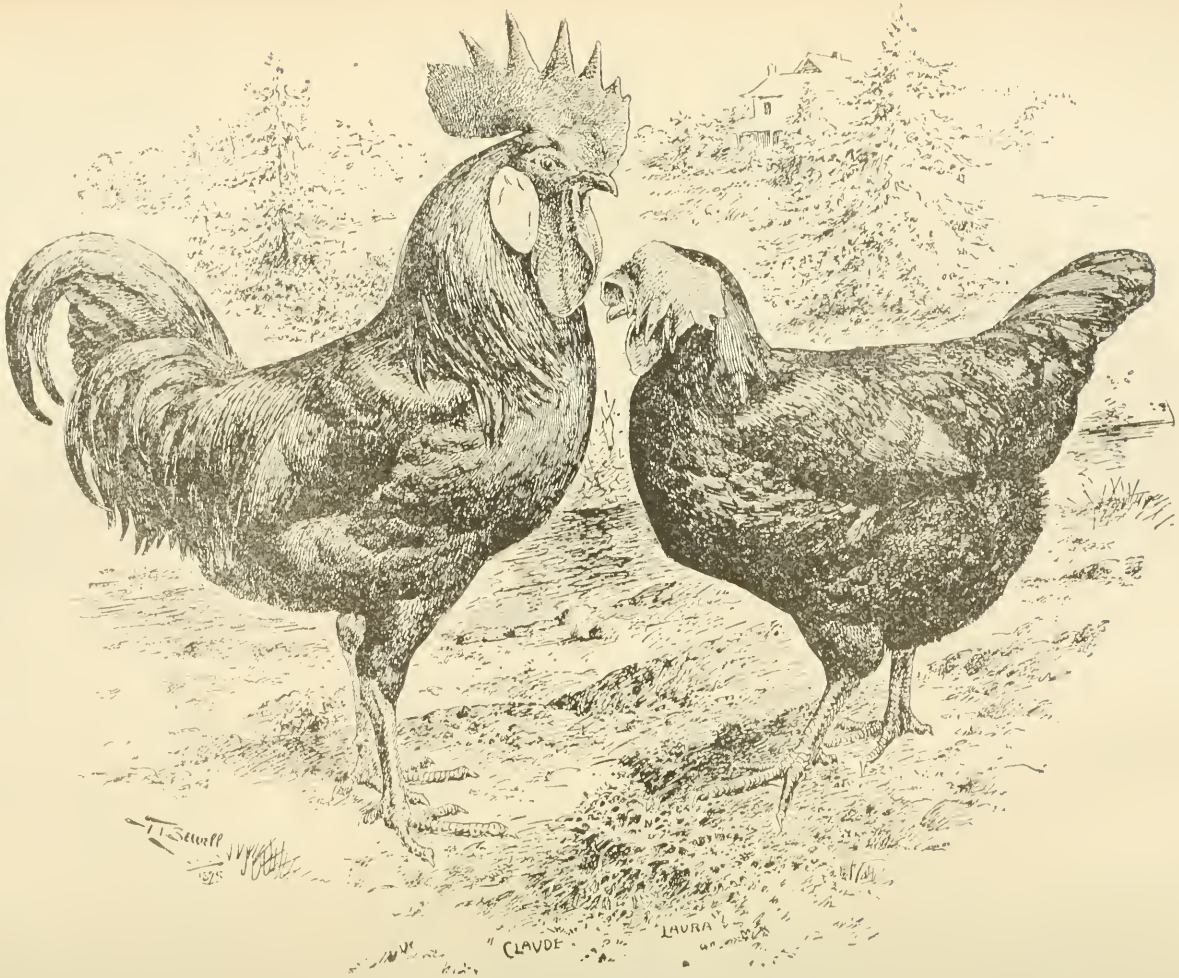
Toronto, February 25th, 1895

MINORCAS.

By Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, Ont.

The quality upon which the Minorca has founded its world-wide reputation is that of being a splendid layer. They are the largest non-setting breed in existence, being fully one-third larger than the Leghorn and equal to them as egg producers, laying, however, a much larger egg. Eggs from matured hens will often run six to the pound. The great rage of the present day is to put into the show pen a bird likely to win a prize, hence alien blood has been imported at one time or another, sometimes with one object, sometimes with another. Those who have had a long experience with Minorcas and who closely examine many of the present day birds, will be able to trace in them a cross of Langshan blood. This, no doubt, was introduced to give increased size, to obtain a more brilliant color and to improve the face. The crow of a true Minorca is short, sharp and piercing, whilst that of the improved (?) birds is generally long and drawling.

There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold and wet, they may be depended upon at all seasons for eggs. They are, as a rule, small eaters. Another good trait in them is their suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are



BLACK MINORCAS.

Cockerel, 1st and special ; Pullet, 1st, New York, 1895. Owned by Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, Ont.

WHITE MINORCA COCK.

1st, New York, 1895. Owned by Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, Ont.

properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small run or a back yard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This I can vouch for from actual experience. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else. I do not believe in the Leghorn type of Minorca often seen at large exhibitions. My idea of a Minorca is as follows:

The Male. His beak should be fairly strong and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base or wedge-shape, straight in front and free from any twist, thumb marks or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for whilst it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck, it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red; no trace of white must appear on the face—not even a spot or a line under the eye. Lobes should be white and almond shape. The body should be broad at shoulder, square and compact, with fairly long back. The bird should stand on legs of medium length. Tail well arched and carried well back. Weight, 6½ to 9 pounds. I have had blacks weigh as high as 10½ pounds.

The Female. Her comb should be fairly large, evenly serrated, drooping well over side of face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium in size. Large body, full and rounded; back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight, from 5½ to 7 pounds.

The blacks are a little larger than the whites, but there is little between them in the matter of egg production.

It seems to me a great pity that White Minorcas are not bred more extensively than they are. They are no harder to keep clean, and quite as pretty as the White Leghorn, laying fully as many eggs, which are, of course, much larger than those laid by the Leghorn. While not yet as large a bird as the Black Minorca they are very much in advance of the Leghorn, and this is of importance, as they mature early and make much better broilers.

The accompanying plates of birds sketched from life will give the readers of this report an accurate idea of the style and shape of both White and Black Minorcas. Probably the specimens here depicted are as good as any yet seen of this variety.

For further description I cannot do better than quote Stephen Beale of England, who is a first-class authority on all poultry subjects. He says:

"They form one branch of the Spanish family, and have been bred carefully for many years in south of England. Their great value as layers has made them very popular all over the country, and they are now the most popular fowl in England. Nor can we wonder at it, for their great fecundity, the large eggs they produce (weighing 2 pounds to the dozen), their precocity and hardiness, their adaptability for all soils and places, whether confined or otherwise, make them one of the most useful breeds we possess, and being non-setters, we must give the Minorcas the first position among all the laying breeds of poultry. They are not unlike the Leghorns in their general appearance, having the red face and white ear lobe, but a much larger comb, and will average in weight 2 or 3 pounds heavier. They are very hardy, mature early, pullets laying at sixteen or twenty weeks, can be kept on any soil, are capital foragers, small eaters, and the fowl best suiting the farmer, either alone or to cross on other varieties."

FEEDING AND FATTENING FOWLS.

When fowls, or any other animals, live under natural conditions, they undoubtedly obtain a greater variety of food than is possible under domestication. Moreover, the food thus obtained is necessarily of a different character from that supplied by man under domestication. This fact is too often ignored, and it would be foolish in the extreme to feed animals on identically the same food under both conditions. A wild bird has more exercise, which is absolutely denied to those even in a state of semi-confinement, and the muscular exertion, without which such a bird would not be able to live, is important.

Further, by domestication we have changed the nature to a large extent, developing muscles and organs far and away beyond their first intent. When properly applied these natural examples are of great service, guiding us to the lines upon which we desire to run, but it does not necessarily mean that we must recklessly disregard the altered conditions.

Food given artificially must be suitable to the conditions under which the fowls are kept, to the demand upon their system, and to the ultimate object for which they are being grown. What is suitable in one condition may be absolutely injurious in another; what is adapted to one set of circumstances may be useless in another. As an example, I remember some years ago, during a conversation with that eminent surgeon, Sir Henry Thompson, being assured by him that it is possible for a man to live almost in any part of the world if he will only regard the food he eats. Sir Henry went on to say, that if Englishmen going to tropical countries, such as India, would be to a greater extent than at present guided by what is the natural food therein, there would be no difficulty in living there healthily; and this has much basis of fact, though perhaps extremely stated. Food which will keep man and animals alive in India would not maintain life in the northern part of Russia; whereas on the other hand, food suitable to the last named country would speedily bring about both disease and death in India. Although we have not such extremes in this country, yet there are distinct variations, and it is desirable to understand what we can and what we cannot do.

In this connection it is advisable to point out the necessity for regular feeding. If, as is too often the case upon farms, fowls at one time of the year are half starved, and at another time have a superabundance of food, the result must be injurious, and certainly will be destructive of profit. I do not deny that it would be possible to allow a flock of fowls almost entire liberty under suitable conditions, where they could obtain as much natural food as they require, and I venture to think that they would be healthy, but by doing so we should speedily lose all the results achieved by domestication. The hens would probably not give us more than a quarter of the eggs we desire, there would be a distinct reduction in size after a time, and they would practically return to their wild state. This might be very interesting as an experiment, and to those who have an abundance of room would afford pleasure in another way. It was reported some time ago that an Austrian nobleman had turned down a lot of fowls wild in his forests, intending to shoot them instead of pheasants, but I need hardly say that the majority of my readers must look at this question from another standpoint, and therefore a supply of good, suitable food is bound to come under consideration. Of course, fowls at liberty obtain a large amount of natural food, and the more they have the less they cost to keep. This natural food consists of worms, slugs, grubs, insects, seeds, and grasses, in addition to which there are elements secured essential to proper digestion of the food. These are, so far as we know, lime in some form or another, without which life cannot be maintained, and which, in the case of laying hens, is required for the formation of the shell. There is, however, another element, the importance of which has only been realized of recent years, namely, grit, by which is meant fine, sharp gravel. This is used by the birds to masticate or grind their food in the gizzard, and it ought to be available for poultry to an unlimited degree. Without it the food is only partially digested, and various diseases are the result. Did space permit I should enlarge greatly upon this matter, but can simply urge its importance. It would be impossible in the course of this article to exhaustively describe each individual grain.

The best foods for poultry are as follows:

Oats: The best balanced of all foods, may be given either whole or ground, being generally preferred by the fowls in the latter form. Barley: Somewhat stimulating, very good for laying hens and in winter. Barley meal and middlings, or pollard, in equal proportions, make a splendid food for poultry. Wheat: At the present price this is the cheapest corn which can be obtained for fowls, and farmers would do well to turn it into flesh and eggs rather than sell it at 25s. the quarter. Wheat should always be given whole, as it is too pasty when ground. Buckwheat: Very similar to English wheat, and an excellent food, either whole or ground, for almost any kind of fowls. Maize: Unfortunately, maize has been used to an enormous extent and with disastrous results. It is

highly stimulating and fattening, causing disease of the liver, and lining the intestines with yellow fat. Thousands of fowls die every year an unnatural death through the use of this grain, which, while good to a limited extent in winter and on exposed places, should be avoided in milder places and at other seasons. Rice: When properly cooked this is a very good food for chickens, and if mixed with fat and milk or water, excellent for fattening ducklings, but is practically useless for breeding or laying stock, and to give uncooked rice is simply throwing money away. These are the leading grains. Potatoes should be mentioned, for when cooked they are excellent in winter and for fattening; and skim-milk is also useful for young chickens and birds that are being fatted off. Sound food always pays best, but one of the great virtues of fowls is, that upon a farm they are able to utilize various grains, etc., which cannot otherwise be turned into money, so that they are profitable to a degree seldom recognized.

Food should be given carefully and rather sparingly than otherwise, never leaving it to stand about, nor giving more than is eaten readily. I believe in the old system of giving soft food in the morning, and hard corn about an hour before the birds go to roost at night. When at liberty two meals a day are sufficient for any fowl, and to give more is injurious.

The food of young chickens is an important subject upon which much has been written. During the earlier stages they require to be fed early and often upon nutritious, easily-digested foods, with a view to induce growth. Personally, for about twenty years, I have used Spratt's patent poultry meal, and know of nothing better than it for chicken rearing, as it is a cooked food. Chamberlin and Smith's Canadian meal is also very good for this purpose. Early in the season a small quantity of meat is a help, and bone meal is often serviceable when birds are to be reared to adulthood, but it must never be given to chickens which are to be killed for market.

Fattening.

The question of fattening poultry is understood in only three of our English counties, but we hope to see the day when each district will be able to supply its own needs in this direction. Upon this point, however, we shall have more to say in the next article, when the question of marketing is discussed. Suffice it here to mention that present methods as adopted elsewhere are all in favor of extending the foreign trade, for abroad in several countries the fattening system is carried out systematically and well. I know there are people who say they prefer to take a fowl out of the farmyard, kill, and eat it without any preparation; but with that statement I do not for one moment agree. It is no more sensible in my judgment to kill lean poultry than it is to kill lean cattle, and I am sure no one advocates that the latter should be done.

The system of cramming or fattening poultry is by no means a new one, and its object is to increase the quantity of flesh, as well as to soften it, making it more palatable and easily digested. There are various systems adopted. In some cases each bird is placed in a separate compartment, while in others six or even more are together, and it is found that three weeks of this system, when the food chosen is of the right kind, will add considerably to the weight of a fowl. In this period from 1½ lb. to 2 lb. can be added to the weight, and it need hardly be said that this greatly increases its value.

Mr. C. E. Brooke, Master of the Poulterers' Company of London, whose establishment at Iville Farm, on the Sussex and Surrey borders, is the best appointed in Britain, states in a pamphlet printed for private circulation, entitled "Poultry Keeping on a Practical and Profitable Basis," that at a weekly cost of 1d. per fowl his poultry manager fatted the birds most satisfactorily, and adds:

"For fattening fowls for the market, I would recommend the use of a barred coop, about three feet long and two feet in height and depth for twelve birds. These should be selected when three months old in summer, and four months and upwards in winter. Birds of a feather they must be, *i e*, having been reared together, lest in the coop they disagree. Ground oats mixed with milk, in a moderately liquid state, will fatten them in a fortnight. Do not forget the fresh water or the turf, which, like the occasional supply of sand and gravel, may be placed on a ledge or in a trough in front of the coop.

Near the border the birds should have a bar on which they may perch while feeding. The coops, especially during the cramming process, must be covered with matting or sacks, and under shelter. Mutton fat, chopped fine and boiled with the milk, will be an ingredient with the ground oats or buckwheat, and the food is then administered in small doses or 'crams,' which are helped down the crop. This process is repeated morning and evening. I need not here describe the various cramming machines used by those who can afford them. The danger of the fowl becoming crop bound may be obviated on the recurrence of the second meal-time by forcing some warm gruel or warm water down the gullet, and thus softening what remains in the crop. The bird, after digestion is complete, may then be fed as before. About three weeks of this treatment should suffice, and the bird should be made to fast for at least twelve hours before it is killed—a precaution which will permit of its being kept the longer before cooking. It is better and easier to pluck a fowl when it is still warm, and this is also an additional guarantee of freshness. —(Edward Brown in *Farm and Home*, Eng.)

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

Ten days or two weeks before marketing fowls, confine them in small yards where they will be quiet, contented, and out of sight of other poultry. Seeing other fowls at large will make them fret and lose flesh instead of gaining. Keep the yards scrupulously clean. Feed three times a day all that will be eaten at each meal. Give the first meal early and the last one late in the day. Provide plenty of sharp grit and fresh water. Corn is best for finishing off poultry, as it gives a firmer flesh and yellower color than buckwheat or other grains. Pullets can be fattened best just before commencing to lay, and cockerels when the tails begin to turn. It is a mistake to keep males until fully matured. As soon as fit for broilers they should be marketed. Cockerels always meet a ready sale and command high prices.

There is much to be learned about

Dressing

poultry. It is useless to send fowls to market unless fat and neatly dressed. Attractiveness is an important feature in selling, and great loss frequently occurs from lack of it. In selling to local dealers use the same care in dressing that would be taken if shipping to a distant commission merchant. Fowls look best when dry-picked, especially if fat and plump. If they are not in fine condition it is best to scald them before picking. When dry picked the natural firmness of the flesh remains.

Let the fowls go

Without Food

for twelve to twenty-four hours before killing, so that nothing will remain in the crop to sour. Kill by severing the veins of the neck or inside the mouth. This can be quickly and painlessly done with a sharp knife. Hang the fowls by the feet to bleed and pick while the bodies are warm, using great care not to tear the skin. Leave the head and feet on and do not remove the crop or intestines. Wash in cold water, wipe dry and hang up by the feet in a cool place.

Scalding.

For scalding, heat the water about to the boiling point. Holding the fowl by the head and feet, then dip the body into the water three or four times. If the head touches the water it will give the eyes a shrunken appearance. Buyers are naturally suspicious, and if the eyes are shrunken they think the fowl has been sick.

When the feathers and pin feathers have been removed immerse the fowl in scalding water for four or five seconds and then dip immediately into ice cold water to give it a plump appearance. If the head is cut off, turn the skin back a trifle, cut off the bone, and, drawing the skin forward, tie it neatly.

Ducks and geese should go through the same process of dressing as chickens. For these fowls it requires more time for the scalding water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. After scalding, wrap them in a thick cloth for two minutes and the feathers and down will come off easily.

Turkeys should always be dry-picked. Before packing for shipping be sure the meat is dry and cold. Pack snugly in clean boxes or barrels, after placing a layer of clean hay or straw in the bottom. Boxes or barrels holding 100 to 150 pounds are conveniently handled.—(*The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, Eng.)

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

AND

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1894.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

1894.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HODSON,
Secretary.

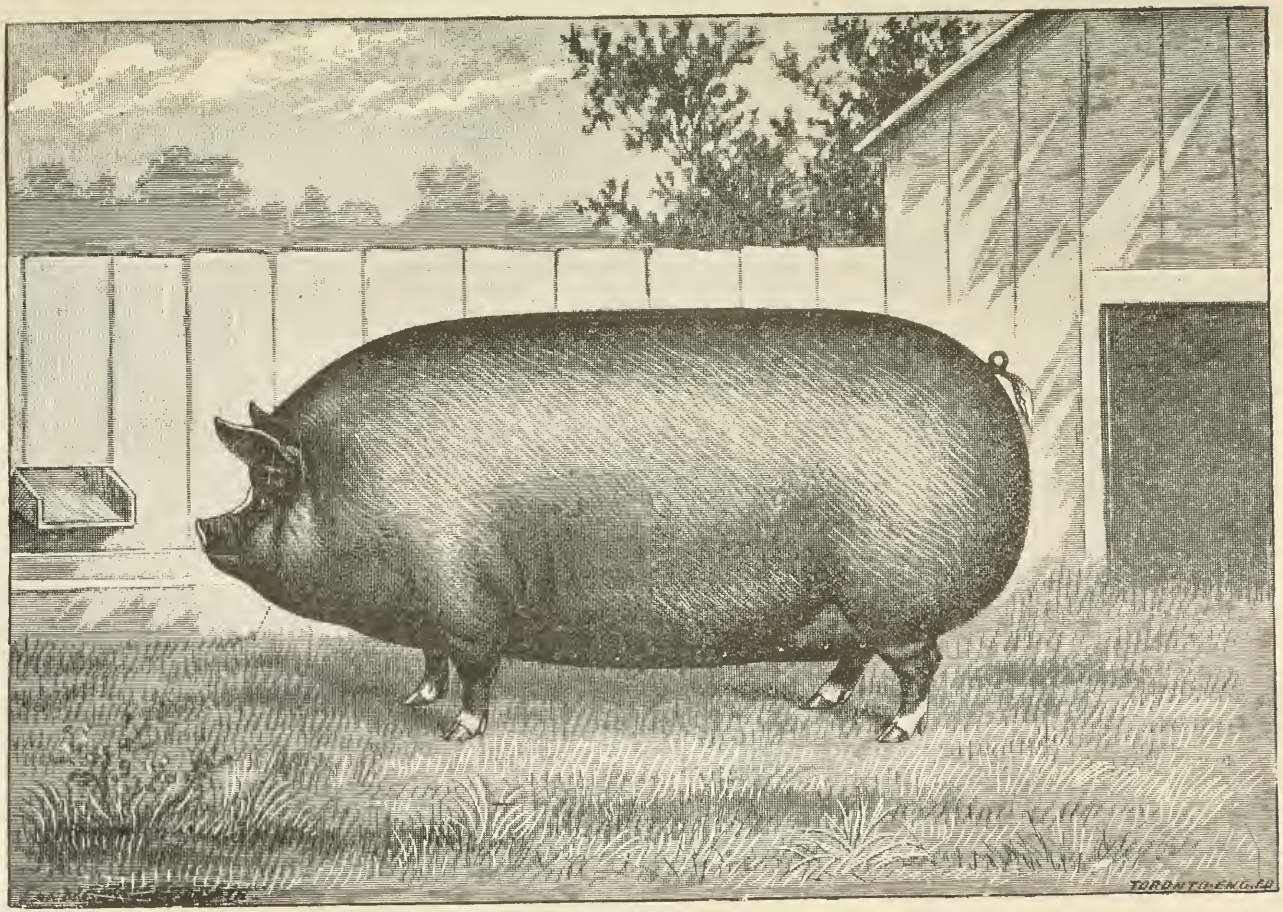
LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1895.

President ..... John Jackson, Abingdon.
Vice-President ..... James Tolton, Walkerton.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. W. Hodson, Guelph.

Directors :

Cotswolds ..... J. C. Snell, Edmonton.
Leicesters ..... John Kelly, Shakespeare.
Lincolns ..... John Gibson, Denfield.
Southdowns ..... T. C. Douglas, Galt.
Shropshires ..... Richard Gibson, Delaware.
Oxfords ..... Henry Arkell, Arkell.
Hampshires ..... W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.
Horned Dorsets ..... John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.
Merinos ..... Robert Shaw, Glanford Station.
General Director ..... John I. Hobson, Mosborough.

Oakwood Stock Farm, M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa.



Golden Link (2884) a Prize-winning Berkshire Sow, Bred and Owned by Geo. Green, Fairfield, Ont.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1894.

The first session was held in the Council Chamber, in the city of Guelph, 11th December, 1894, at 1 p.m. Mr. JOHN JACKSON, of Abingdon, occupied the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

I will not encroach upon your valuable time by any lengthy remarks. However, I may say that I feel pleased to see so many of the leading sheep breeders of the country before me on the present occasion, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me in placing me at the head of this Association.

I am satisfied that there are thousands of the citizens of Canada who have felt proud and honored by the results that have followed from the exhibit that our sheep breeders made at Chicago in the great World's Fair, where I believe was the greatest collection of sheep ever seen together.

One thing that is pleasing in regard to our Association is that we are not an Association to further the interests of any one particular breed, but it is an Association where the breeders of all the leading varieties of sheep unite together to further the interests of one common cause. It has always afforded me great pleasure to see such harmony among the breeders. I think few associations have been formed in this country or any other that have made the progress this Association has made in the short period of four years. I am reminded in this connection of an indebtedness to the Ontario Government through our worthy friend the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who has given us substantial aid, which has enabled us to make the progress we have made. Probably the one to whom the greatest credit is due is our worthy Secretary, who, through his untiring efforts, has made this Association what it is to-day.

As we have a lot of business to attend to at this meeting I will not further encroach upon your valuable time, but will ask you to proceed at once to business. I see the first thing on the programme is the election of officers for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT: John Jackson, Abingdon.

VICE-PRESIDENT: James Tolton, Walkerton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: F. W. Hodson, Guelph.

DIRECTORS: *Cotswolds*—J. C. Snell, Edmonton; *Leicesters*—John Kelly, Shakespeare; *Southdowns*—T. C. Douglas, Galt; *Shropshires*—Richard Gibson, Delaware; *Oxfords*—Henry Arkell, Arkell; *Hampshires*—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; *Lincolns*—John Gibson, Denfield; *Horned Dorset*—John A. McGillivray, Q.C., Uxbridge; *Merinos*—Robert Shaw, Glanford; *General Director*, John I. Hobson, Mosboro'.

AUDITORS: Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; James B. Spencer, London.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS: *Toronto Industrial*—J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James Russell, Richmond Hill; *Ottawa*—J. Yuill, Carleton Place; *Montreal*—James Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; *London*—Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; Richard Gibson, Delaware; *Kingston*—R. G. Martin, Marysville; *Peterborough*—R. Vance, Ida.

EXPERT JUDGES.

Southdowns—A. Simenton, Blackheath; S. Lemon, Kettleby; T. Wilkinson, Hamilton; J. Davidson, Munroe, Mich.; J. Jackson, Abingdon; T. C. Douglas, Galt; Geo. Baker, Simcoe; R. L. Burgess, Burgessville.

Lincolns—John Snell, Edmonton; Joseph Snell, Edmonton; William Cowan, Galt; William Stevens, Lambeth; Earnest Parkinson, Eramosa; T. E. Robson, Ilderton; John Geary, London.

Leicesters—J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James K. Campbell, Palmerston; Andrew Thompson, Fergus; John Burns, King; James Petty, Hensall; Henry Allen, Newcastle; Andrew Telfer, Paris; Wm. Cowan, Galt; Martin Gardhouse, Highfield; Wm. Cowan, Egmondville; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; C. E. Wood, Freeman; James Snell, Clinton; John Mason, Princeton; Joseph Snell, Edmonton; James Gaunt, St. Helens.

Oxfords—Peter Arkell, Teeswater; James Tolton, Walkerton; Henry Arkell, Teeswater; Wm. Dickinson, Mildmay; Henry Arkell, Arkell; J. E. Cousens, Harriston; F. Shore, White Oak; A. Tolton, Walkerton; W. R. Cochrane, Aberfoyle; John Harcourt, St. Anns; Herbert Wright, Guelph; Smith Evans, Guelph; W. A. Shafor, Middletown, Ohio; Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis; Uriah Privett, Grensburgh, Indiana; Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton; A. Bradwell, Fargo, N. Y.; Jno. Kemp, Hazledean; James Cochrane, Compton, Que.; S. Lemon, Kettleby; James Wright, Guelph; Robert Hinds, Dutton; Archie McKenzie, Corwhin.

Cotswolds—John Thompson, Uxbridge; James Russell, Richmond Hill; William Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; Geo. Weeks, Glanworth; Thos. Waters, Rockwood; A. Johnston, Greenwood; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Peter McGregor, Mimosa; William Rae, Arkell; S. Coxworth, Claremont; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; J. G. Snell, Edmonton.

Horned Dorsets—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; John Jackson, Abingdon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Richard Gibson, Delaware; James Murie, Milton; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

Shropshire—Richard Gibson, Delaware; G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon; J. Conworth, Paris; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; A. Brown, Bethel; R. Miller, Brougham; James Hanmer, Mount Vernon; John Jackson, Abingdon; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; James McFarlane, Clinton; James Cooper, Kippen; T. W. Whiteside, Innerkip; J. Campbell, Woodville; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon.

Toronto—Richard Gibson, Delaware; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Indiana. Reserve, J. Jackson, Abingdon.

London—A. O. Fose, Oregon, Wis.; John Conworth, Paris. Reserve, James McFarlane, Clinton.

Ottawa—G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon; G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon: A. Brown, Bethel.

Merinos—J. B. Moore, Galt; A. Tirrell, Wooler; R. Bailey, Union; Geo. Everett, Mount Vernon.

CRITICISM OF PAPERS READ AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Richard Gibson, was then requested to criticise the papers read at the last annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association. He said: It is with a feeling of diffidence that I approach the task of reviewing the papers laid upon the table at your last annual meeting for want of time to consider them. I need not say how valuable they are, as you have all read them, and are as competent to extract the kernel of each as myself. Had I known the task was so great when I reluctantly accepted the duty I certainly would not have placed myself in the present unpleasant position. And when I find there are thirty-two papers written by the leading breeders on this continent, as well as contributions from Britain, then you may sympathize with me in my effort. If my consideration of the various papers do not meet with your approbation I will say amen, for I feel utterly inadequate to do the subject justice. Should any feel aggrieved because I have not given his paper the proper meed of praise, or his subject sufficient prominence, I will apologize now, and simply ask him "to put himself in my place."

But the advice I wish to give is this. Cherish the valuable document that our able Secretary has placed in your hands. Read it and re-read it. I scrambled through it at first to pick the dainty dishes, then I went through the whole "bill of fare," and the meal was so enjoyable that I often go back to the same mental feast and always find some new delicacy that in my cursory glance had not been appreciated. And so it will be with each of you.

Wool Growing in Ontario.

The first paper is that of Mr. George E. Day, B.S.A., Guelph, and it is one that a whole session might be devoted to the consideration of. Take the following:

"It is claimed by many, and my own opinion inclines me to the same belief, that the wool of imported sheep deteriorates with us in softness, lustre and strength of fibre. No doubt this deterioration may vary with locality, and I would like to learn how far this has been the experience of the importers present."

This opens up a large field for discussion. Mr. Day mentions the factors which tend to improve and maintain the quality of wool, viz: Selection, cleanliness, breeding in definite line, use of pure-bred imported rams, and under the latter heading we find:

"We cannot as yet afford to dispense with imported animals. The vigor of an imported sheep, fresh from his native soil, has a wonderful influence for good among our Canadian flocks."

What say our breeders? My own opinion is, that it is advisable to use imported rams occasionally if from the old established flocks of the most successful breeders, so as to maintain type and weight of fleece; we can grow the carcass. In connection with this paper was a partial discussion and Mr. Hallam is quoted as saying:

"I thought that this subject did not need any discussion. Any gentleman who has imported Shropshires will know that their wool becomes coarser, and that it almost entirely changes under the finger, becoming tender and brittle and losing its combing quality."

Now, I would ask is this a fact? For my own part I am not satisfied that Mr Hallam's *ipse dixit* is correct. Flock masters produce the quality of fleece they breed for. If they put coarse, wiry fleeced rams at the head of their flocks they must expect to produce the same class of wool. Are we to allow this statement to go forth as a settled fact? Then again the question arises does the change affect the Shrops more than any other breeds. Is there not a greater difference in the quality of the fleece from certain individuals of the flock than in the flock as a whole. In England the shearling fleeces are worth many cents a pound more than the ewe fleeces. Here there is no discrimination made, and Mr. Hallam has no doubt been comparing the first or yearling fleece of the imported sheep with old ewe fleeces.

In connection with this I will include a paragraph from Mr. J. C. Snell's paper :

"That where prizes were offered for sheep bred by exhibitor, Canadians fairly swept the boards, and that in at least two classes, those of Shropshire and Southdowns, several of the most important prizes were won by animals bred in Canada and competing with imported animals that had been winners at leading English shows. This fact, we think, should be regarded as a definite settlement of the question: Can we raise as good sheep in Canada as can be raised in the old country?"

Mr. Arkell, Teeswater : Mr. President, I think Mr. Gibson's experience is somewhat similar to my own. I do not think it is owing to the climate. I think a great deal of it is owing to the peculiar manner in which we manage our sheep. Those of you who have come from the old country know well that on certain lands sheep will deteriorate in their wool. I do not care what breed you put upon them. If you keep them for a few years they will deteriorate in their wool. And I believe the change in the wool is owing to the place where we keep our sheep, that is our pasture fields. In sheep districts in the old country a sheep hardly ever enters a pasture field, and it is a well known fact to all flock masters there that sheep kept on warm bottom land and those kept upon plowed land have a better fleece and finer lustre than those kept upon pasture land, and I believe housing our sheep in the summer season has a good deal to do with it. The practice we follow of keeping our sheep in the pasture field in the summer softens the wool and causes it to lose its lustre, and this starts another point. Could we obviate this with a different system? I will not enter upon that, because we are merely criticising the papers.

Mr. J. C. Snell : It is only Shropshire Mr. Hallam refers to that deteriorates in this country. My experience of Cotswold sheep has been the contrary. I believe that the quality of wool in Cotswolds improves in this country. We know that the English sheep breeders pay little attention to the quality of the wool; they pay more attention to the mutton qualities. I know that some of the sheep that have been brought to this country have had what we call coarse, harsh wool. I do not say that their fleece improves in this country, but the fleece of their offspring, I am satisfied, improves in the matter of quality, softness and lustre, and my experience has been that even the wool of the imported sheep becomes softer and finer in this country. Of course I believe what my friend Mr. Arkell has said, that the soil has a good deal to do with it. I have heard Mr. Hallam say so here—that the wool in certain sections is more uniform and of a finer quality than in other sections. And I have found that in my own observations. I know some sections of this country in high rolling land and gravelly land which produce a finer, softer and more lustrous fleece than the heavier soil.

Mr. Mortimer Levering : Mr. President, if it is not out of place for me to say something here : My observation has been, comparing England with the United States, that we can produce, with equal conditions, a better quality of wool, softer and better texture than they can in England. On the other hand I believe they can beat us raising sheep with an equal amount of labor and feed. The principal detriment to the wool there is the salt air. It rains frequently and the air is full of moisture. The evidence of this is shown by the way they can keep meats on their sideboards right through the months of June and July, and in many parts of the south of England I observe they cut hogs in half and put them upon racks in their kitchens. It would be impossible to do that here, and that shows there is a very large amount of salt in the air. And then again they put up hay in the rain, and we could not do that here. That salt water must wash out of the wool the

oil and that which tends to make the fibres strong. I believe that heat superinduces the oil to exude from the body and gives the wool a lustre. We have a greater amount of heat here in the summer time than they have, and I believe our sheep will produce more oil in the wool and consequently a better lustre.

Mr. GIBSON: I believe that while we cannot grow the amount of wool they can in England the quality is fully equal.

CANADA'S SHEEP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This paper I must leave in your hands. Considering the part I played in that great drama it would be unseemly in me to participate in any great rejoicing over the beaten. Canada's flock masters did nobly, and the victories won were in many of the classes over imported sheep, the results of the best efforts of Britain's most noted breeders and skilful shepherds.

A MEMBER: Where is the benefit? There has been no better sale this year.

Mr. GIBSON: I do not think Canada has ever been cleared out of lambs better than it has this fall.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL: In twelve years dealing in Shropshires I do not think I have had a better year, and the average price has been as high as any other year during the twelve.

Mr. GIBSON: This fact we think should be regarded as a definite settlement of the question: Can we raise as good sheep in Canada as in the old country? Where the same time is taken and care given to their feeding and preparation, it does seem as though we can bring them to the same perfection, both as regards shape and quality. As Mr. Snell remarks:

"Where the same time and attention is given to their care and preparation there is no question in my mind that we can bring them to quite as great perfection, both as to size and quality. The fact that a few of our breeders have for one year given something like the attention to the preparation of show sheep that is every year given by English shepherds trained to the work from their boyhood and with such gratifying results is pretty good proof that we have a soil, a climate and a people fitted to produce the highest class of improved stock."

Now this statement of facts by such a close observer as Mr. Snell seems to completely refute Mr. Hallam's statement that sheep become coarser here, because every sheep breeder who was at the Columbian knows the coarse, wiry woolled ones were not the sort that won many honors there.

HOW AND WHEN TO FATTEN SHEEP.

This paper so fully covers the ground that there is no use attempting any revision of the subject. This is a very interesting paper and contains many valuable suggestions, and I would particularly recommend it to our young shepherds. So fully has Mr. Sharpe gone into the subject that there remains little for me to suggest or invite your criticism upon.

The recommendation to dip the lambs bought to feed on rape I must draw to your attention; it should undoubtedly be done, but how often it is neglected. I would here draw Mr. Sharpe's attention to the fact that he does not mention the necessity of dipping after shearing, a neglect no doubt of his memory, not of practice.

I would ask your opinion as to whether due value is given to the importance of teaching lambs to eat a little grain before going to pasture. My own experience teaches that at no time do lambs pay as well for grain consumed as when on the ewes, and I would recommend a pen be made in the pasture provided with a creep where they can daily have a ration.

Again Mr. Sharpe very properly recommends early weaning, but is not the date named, the middle of August, too late? Would they not be heavier lambs by the middle of September if weaned in the latter part of July? I wean just as soon as I get a good

clover aftermath. Castration and docking have due weight given to them—operations, the former especially, often neglected. Good practical advice is that regarding buildings. Close confinement in badly ventilated buildings has been the bane of many a flock.

The CHAIRMAN: The question of feeding while on the ewe is an important one, and I have no doubt Mr. Snell will have something to say on the subject.

Mr. J. C. SNELL: While I quite approve of feeding lambs while they are in the pens with the ewes before they go out to grass, my experience is that it is hardly profitable to feed grain to the lambs after they have gone out to the grass, while they are still with the ewes. I think they need it while in the pens when the ewes are being principally dry fed, and the lambs will pay well for it then in their growth, but I think when they get out on the fresh grass in the spring, they get sufficient food there and it is not necessary and not profitable to feed grain all through the summer while the lambs are with the ewes.

Mr. CAMPBELL: My experience, and what I have practised, has been to feed them while they are in the pens, and, with Mr. Snell, I have found that lambs on good fresh pasture will not eat the grain until the pasture begins to fail. To push them on, I think it is profitable to begin again before weaning; they are then ready to take a heavier feed of grain, and will not miss the milk when you take it from them.

Mr. JAMES RUSSEL: I believe the statements of the gentlemen are both about the same, but there is something they do not tell everybody. They do not tell you what they give them or how they give it. There is no doubt a great deal can be done by feeding lambs before they go out on the grass, but I have seen cases where a great deal of harm has been done by feeding improper food, and it tends to produce this harsh wool we have been speaking about. I think the feed has a great deal to do with that, and I think a little oil cake and oats or bran will produce or commence a better growth of wool than feeding on harsh grain such as barley or peas.

Mr. D. G. HANMER: I think you have the best results from feeding the mother well in preference to feeding the lambs. From my experience I prefer to feed the mothers well and let the lambs get the nourishment from the mothers, and I might just say here that I have a very high opinion of rape. If I can have a good piece of rape to put my lambs on at weaning time I do not need any grain. I have been over the country perhaps as much as any other man and seen as many flocks as any other man in Canada this year, and the best flock of lambs that I have seen was a flock that were taken off their mothers very early, I think in July, about a month earlier than we usually take our lambs from the ewes, and they were put on rape and were further advanced than any flock of lambs I have seen in Canada this year.

The PRESIDENT: I will agree with Mr. Hanmer. I know he is well up in feeding matters, and I would ask you to look at one of these mothers down at the show. I will now call on Mr. Simenton.

Mr. SIMENTON: If you wish to produce good sheep you must feed them. My experience is something like Mr. Hanmer's, that rape is an excellent thing for the lambs, and the way I feed it is to sow the rape with the grain in the spring. I sow a field of oats and sow the rape with it; we do not sow grass with rape and I find sowing rape in that way has the best results. It is the cheapest pasture I can get, and it rushes my lambs ahead better than anything else. I think the last two years we would have been in bad shape if it had not been for the rape. We had no young grass at all, and we were entirely dependent on the rape. I feed the mothers on pea straw in the winter season.

Mr. GIBSON: I want to make this statement: When I was in Wisconsin last year they were slaughtering some lambs that had been under experiment. A portion of them had been fed grain with the ewes and another portion had been fed grain after they were weaned. There was nineteen pounds a head difference in the weight of the lambs. The ones that had been fed grain from the start and had grain on the pasture whenever they chose to take it were ten pounds ahead of the lambs that had grain after

they were weaned. And those were ten pounds ahead of the ones that had simply grain in the troughs before they went out, or a difference of twenty pounds between grain summer feeding and non-feeding. This was not forcing to see what they could do. It was a second test for the second year which proved the same. My own experience is that you cannot feed grain to animals with more advantage than the grain they will eat while they are running with the ewe.

Mr. ARKELL: I saw that experiment. Was not that feeding lambs grain against feeding ewes grain as well?

Mr. GIBSON: No, it was lambs, and the lambs were all sold to the butcher while I was there, and the lambs that were fed grain in the pasture made three-quarters of a cent per pound more.

CARE OF RAM AND EWE DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.

A good paper on an important subject, by Mr. Andrew Whitelaw. I read:

"I have known a ram to serve a flock of forty ewes and even more and not one of them be in lamb by the first service and turn out perfectly sure in the end. This state of affairs very often happens with the rams that have been highly fed for exhibition purposes, and I have known some of the best rams in the country be utterly ruined by this pernicious system of over feeding. My advice to any one buying a stock ram is to steer clear of such highly pampered animals, and be satisfied with something just as good, minus a little or perhaps a good deal of mutton."

My advice to buyers of fat rams is to satisfy themselves that they are active and strong on their legs. If so, my experience has been that they are about as sure as lean rams; of course they require plenty of grain to keep them from losing flesh so rapidly as to weaken the constitution.

"It is in my opinion a great mistake to allow a ram to run continually with the ewes during the breeding season, especially if the flock is a large one. Common sense, I think, should tell any man that the prevalent system of allowing rams to run at all among large flocks of ewes cannot be anything less than hurtful to the rams and at the same time have a tendency to weaken the offspring."

Is it a fact that the lambs sired by a ram running with the flock are weaker than those sired by a ram confined to the barn living luxuriantly and having but little exercise? While I believe it is advisable in many cases and necessary in others, still I doubt if the lambs are stronger. Let us make this industry as plain and simple as possible, and not enshroud it with any seeming difficulties. Some would-be sheep breeder might be deterred by just a simple thing, and exclaim, "Oh, if I have to stop digging potatoes or cutting corn to bring up sheep to the barn twice a day to have strong lambs I will keep out of the business."

"Now very few words in regard to the care of the ewe during the breeding season. In the first I think there should be some care given to her before the breeding season commences, so that she may be in proper condition when the time comes. There is, I believe, a prevalent idea among the farmers that a ewe should be in rather thin condition when put to the ram, and kept in such condition until she lambs. This certainly is a wrong idea. In my opinion a ewe is never too fat to breed unless she has been put in that condition by artificial feeding. I never yet saw a ewe that I considered too fat to breed, unless she was stuffed and pampered for exhibition purposes. What she will pick up for herself will never hurt her for breeding, not even if the pasture she feeds on is ever so rich. I have always taken notice of the fact that if a flock of ewes are in good condition when put to the ram and kept in the same condition till they lamb, there will not be many weak lambs to trouble the shepherd in the spring."

Very good advice, and if this were added, "or break in the wool."

"About five weeks before lambing time I have found it work well to feed liberally on chopped oats and bran mixed, half and half. It tends to increase the flow of milk, which, if the ewe should have two lambs, will all be needed. There is an idea abroad among the farmers that sheep do not require water in winter. In regard to this I will say, I prefer to give them a chance to get it. A good drink of clean water will be preferred to snow any time. The practice of allowing sheep to quench their thirst by eating snow cannot be condemned too severely. A man who cannot find time to water his sheep should go out of the business."

Capitally expressed, to the point and every word true.

Mr. HENRY ARKELL: My experience has been that I never saw any difference in lambs from a fat ram or a thin one, and I agree with Mr. Gibson, and I believe the trouble is in the fat ewes. For feeding ewes in the spring I found for increasing the flow of milk that boiled peas and oats were about the best thing and good clover hay.

Mr. GEORGE P. EVERETT (Mount Vernon) : I have often used a ram that has been fattened up for show and I have never had any trouble. I have always had good strong lambs, and I always fed the ram and ewes well while they were coupling.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL : I have never had one miss raising lambs when I used the fattest rams I have seen. I believe the trouble came in not feeding. I believe to get them thinner a great many stop feeding them at the time they should feed them.

Mr. JOHN JACKSON : My experience is a good deal like Mr. Russell's. A good many times I have had the first prize Royal winning ewe, and I never had one miss. I have had them miss raising them—that is, lose them. At the same time I would not recommend the ewe to be too fat.

A MEMBER : My experience is the same as the President's. I have had Royal winning ewes for years that always got in lamb. The trouble is to raise them.

Mr. JAMES TOLTON : I have had a little experience. Oxfords are a new breed in this country, and the experiments were made with rams used for show purposes in the old country. Some of the rams I have used have been a success as sires and as stock-getters, and the lambs came strong and good ; others have not been a success. I attribute that more to the kind of feed they have been given. I think if a ram is fed on oil cake and strong feeds that he may get lambs all right, but they will not be strong, hearty, healthy lambs. I do not know whether it is a notion of mine, but it seems to me that they get lumps at the sides of their throats, and that kind of lamb never does any good with me ; they die two or three days after they are dropped. I believe in using a good, strong, healthy ram, and in having him in good flesh. I do not want to use a lean ram.

Mr. JOHN MCGILLIVRAY : The only time I have been troubled with that big lump in the throat of the lamb (goitre) was when I had several two years ago, and I have never seen one on my farm that has died of that trouble, but what it was from a very fat ewe.

Mr. HANMER : We always keep our sheep in a very moderate condition, and we always find it a very safe plan.

Mr. HODSON : How do you handle your rams ?

Mr. HANMER : Let them run with the ewes and feed them a little grain.

Mr. HODSON : Do you bring them in to feed them ?

Mr. HANMER : No ; we have the rams well enough broke to take a little without giving the ewes any.

Mr. SNELL : I have not been using fat rams for a good many years, and I have had a good deal more satisfaction by using a ram in a moderate condition and not feeding any grain in the summer. I think a ram that has been fed up for show will give good, strong lambs. It depends upon the treatment of the ewes. If the ewes have had the best kind of treatment and abundant exercise and not fed too many turnips, and fed principally dry feed during the winter, I believe you may count upon good, fat, strong lambs from fat rams. As a rule I find it most profitable to use a thin ram, and it is less trouble. There is no handling of the ram or driving up the ewes. He attends to his own business and does it well.

A MEMBER : Of course you mean a ram in good, thrifty condition ?

Mr. SNELL : Yes.

Mr. GIBSON : I like to have a fat bull and fat ram, and I believe two or three generations of fat sires will make a good deal of difference in the stock. I believe if I could have a fat one or a thin one I would take the fat one every time. If I wanted to breed dairy stock I would have a thin bull and a thin cow. I do not care about the ewes being fat.

A MEMBER : I am a stranger here ; this is the first time I have been among you. About two years ago I had the misfortune to use a fat ram, and he never left me a lamb. I would like to know what was the reason. I am greatly astonished at the great show

you have here. I live in Wiarton, near the north pole. This ram I bought from a good sheep breeder, and he never left me a lamb the first year or the second year, and I used him well. I blamed it to his being fat.

Mr. GIBSON: You might have the same trouble with a thin ram. There is no accounting for it. I do not think you can say it was on account of being fat, because the very fattest rams I have had left lambs. They are often a little lazy, but generally sure. Yours might have had some malformation.

A MEMBER: I bought the ram at a high price, and I was somewhat discouraged. He attended to the ewes, and still there was not a ewe with lamb last season, and this year the same. As far as appearance there was not a thing wrong with him. He served them perfectly.

Mr. CONNORS, V.S.: I think if my friend examined his ram he would find the end of his penis was cut off at some time. I know a man who bought a very valuable sheep, and his shepherds told him he would not get lambs. He exhibited it at Philadelphia, and he had a professor to examine him, and the lamb was taken sick and he cut the end off his penis to save his life, and he never got a lamb in the world. I never sold but one barren ram. That was a yearling and he was not over-fat, and he was perfect in every particular as far as we could ascertain, and a good server. He appeared to serve perfectly but he never got a lamb. I do not believe a fat ram prevents him from serving, but I would not like to invest in a ram that was fed off his feet—used up. I believe it would be to the interest of every breeder to make good any ram that he sells.

Mr. JACKSON: I do not think it was on account of this ram being too fat. I have used all the show rams that I ever exhibited, and I never had one of them fail to get lambs; but there might be one that would not get lambs at all, fat or lean, but I do not know that I ever had one. With regard to cutting the worm off the penis. I had a ram that had the gravel, and the penis is often cut to relieve them of the gravel. I used him after his penis was cut and he got lambs just as sure as any ram I ever had. That was after this worm was cut off to allow the gravel to pass.

Mr. CONNORS: I can only say that I had a similar case when I was a very young man, and he never got a lamb.

A MEMBER: That is generally the case.

The CHAIRMAN: It is not to be relied upon entirely, because I have known cases to the contrary.

Mr. GIBSON: On the same subject by Mr. James Bowman sound advice is given in this article, but when recommending the confinement of the ram when the stock numbers over twenty ewes, is, I think, unnecessary.

"But in case of a large stock, say over twenty, he should be allowed to run with them a hour or two each morning and then put into a pen or a yard by himself the rest of the time, and then be well fed. If on pasture he should get about two pounds of grain—three parts oats and one part peas and bran. When used in this way he will be sure to find all ewes in season each day, and will not be apt to spend too much energy on one; he will rarely serve one more than twice or three times if more are in season. Have seen a ram serve three ewes in about five minutes when used in this way, and I feel confident he will serve by this plan forty as easily and as well as twenty, where he is allowed to run with the flock all the time."

We want to encourage the sheep breeding industry as much as possible and make it just as simple as may be and leave out all unnecessary trouble. In my own experience, and that is not limited, having had three hundred ewes in charge for three years, from sixty to seventy-five ewes were allowed each ram with satisfactory results. In cases of show stock it has been found necessary, and then more for the purpose of knowing that the ewe was properly served. However, I would always recommend that the ram should be fed grain when running with the ewes.

"If rape is not to be had when grass fails, if ewes are not in good condition, they should be allowed a ration of grain daily, composed of three parts of oats and one part peas or bran. One pound each per day of this ration will do. In should be started on the 10th of November and continue until the ewes are in lamb, which when put with the ram on the 20th of November, will probably be about the 10th of December. They should be allowed to come into shelter on wet, cold nights in November, and allowed what clover hay they will eat up clean."

I never find it necessary to feed grain to ewes on grass. My trouble is to keep them from getting too fat; wean early and then use them as scavengers on poorest grass on farm.

A Member: Don't you consider that the ram will serve a great many more ewes by putting him two hours a day to them?

Mr. Gibson: I would leave the ram running around. He is stronger than he would be if confined.

A Member: Would not it be better to shut the ram in in the day time and let him go the rest of the time; would not that be better for the ewes?

Mr. Gibson: I do not see why. You take large farms in England where they expect the ram to serve from 60 to 75. These rams are not confined, and these ewes get in lamb. There are very few barren ewes. There are some rams that will not serve a certain ewe; they will pass by to another one. But if you want strong, healthy, vigorous lambs, just let the ram run with the ewe and give him plenty of ewes to serve and plenty of room to run with them all day long, and it is on very few occasions you will need to house that ram, but feed him a little grain.

Mr. Snell: The question in this paper seems to be how ewes should be used. Whether they should be fed grain at the time of coupling. I do not see any necessity for it, and I think we should avoid letting it go out that it is necessary to feed sheep grain when on grass in the summer time. I do not think there is any necessity for feeding ewes at any time during the summer.

Care of Lambs, etc., by James Tolton.

A good paper, practical, and leaves no room for criticism. Let the beginner read this carefully, note that upon the lambs' treatment much depends as to the profit or loss. Lambs dropped early, weaned early on good, fresh second crop clover; salt to be kept always before them, water not neglected, dipping, rape and pasture in connection therewith, then winter feeding and housing all are treated upon.

Care and Feeding, etc., by Mr. Cowie.

Deprecates early lambing, and states that in a large majority of cases a deterioration both in ewe and lamb is very noticeable:

"There seems to be a tendency, as farmers are providing better winter accommodation for their sheep, to breed early lambs, but in a large majority of such cases a deterioration both in ewe and lamb is very noticeable."

What say the members? Again:

"Unless the spring is especially early they should not be allowed upon the grass pasture until the end of May. If rye has been sown the fall before, they may be turned upon it two weeks earlier."

Now, this is very late in my neighborhood. There follows good advice as to feed except that the quantity of grain recommended, viz, one to three quarts a day, seems to be very heavy feeding.

"The lambs should have their tails docked and the males should be castrated when from three to five weeks old or before warm weather comes. Either operation does not materially interfere with their growth, and is absolutely demanded when they come to market later."

I must also join issue as to age at which it is best to castrate and dock; at five weeks they certainly suffer much more than when done earlier. With these exceptions I most heartily recommend this paper

I don't say that Mr. Cowie's is wrong, but it is upon these varying points of different management that we want to have a discussion; where we all agree there can be no argument. Here is a paragraph which I cannot omit reading:

"They should be afforded every opportunity to learn to eat by having the choicest food preserved for them, even before they leave the winter quarters. When they go out to pasture an enclosure should be provided, from which the ewes are excluded, and here oats or oats and bran should be daily provided in such quantities as the lambs require. No grain can be fed economically or to produce such good results as in this way. If the reader does not believe this, a trial of one year will convince the most skeptical."

I think it would be folly to keep the ewes in the yard and feed them three quarts of grain when he has good pasture in the middle of May.

Is it a fact that both ewes and lambs deteriorate when the ewes have the lambs early?

Several members: No.

Mr. GIBSON: I think most decidedly not. I do not see how he comes to that conclusion. Then again, the middle of May turning out to pasture; is it not later than we generally turn them out? It is altogether too late. Another thing, ewes turned out on long pasture do not do well, they should be turned out on short pasture.

A MEMBER: I think, Mr. President, that it would be rather dangerous to keep sheep up in our section of the country until the latter part of May, for the reason that sheep have been confined in the pens up to that time when they go out on fresh grass, eat it in great quantities; they are so greedy for it that they eat so much that they are apt to bloat and bring on inflammation. I have seen a number of ewes die from that cause, and I never thought of doing that sort of thing. I think it is better to turn sheep out a little too early than too late, so as to avoid these dangers. He must have been thinking of his cows when he said the end of May.

The CHAIRMAN: In regard to sheep deteriorating by being bred early, you have the old fashioned way of keeping sheep—let them hunt their living and keep them poor. One man would bred early and the other late, and they do not feed them in the spring except on rough feed, and the lambs would be poor things, and the sheep that do not lamb until they get out to pasture in such a case would do better.

Mr. J. C. SNELL: My opinion is that the early lambs are strongest if they are properly cared for, and I have never seen any injurious effects on the ewes, because the ewes have a longer time to pick in the summer and fall, to be strengthened before they go to breeding again, and when they are bred early in the season they have a longer term out on the ground to get exercise. I am of the opinion that early lambs are the best. I have had no experience in castrating.

Mr. GIBSON: I believe that when castration is to be performed the sooner it is done the better, as soon as one can find the testicles, even if the subject is only a week old.

Mr. HENRY ARKELL, Teeswater: I differ from you there; I have tried that and have not found it to be a success.

Mr. F. W. HODSON: We have found that from three to five days, according to the strength of the lamb, is the best time to dock or castrate.

Mr. MORTIMER LEVERING: I am acquainted with some men who have been practising twisting, pushing them up in the body. They find it a better plan than castrating; they say it does not stop the lamb in any way whatever—does not even stop its feeding. They just twist the testicles and push them up. They could do that with yearlings, and just push them up and turn them out with the ewes as wethers.

Mr. EVERETT: I have seen it done. It is being done by a number of men in Michigan. Mr. Breck is practising it altogether. You first take hold of the bottom of the bag, and shove the testicles up in the groin, then take down one at a time, and turn it round the core, and shove it back up, and take the other and turn it round and shove it up. Tie a string loosely round the bag in case it should come down, don't tie it tight; after two or three days cut the string. If you will kill and examine the sheep you will find the testicle shrivelled up. I have bought a great many in Canada, and twisted them up, and sold them to Yankees for wethers.

Mr. SIMENTON: I dock my lambs early, I do not think it hurts them much. With regard to turning them out in the spring, I find the best plan is to get them out as soon as possible. If I have any land I intend to summer fallow the next spring, I sow it to clover seed the year before, and I turn my sheep out on it as soon as possible.

Mr. JOHN DICKIN, Milton West: As to the matter of castration, I feel that we must be guided by our work; we cannot do it every day. We have to leave our lambs till the time

when we can have them all ready to castrate, and when the oldest is about four weeks, and some of the others may be four days old, then the matter of castration, to my mind, does not amount to a row of pins. As to the date, between four days and four weeks.

THE PROPER CARE OF THE EWE AND LAMB.

Mr. John Dickin has an excellent paper. I would like to read it all but time will not permit. Here is good advice not before mentioned :

"At this time see that the wool is removed from about the ewe's udder, as fully seventy-five per cent. of the lambs that die under two months old, die from taking a little wool in their mouths at a time and swallowing it ; it accumulates into a ball about the size of a hickory nut, which settles in the outlet of the stomach and causes death."

No mention is however made of tagging the ewe before turning out to rye or grass ; this should never be omitted.

"When the lambs are about two weeks old dock their tails. An attendant will hold each lamb by its shoulders with its feet upon the ground ; take a sharp butcher knife and at one stroke from underneath sever the tail about two inches from the body. In all cases I would castrate the males not wanted for breeding at this time, if the weather is not severe. My method is for my attendant to take the lamb and hold its legs on one side in one hand and the legs on the other side in the other hand, and hold it firmly, its legs facing the operator, who with a sharp knife cuts off the end of the purse, then pressing the testicles out, catch them and pull the strings clean out ; I never put any dressing on if done early."

"Give the ewes an opportunity to take the lambs out into the sun as early as possible, as it strengthens them. Don't let them get wet in cold weather. It is of the utmost importance that the ewes and lambs should have a chance to get some green food early, for which purpose a piece of autumn rye sown near the buildings will be a great help following on to the sod you intend to sow with peas, and then on to clover sown on the field you wish to sow with wheat, which may be plowed early in July into lands and the surface worked as required until seeding time."

Mr. COXWORTH : There is a clause in this paper in casting the lamb's bed. Has this remedy been tried by any of the members here and proved satisfactory ?

Mr. JOHN DICKIN : I can answer in this way : I have always had my ewes so that I could know to four days when they would come in. On one particular occasion I went into the pen when I did not expect to find a lamb, and I found a lamb but could not find its mother. There was a big snow storm and a lot of snow in the pen, and I found the ewe laying down, I raised her up and of course I saw there was something the matter. Her ears lay back and I saw something was hanging from her. I took her into a warm place immediately, (the womb protruded and was as black as your hat), and I put her under the treatment that I have given there, and that ewe lived, and she has never lost any lamb since.

Mr. GIBSON : Young members, read this over carefully, it is full of sound practical advice. The next article requires no discussion at this time as I believe a paper is to be read during the meeting on the same subject.

CARE OF EWES, FROM WEANING TO LAMBING TIME.

A very practical paper, and I am pleased to hear from the neighboring republic that the system of sheep breeding and growing crops for same prevail upon the other side of the line as here.

Rape is certainly a great sheep food, but I have found cabbage equally as good, and, this dry season, immeasurable better.

"For fall feed we sow rye in the corn as early in August as we can get moisture enough to start it. This year when we were sowing the rye, clouds of dust arose from the field and our neighbors thought we were wild. A slight rain, that only laid the dust in the road for twenty-four hours, started the rye, and it grew from that time. We sowed three pieces of rye from September 1st to September 25th, keeping the earliest sown rye for our latest pasture. It is now December 1st and the rye is four inches high and forms a thick heavy mat on the ground. Our 125 imported breeding ewes are now running in this field of rye, and have been for three weeks, and unless snow gets to be six inches deep they will get their entire living there until Christmas."

I know I am now treading upon rough ground and expect to be severely handled, but I say boldly, rye is poor sheep feed either fall or spring—washy, soft stuff in the fall, and no sooner is it sound feed in the spring but it becomes woody. Ye advocates of rye, grow an extra acre or two of mangels and you won't regret the change.

Mr. Hobson: Some years ago we used to handle sheep more extensively, and my experience was very similar to Mr. Gibson's, except that we found the percentage of death upon rye was more than on anything else. There might have been something in the management. But we considered our management pretty careful, and with our best efforts the sheep did not do well I have always found it poor soft feed, and, just as I understand Mr. Gibson to say, after it gets beyond the soft stage it becomes woody.

Professor Shuttleworth: I have had experience in feeding rye not only on the farm but also at College. It comes on early in the spring, and that is an inducement for some people to grow it, but chemically speaking rye is watery and of poor quality. It scours the sheep and that is one of the worst things that can happen them in the spring, and then as it matures it becomes hard and it is of poor quality, so that really there is no virtue in it.

Mr. H. Arkell, Teeswater: I most certainly take exception to this. On that very farm that Professor Shuttleworth is speaking about I grew rye for many years, and I think I speak of it in the paper as being the best food sheep could have. I cannot understand Mr. Hobson's experience. I do not remember in ten years that I have lost one single sheep by feeding on rye. I do not think I ever saw ewes and lambs put on flesh as fast as they did on rye. My experience in feeding rye is to begin early enough, and, as Professor Shuttleworth observed, if you put ewes on young rye when it is in fresh growth without any dry feed, they will scour as they will on any green feed in the spring. We all agree they should have a certain amount of grain when they first go out on the grass. This year I had a flock of nearly one hundred on ten acres of rye. I turned them out before there was any grass in the pasture, and I could hardly keep it down even with them, and the sheep did well on it.

Prof. Shuttleworth: I think probably the other feed you gave them counteracted the evil effect of the rye.

Mr. Arkell: I never turned the ewes on the rye at once; I gave them a small portion and let them eat it off. There is a time when they won't eat rye. The secret is to begin soon enough so that you can get them to eat it off before it gets to that stage.

Mr. F. W. Hodson: You hurdle them on a small piece of the rye at a time?

Mr. Arkell: Yes.

Mr. F. W. Hodson: What do you feed them on at the time.

Mr. Arkell: Good clover hay, cut hay. Sometimes I bring them into the yard at night and give them some grain. It checks scouring. About half a pint of oats.

A Member: Has not the character of the ground on which this rye has grown something to do with it?

A Member: My experience with the rye was that it grew too rapidly, too soft and too washy, it scoured the sheep and they would not eat dry food with it. They filled themselves and would not eat other food, and the result is they fail and the lambs fail too. I did not lose many sheep in consequence of that, because I drove them off it. I used rye sometimes to help me through in the early pasture, but I was not pleased with it. It was not satisfactory, but it may be that on sandy land or gravelly land, it would do much better. Of course it would not grow so soft or sappy. I think the location has something to do with it. There is a great deal of difference in the seasons in our country; the south eastern frontier is different than in the east. Where I came from (the county of York) the season is more than two weeks later than it is here; we never think of putting out cows on pasture until the 24th of May. The sheep are turned out on the summer fallow, but not in the pasture fields, because they would eat up everything there was, and we would have no pasture when the pasture season came, and it was that season that I used rye, and I used it until I came to the conclusion it would not be profitable to use in this country. If it goes out in the country that sheep should be turned out on a certain day, in the northwestern part of our country that would mean before the grass has started at all; and if we wait until it is time to turn them out in the northwestern part of the country it would be too late in the southwestern part. They should be turned out when

the pasture is at a certain condition. Common sense I think is the best thing, and if I was recommending anything to the young farmer I would recommend him to use that.

Mr. F. W. Hodson: It is a rare commodity.

Mr. H. Arkell: Rye is a staple food in the old country; it is mixed with tares. The winter tare will not live in this country. The first feed where I come from in the old country is rye, and I never saw any evil effects from it there.

Mr. Hobson: I have had a great deal of experience in this feeding of lambs, and I think we have differed along that line before. I think it is a great mistake when you put lambs on to take them off. I think when you put them on you should in all cases put them on to a field of rape with a grass field alongside the rape. I think all the gentlemen here who have grown rape will bear me out when I say that for the first day or two the lambs will hardly taste the rape; they will go on day by day gradually eating a little further into the field. I may say that for the last four years, as some of you know, I have fed lambs very extensively, perhaps from 100 to 200 lambs in a field, and I have only lost one lamb in four years—that was two years ago. If we had not carefully gone over them twice every day we would probably have lost thirty to forty during the four years. They are apt to get on their backs and cannot get up again. My neighbors followed the practice which is spoken of in this paper, put them on for a few hours and then turn them out, and I know they have not been nearly as successful as I and others who have put them on and let them remain on, never even turning them out on a frosty night. I think that after they once get a taste for the rape they are so hungry when you turn them on to it with their stomachs empty they eat so much that they bloat.

Mr. H. Arkell: You and I have fired over this a good many times, and I must certainly speak from my own experience, and my experience has been contrary to yours so far as frosty nights are concerned, and that is one reason why I advocate taking them off at night. In our section of the country we are subject to early frost, and I have seen three or four of them lying dead from the frost. There is a gentleman on my right whom I started feeding rape, and he allowed his lambs to run and get a little clover hay and no harm came from it. I have seen scores of lambs killed by eating frozen rape, and my object in taking them off was to prevent that. I never had any bloating through putting them on after they had been picking around the field, but if you put them on with an empty stomach they are sure to bloat. The theory of putting them on with a field of grass and the plan of putting them on with a field of clover alongside is exactly the same as mine. Taking them off and putting them on again, they will not eat the rape at first, but if they have nothing else to eat they will go back instead of going forward.

Mr. Hobson: You understand I said in all cases they should have free access to a grass field.

Mr. Arkell: You educate your lambs to eat the rape by allowing them to go back to it. It is not convenient sometimes to have a grass field in connection with the rape field, therefore it is necessary to take them off and put them back on grass. I have seen within a few miles of this town 200 of the finest sheep I ever saw, and fifty of them were killed from eating the frozen rape. If you examine a sheep that has been killed with eating rape you will find there is fermentation in the stomach, and it gets to such a frothy state that the sheep cannot raise it up and chew the cud, and it is the same with the lambs.

Mr. Snell: I think it is a pity there should be such a difference of opinion. I have often thought in these discussions it is a pity we differ so much in our opinions; there are a good many questions we do not settle as to which is the best practice. Mr. Hobson has had an extremely fortunate experience, and my friend Mr. Arkell has seen some very unfortunate experience, and my experience lies between the two. I have had an experience with rape and very few losses, but I have not been nearly so fortunate as my friend Mr. Hobson. I followed Mr. Hobson's practice of allowing them free access to rape, and I have had a field of grass adjoining where they could have access to that also. It never struck me that frozen rape was the cause of bloating or death of lambs. I know after

they get used to it no matter what frost was in it, it had no effect, because I have kept them on it until they have had to paw the snow away to get at it, and it had no injurious effect. The lambs were fat and healthy, doing better than they had done before on it.

Mr. Hobson: I do not think there is as much difference as there appears on the face of it. When Mr. Arkell says he had no grass field alongside I think his practice is perfectly right.

Mr. Day: The maturity of the rape might have an effect. I know we lost some sheep this fall, and it was evidently a case of bloating from eating rape. I attributed it to eating unmatured rape. I have seen the best results from sowing the rape thin, and have it well matured before the lambs were put on. My experience has been similar to that of Mr. Hobson's, where the rape was sown thinly and matured before the lambs were put on. I have not seen a case of bloating when the rape was matured, frozen or not frozen, and I have seen lambs fed on rape when the snow was on the ground.

Mr. Hobson: We have for a long time made it a practice to have a field of rape ready by the 1st of August to turn our lambs on, and in all cases we had excellent results; we sow early, about the 10th of June, and it was generally pretty well grown, but we were always very careful to sow it very thinly.

Mr. Tolton: I do not know that it is necessary to say anything on this question. I have fed lambs on rape four or five years and I have sometimes about one hundred. I practise the method that Mr. Hobson has practised, that is, when I put my lambs on rape I leave them there, but I am careful to have a field of grass for them to run in as well as the rape. I do not remember ever losing a lamb from bloating. I have left them on the rape until they have had to scratch it out from under the snow, and I never had any bad results. Did anyone here ever have five or six lose their ears after putting them on the rape? Some of the best of mine had their ears drop off completely.

"Should any of the earliest breeding ewes show indication of lambing before we are obliged to take them off the rye on account of winter storms, these are taken from ten days to two weeks before yeaning time and put into their paddocks and fed clover hay and one pint of a ration of two parts bran and one part oats. This is their allowance until the lambs are ten days old. As another aid to pasture, we have often found it profitable to raise a crop of turnips, which are drawn and fed from the wagon to the ewes in the field while on short pasture, and this has often proved sufficient, even when the pasture was very short and dry; it saved hay and bran, and is less expensive."

Mr. Gibson: I should criticise this management a little, as I think the grain ration should be given longer than ten days after lambing, and I should want them off the rye sometime before lambing. This paragraph indicates that Mr. Breck has his lambs dropped about Christmas or New Year's.

"It doesn't hurt ewes to get thin during the last of the suckling season, and I had rather have them thin than fat, but before breeding I deem it important that they should be on the gain in flesh and be hearty and thrifty."

"Our sheep at all times, from weaning to yeaning time, have a run of their sheds to get away from the flies and the mid-day sun. They have constant access to lump salt and to fine salt in their box. I have never had a sheep injure itself from eating too much salt when thus treated. If kept constantly before them they will not take enough at a time to injure them. Fresh water supplied from the wind mill, with float valves to keep the troughs constantly filled, or a running stream, is indispensable to the health and thrift of the sheep during this period."

"It follows that the things to be avoided during this period are exposures of the ewes, without sheds to get away from the flies and out of the excessive heat of the sun, and the want of plenty of salt and water. Ewes that are neglected immediately after weaning time are apt to have spoilt udders, and if allowed to get very poor through July and August, they will either fail to breed or produce weak lambs, and this a good breeder cannot afford."

"He who is not willing to take the pains and go to the expense and trouble of raising rape, rye, roots and clover hay, and see that his sheep are at all times kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, had better keep his money than invest it in stud flocks of any of the English mutton breeds."

The Care of the Ewe and the Lamb.

Any article emanating from the pen of Mr. Arkell is sure to be practical and valuable and the one before you is not an exception. Read it carefully you young men. Note that after the ewe has lambed she should be fed sparingly the first few days, the caution about cold water during that time in cold weather, and also that ewes having twins should be better fed. As the lambs begin to eat they should have a separate pen for feeding them.

Keep the lamb thriving from its birth to its disposal. (Castration and docking are fully described). Caution about turning out too early in spring is emphasized. Washing, shearing, dipping. are not neglected, then weaning to rape, all minutely described.

"As the clover begins to fail a piece of rape should be provided for the lambs, and in October they should be placed on it. Begin by putting them on about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and so on, putting them on a little earlier each day, but always off at night, on to the aftermath, or what is perhaps better, an old feeding field saved up on purpose for them. If the farmer and flock-master will mix a little white turnip seed with his rape (before sowing), say half a pound to two acres, his lambs will learn to eat them in the field and be ready to take hold of roots when coming into the yard; then there will be no check when put on dry feed, especially if they have had a little grain on the rape. Lambs fed and cared for somewhat after the rule herein laid down, when slaughtered will be toothsome enough for an epicure in this or any land."

His plan of moving off rape when once on is open to discussion. My plan is to sow five or six acres on one side of fall wheat which is seeded down to clover, they then have choice of both, and after once on are not removed. I never lost one since, but care is taken to turn on when rape is dry and lambs full.

Fall and Winter Care of Breeding Ewes.

I don't think we can get much of an argument from this paper. Mr. Ketchen is sound in his facts and inferences. I wish to call your attention to the stress laid upon culling the flock and adding the best of the shearling ewes; preparation of the flock and ram for the breeding season; gradually change to winter food. Care should be taken to prevent exposure to cold rains. Very sensible advice is given to provide good yards

'The yard for sheep, if possible, should be situated on a high, dry knoll, and it is well to have a few racks scattered through it, in which they could be fed on mild days. In fact, if the yard is perfectly dry and clean, the sheep will spend a greater part of their time in it during the winter, and they will thus be induced to take more healthy exercise. It is necessary to provide a good shed for them to run into in stormy weather, but this need not be very expensive. Let it be remembered that the essentials of a good sheep pen are freedom from drafts and a good dry floor."

This I want to particularly endorse: bad, ill-ventilated, warm pens, destroy more sheep than any other cause. I believe deep, open sheds, free from drafts, in connection with good. large, well-sheltered yards to be the true way of providing shelter for our flocks. Then the winter feeding is admirable.

Note the advice to cut all hay, straw or corn fodder into chaff.

"We have always found that sheep could be wintered over very well on good pea straw, provided that it is cut a little green and is well cured. This will need to be varied a little by feeding oat chaff or cut oat straw occasionally. Even corn, if well cured and cut up fine makes excellent sheep food. In fact, we find it pays to cut up all hay or straw fed to sheep; it prevents waste and the sheep seem to relish it better. A few roots should be provided for the winter, which must be fed sparingly, because if fed too freely the sheep are apt to gorge themselves and this has a bad effect in crowding and weakening the lambs; but when fed with judgment there is no other thing that will take their place in keeping the flock in a healthy, thriving condition."

"As soon as the lambs are old enough they should be taught to take a little grain by running a partition across one end of the sheep pen, leaving an opening through which the lambs can run in and out at will, and by keeping a trough with a few oats in it they will soon learn to nibble at them and in a short time will be doing their level best to provide a home market for your oats. This can be discontinued as soon as the grass gets a good start."

On the whole an admirable paper.

Should Sheep be More Extensively Raised in Canada Than They are at Present?

After comparing the English and American markets whereat to dispose of our surplus stock, Mr. Wilson argues in favor of the former, and impresses upon his readers the necessity of only sending a prime article; that by so doing a market for our lambs would be made that would greatly enhance their value. Good, sound, practical sense.

Who Should Fatten Sheep. When and How?

This paper discusses the various profits derived from keeping sheep as producers of wool, mutton and the converters of crops into manure. It also matters slightly for what purpose a sheep comes on to a farm he seldom leaves it in debt, but usually has paid the owner profusely for his board. It is an interesting paper for Canadians to study, showing the system adopted in the west in handling large flocks. It makes some of us feel very small when we read of thousands where we speak of tens.

Value of the English Breeds of Sheep? When and How?

This is from a gentleman of Waukesha County, Wis., who says:

"At one time within a radius of twelve miles we could count over one hundred and fifty thousand of Merino sheep of high grade, and several thousands of thoroughbred. Mark the change: the fine wool industry has almost entirely disappeared, while dairying and mutton breeding is commanding the attention of our farmers. No man who is raising mutton can command as easy money from any source as from this. I know these facts from experience. I was raised to worship the Merino, and for twenty-five years I fought their battles with all the persistence of a man battling for the right I assisted in the organization of registering societies. I published two volumes of the American Merino Sheep Register, but in the latter years it was a fight against the inevitable. Your mutton sheep found lodgment in Waukesha County. I strove to drive them back; I attended farmers' institutes and extolled the wonderful qualities of our fine wools; I showed how the farmers had grown comfortable in the business. I drew the contrast between the success of all other businesses and ours. I talked with them of the magnificent farm houses, the barns, the cultivated fields, the rich soil; but still those Canadian sheep kept coming and coming and our numbers grew less and less, until finally I threw up the sponge. I resigned my position as secretary of two associations. I sold my fine sheep and turned my back to the industry in every form. I then engaged in dairying, and assisted in the building of a splendid butter and cheese factory on the spot where more sheep-shearing festivals have been held than in any other part of the known world. One day the butcher called at my doors and asked me if I wanted a piece of mutton. I scornfully told him "No." "But" says he, "I have some very fine mutton, it is from a Southdown." "Southdown is no better than any other," I replied, "I never eat mutton, I do not want any, and if you cannot leave me a porter-house steak you may go on." "You shall have the porter-house steak, but I will make your wife a present of some genuine English mutton" We had the mutton for dinner. My eyes were opened I never ate such meat before, it was sweet and juicy, the fat was delicious. I was almost mad at myself to think that all these years I had eaten pork and beef, and beef and pork, and had not known of the qualities of real mutton. I made a resolve if that was English mutton I would have some of my own, I would breed it; and in just one year from that time, I had sold nearly all my entire dairying herd and was the owner of 150 Southdown sheep."

"I could now see why the Merino was doomed in Southern Wisconsin. We had been breeding for wool regardless of flesh. When the price of wool dropped the main support fell. We grew discouraged, and only by the real force of circumstances did we commence to breed for mutton. Again am I proud of our achievements, for instead of the 150,000 Merinos we hold an honorable position in the ranks of the breeders of Shropshires, of Southdowns, of Oxfords and of Cotswolds, as the World's Fair awards testify. But, to whom do we owe this remarkable change? It is to you the Canadian breeders, who have so materially aided in expanding our views, and in improving our flocks. I would that I could grasp your hand in token of the great good that you have conferred on us. If Waukesha County obtained more premiums than we could naturally expect from one so young in the business, remember you opened your stable doors to us. You taught us how to buy and how to breed. You encouraged us in an honest competition and now we are proud of our relations, and from the prosperity which is again surrounding us we thank you for making us what we are."

Quite flattering to our vanity, but nevertheless true. Such statements, coming from such a source, are certainly gratifying and must be encouraging to our flock-masters, for what has occurred in Waukesha will eventually extend to other portions of Wisconsin and other states, and Canada will ever be looked to as the great breeding ground whence the best can be produced.

The Lamb from Birth to Block.

A sound, practical paper by one who has been eminently successful as a purveyor of house lamb for New York market. While his system may not be altogether new, still he emphasizes some of those points which have been considered essentials so tersely and to the point that you will excuse me if I take up your time by reading a few extracts.

"What is now wanted is meat, tender, juicy and mostly muscle 'lean meat.' If there is an excess of fat it is taken off and goes into the waste bin. It will therefore no longer pay to keep mature sheep, except used for breeding. The sheep grower must try to bring his lamb to the most profitable marketing condition in the shortest time, and when they reach this point to get them into the consumers' hands without delay."

"It is well to remember that whenever a lamb is kept without grain, even though for a single day, that whatever is fed during that time is utterly wasted. That a lamb so kept can never make up what it should have gained during such time. That not only is the loss mentioned, but a lamb so kept is permanently injured or stunted, and can never thereafter make as much gain as though kept steadily growing all the time. It must not be inferred that the lambs should be made excessively fat. The degree of fatness depends more upon the kind than the quantity of food. Luckily for the mutton grower modern research has demonstrated the fact that the character of the meat producer can be very largely, if not entirely, controlled by the kind of food supplied, and the lamb may be made to grow very fast and not become very fat. It may be so fed as to develop a large proportion of lean meat, and those foods which conduce to this end also make juicy, tender meat such as is most in demand."

"When two days old, never longer than four, all the rams should be castrated. Many recommend doing this when two weeks to two months old, but the wise shepherd will never let them go longer than the second day. The organs are then so small and have so little circulation that the lamb will scarcely bleed at all and will not notice the operation. I have cut the whole scrotum off with a dull pair of sheep shears with no loss; but in this way they bleed more, and I prefer to castrate by cutting about one-third of

the scrotum off and press out the testicle so as to grasp them with thumb and finger or pair of nippers and pull all out. If left the longer time of two or three weeks or months, these organs will have become enlarged proportionate to the size of the lamb; they will contain much more blood and the circulation will be very much more accurate, and if none die the shock to the system will be much greater, and it will take two or three times as long for a lamb to recover from the shock, and the much greater loss of blood."

"When the lambs are two weeks old they should have their tails cut off. To do this let one hold the lamb, shoving the skin on tail up towards the body as far as possible and lay the tail over a block; let another place a two inch firmer chisel on the tail about two and one-half inches from the rump and with stroke of hammer or mallet sever the tail, then have a sponge or swab handy in a mixture of one part tincture of muriate of iron to four parts water and apply to the cut end of the stump; this will stop bleeding instantly."

"Some flock-masters are very much afraid to feed the ewes grain before lambing for fear of getting them too fleshy, but since I have been in the early lamb business I have found more danger of the ewe being too poor than too fleshy. If fed on nitrogenous food with plenty of succulence no one need have any fear. In fact the better condition of ewe the quicker the lamb will be up and at its 'legitimate business.' From the day the lamb is dropped it should be 'kept booming.' As soon as it will eat it should have some nice clover-hay always within reach, and as soon as it has eaten the leaves and blossoms the hay should be changed for a fresh lot. In a day or two longer the lamb will eat some new process linseed meal. I have always found them to eat this before any other food except the clover."

"When the ewes are turned out to pasture it will pay to have a yard attached to field or to have a portable pen which can be set in the field in which are suitable feed troughs, so that the lambs can go by themselves to be fed every day."

"As soon as the grass has frozen so that stepping on it will kill it the lambs should be put into winter quarters. These should be warm (so warm as to never freeze), dry, well ventilated and so arranged as to be most convenient for the shepherd. No pen should ever contain over twenty-eight lambs, assorted as to size and vigor. A pen, ten by twenty-two and nine feet high will be plenty large for twenty lambs."

"If the lambs are to be sold during very cold weather of course they cannot be shorn, but where to be fed through to April or May they should be shorn December 1st. The reasons for this are: they will not occupy so much room, they may be kept in warmer quarters, on the same food they will make considerably more gain. If to be fed over ninety days or in any case if to be fed to the highest profit some sort of succulent food must be provided. For this food roots must be used for silage pollen, but they will do better, eat more and make a larger gain, for food eaten, if they can have both roots and silage.

"I have said nothing about salting, or troughs, or feeding racks, or watering dishes. My limits will not allow further than to say they should have access to salt, and the fold fixtures should be the best one can afford."

"With any of the mutton breeds, preferable with a cross between the best, a lot of lambs treated as I have briefly outlined can be easily put into market at about one year old, at an average weight of from 130 to 170 pounds, according to breed, and a net profit of from $2.00 to $3.50 per head can be made over all expense of pasture and feed. Every farmer should be only too glad to care for them in return for the very large amount of manure of the highest quality he would thus procure."

This will indicate the value of the paper.

Selection of a Flock.

This is by the veteran J. L. Thompson, who was associated with me at the Columbian as judge of Shropshires. He commenced by stating that every farmer should have at least a small flock of sheep. There is no doubt as to the advisability of keeping them, as they are sure, if managed rightly, to show a gratifying profit over that of any other stock. After describing the various kinds of breeders, those on small farms and those on rough ones, the man who breeds for the butcher and the man who breeds for the show ring and pedigreed stock, it becomes necessary for each to become particularly careful in selection of ram.

"The selection of the ram is of the first importance, as upon this depends the development of the flock of ewes to almost perfection as far as practical purposes are concerned. I would recommend the ram to be well built, not to be high off the ground, well woolled over head and legs, and his skin should be clear pink. He should be a ram with quality as well as size."

Then follows the description of the vacillating man.

"It is a common practice for our farmers to dispose of their entire flocks every two years, each one reasoning and explaining that he had the flock long enough; that sheep do no good if kept on the same farm; that kind gets sheep-poor, and further says that he has concluded to change to some other breed. This foolish notion that we must be everlastingly changing from one breed to another has done much injury to American sheep husbandry. It is our methods, care and management that need changing and improving."

Then comes a warning not to sell the best.

"To be classed with the foregoing for folly, is that of allowing the dealer to pick the flock when he has a surplus to dispose of, leaving us the culls with which to improve and increase the wool and mutton products of our flock. Instead of following these common and mistaken practices, we should see to it that the breeding flocks have our first and most careful attention, selecting and retaining those that will best perpetuate the good qualities of our flocks."

Interesting to Farmers.

The figures given by Ald. Hallam are startling. They are taken from the official report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington for the year ending June 30th, 1892.

Total value of animals and their products exported from the United States to foreign countries was	$183,857,439
Of which there was exported to Great Britain	121,507,981
The Dominion Trade and Navigation returns show for the year 1892	
Imports into Canada from the United States and entered for consumption—	
Animals and their productions, free from duty	5,225,460
" " " dutiable	1,268,346
	6,493,806
Exports from Canada to the United States—	
Animals and their produce	3,935,924

"For this country the great objects to accomplish are, the cheapest possible methods of preserving and curing for home and foreign markets, and the quickest and most economical means of transporting to the markets of the world. These are the ends which capitalists and railway companies should try to accomplish for the Dominion of Canada, for as sure as the sun shines at noonday there is in this country an extensive, progressive and profitable field waiting the energy and enterprise of those who have the pluck to enter and take possession of the promised land."

Southdown Sheep; Their Claims to Public Favor.

While I very much admire the Southdown, as much, I believe, as friend Jackson, still I doubt the propriety of criticising this paper, for it would only offer to every man in this room the opportunity of giving his reasons why he breeds Lincolns or Cotswolds or Shropshire. Breeders are so different that I don't believe one would offer a reason; they would simply take it for granted that the man that did not know was behind the times and not worth arguing with; so to prevent any such catastrophe, I will simply say that I would advise all, whether breeders of long or medium wools, white face or brown, horned or hornless, to read it carefully. It is full of meat, and the merits of his favorites are ably advocated.

Thirty Years' Experience in Sheep Breeding.

Mr. Anderson commences with his experience in 1856, and gives us some history in connection with his sheep since then up to the present. Very interesting reading. He admits:

"I have often made a mistake of selling my best ewes, a mistake which is still made by breeders, and a very great one, being tempted by big prices."

Certainly a solace. He also found that peas run through a chaff cutter and cut up proved better feed than pea straw.

"The finest crops of wool and the best sheep I ever had was some 26 years ago. We had a very dry season and peas were short in the straw and very light. I never threshed them, but ran them through a cutting box driven by horse power and fed the whole. My sheep did splendidly and the wool averaged a pound of fleece more than when I fed them pea straw, clover hay and turnips alone."

He advocates rape, and from the article shows that he was one of the pioneers of rape cultivation in the neighborhood.

"I am a great advocate for growing rape for sheep, and 26 years ago Mr. Thomas Watters and myself were the only two who grew it in this vicinity. If care is taken to keep the sheep off in wet or frosty weather nothing will bring sheep into condition quicker or keep them healthier, and with the addition of a little grain will fatten them in a very short time. I also found tares mixed with a little oats and cut green excellent feed for sheep."

Protection from cold rain storms he particularly emphasizes, and closes with the following:

"For keeping down weeds on a farm, coming into maturity quickly and increasing in numbers more rapidly than almost any other animal on the farm, the sheep is ahead and will continue to be. Sheep manure is also more valuable than any other, as witness the crops raised after folding sheep in turnips in England. Whatever breed of sheep you have improve your flock by getting the best rams you can. Attend to them properly and you will find as I have done that they are the most profitable animal."

Southdown Sheep for Market.

This paper I must consign to the same fate as Mr. Jackson's, but don't fail to read it carefully.

Ram Sales.

This is a most important question and is ably handled by the writer. I have no doubt you have all read it and thought the matter over very carefully, and are prepared to thoroughly discuss the subject, and I beg to leave it with you.

The Merino Sheep.

If we decline to discuss the merit of the Hampshire and Southdown, I don't think it would be an insult to pass by the Merino. While they may have the longer pedigree and be the better sheep for many localities, I think no good will come from a discussion of the breed.

The Sheep Industry in Manitoba.

I commend this article to your consideration. I see no reason why sheep cannot be as successfully grown in Manitoba as any other live stock. No cold will hurt them if well fed ; cold rain storms are the bane of the flock-master. What do the members think?

Causes of Depression in the Sheep Trade.

An exhaustive treatise on the effect of the McKinley Bill on our sheep industry. I must join issue with the author on this point :

"In conversation with some of the leading commission men, both with those handling Canadian as well as those handling American stock, I learned that American farmers were preparing to compete with us for our share of the lamb trade, and that from the consignments of Canadian lambs ewe lambs were being selected by farmers to be kept for breeding purposes, and they further stated that in about three years we would be crowded out of their markets by their own lambs and the duty against us. Up till last year, with very few exceptions, our lambs commanded a higher price than theirs, but last year theirs came up and for a time were ahead. One reason given for this by our dealers is that our lambs are too big, too much like sheep, while the market calls for a smaller animal, or in other words, that a car load of ninety-pound lambs would sell faster and perhaps higher in Buffalo than one of 110-pound animals."

If we can ship lambs weighing 110 pounds while theirs only weigh 90 there is 20 pounds difference in weight, enough to make a decent profit. Again, our nearness to the Buffalo market will always give us a pull when in competition with western lands ; the difference in freight offsets the amount of the duty. The following is more consoling. It has the true ring and I have pleasure in reading it :

"What the Canadian sheep farmer wants at the present time is, not so much advice as to their management, but encouragement to go on. Nature has given us a climate that guarantees almost complete immunity from disease in our animals, a soil rich and fertile to produce grasses, grains and roots with which to fit that stock for the markets of the world, and above all a class of farmers who for industry and energy are the equals of the farmers of any country, and who can intelligently discern the wants of the different markets and adapt their supplies to those wants. Stick to your sheep, perhaps not quite so many as at present ; get rid of your poor scrubby ewes ; buy a few good ewe lambs now when they are cheap ; keep only the best and keep them well, and all will come right again, for of this we may be certain, that just as long as animal flesh continues to be used as an article of food just so long will mutton continue to be one of the staple meats. And until such time as science shall have produced a fabric that for cheapness, comfort and durability shall take the place of our woollen fabrics we may rest easy in the knowledge that the sheep is one of the necessities."

How, When and Where Shall We Market Our Wool? and the Sheep Trade.

A capital paper ; I would like to read the whole, but time will not permit. I select a few good morsels.

"Canadian wool is generally of good quality, sound and strong in staple. It is not usually sent to market clean and free from foreign substances. It is desirable that it should be in the best condition. If it is it will command the best price. This cannot be easily done with our present surroundings and modes of feeding, but much can be done to make it better than it is at present. First we must clean our fields and fence corners of all burdocks and other weeds of an objectionable character. The greatest trouble in the Canadian wool is the large soft burr which has to be removed by hand."

"It frequently happens that even with ordinary care a flock will pick up a few burrs in the fall; these should carefully be removed by hand as soon as noticed. Another trouble is our winter feeding, and it is very difficult to arrange any mode of feeding that will keep the fleeces clean from straws, seeds, etc. Closely built racks with the opening at the bottom are a help, but even with them the wool about the neck is frequently full of bits of traw and chaff. The whole of the Canadian clip will be lowered in price by about three cents a pound on account of the presence of burrs and straw in the fleece.

"Any trashy, seedy or clotted fleeces should be kept by themselves, as they bring an inferior price. The shearling fleeces are better kept separate, though few of our country dealers take this trouble. The time to sell is usually when the market has fully opened. The first wool is often bought at a low price and the highest point reached is frequently on the flush of the market."

"The duty of the Canadian breeder is to raise the very best lambs, feed them well and have them in the best possible shape when ready for market. The Americans now raise plenty of medium and inferior mutton and lamb, but what is wanted is a first class article. There is much room for improvement here. Use only pure bred rams. Dock all and castrate male lambs while young. Keep fields free from burs and have abundance of good feed for your ewes and growing lambs. Second growth clover or a nice field of rape for the fall is excellent feed to bring on lambs. Another line in which there is plenty of room and in which there seems to be considerable profit is the raising of early lambs for the spring market. There is a good demand at long prices, and very little of this class of stock is available. Those who have gone into it say it pays well."

"The reduced prices for wool will almost certainly cause this. Mutton is becoming more and more a popular article of diet, though in this respect the whole of the American continent is far behind Britain in the use of mutton as a staple food. It is the most wholesome of all the meats for human food, and as a better quality is supplied the amount used will certainly steadily increase. The awards at the World's Fair, at which our Canadian flock took such a prominent place, will clearly point to Canada as the place to get the best stock to improve the flock on the continent."

Our best come from Britain, but here they become in Canadian hands acclimatized and accustomed to the changed condition of life on this continent, and therefore more valuable to the American buyer.

Foot Rot.

Would it be wise to discuss this paper? Will not the impression go abroad that we have this trouble within our borders? Now I must say that I have never seen a case in Canada unless imported, and then the first winter completes the cure if the knife and butter of antimony fails. Many and many a day have I spent in paring and dressing feet in England, and the day I dreaded, for it is no easy work to turn up heavy sheep. While I express myself as I do, I do not wish to be discourteous to the author; it is a clearly written, well conceived article, and should there be any who have imported it, no doubt to them it will be valuable.

Southdowns.

I am afraid Mr. Chapman's paper must be omitted from discussion, but he can't complain of the company when associated with Messrs. Jackson and McKerrow. This paper is worthy of your serious consideration; the advice of the management is good, but the doctrine is heterodox in some particulars, looking at it as an outsider and one without the pale.

Care of Lambs.

A capital paper, from which I shall be compelled to quote largely:

"There seems to be a prevalent opinion with many in Canada that we cannot produce as good sheep as can be produced in England, in proof of which we are frequently pointed to the fact that a large proportion of prize winners in Canadian show-rings, particularly in the yearling classes, are brought across the water. Although our Canadian winters are much longer and more severe, and though it costs more, there is no reason why the Canadian flock-master cannot bring his flock to as great a state of perfection as can be done in any other country. In order to bring the flock to its greater state of perfection the flock-master must continually bear in mind that which tends to the comfort and welfare of the lambs under his care. He should remember that while his lambs are not growing and laying on flesh he is actually keeping them at a loss. In order to bring the lamb flock to the greatest state of perfection they must be kept from start to finish.

"Note the bodies of sheep raised on meagre fare. We find them with long backs, long necks and long legs; but examine the improved breeds and we find them compact, broad backed, short legged animals; this improvement has been brought about by liberal and skilful feeding of the lamb until one year old. It can thus be seen that liberal and skilful feeding is the true basis of improving the flock.

"The fact must not be lost sight of that the improvement can be hastened by a proper selection in breeding, but improved breeding can never make up for poor feeding.

"The flock owner should always consider it as a great misfortune when his lamb flock is reduced to a scanty ration, even for a short time. He cannot afford to economize in the food supply of his lambs; trying to save here is a reckless waste. No animal will grow more rapidly, compared with food consumed, and the per cent. of gain as to cost is probably the highest. Lambs removed from their dams about August first, and provided with a good run of fresh clover and other grasses followed later with rape, will have little need for a grain ration being added.

"Dry, roomy and well ventilated quarters should be provided with plenty of yard room for exercise. Racks should be discarded and troughs provided. Hay, corn fodder, etc., should be put through a cutting-box, where a saving of at least one-third can be effected. A good pair of shears should be always at hand. All soiled and uneven wool kept neatly trimmed off, which will add much to the general appearance of the sheep. In fact the flock should always be in such condition that the owner will feel it a pleasure to show them to visitors. He will find that sooner or later he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his surplus at the bank has been materially increased."

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention; I know I have inadequately performed the task entrusted me. It has been hurriedly conceived, but such as it is I leave it with you.

JOINT MEETING OF SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A joint meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations was held in the council chamber, at the City of Guelph, on the evening of December 11th, 1894.

Mr. Hobson, on taking the chair, said he was pleased to see such a large gathering of the best breeders of sheep and swine in the Dominion of Canada, and extended to them a hearty welcome to Guelph and the Annual Stock Show.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary, was then called upon to read the annual report.

THE SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Since our last annual meeting my office has been changed from London to Guelph. I have severed my connection with the *Farmer's Advocate*, with which I have been associated for more than nine years. As I stated at our last meetings, the time had come when I was compelled to either drop the Association work altogether, or to devote more of my time to it. When this was made known many influential persons desired me to continue the work I had begun. These gentlemen wrote the Minister of Agriculture, or called on him, and requested that I be given additional work in order that my whole time might be given in the public interest. The request was carefully considered by the Hon. John Dryden, and the result was that I was requested to move my office from London to Guelph, and to give my whole time to the Farmers' Institutes and the Live Stock Associations of Ontario.

I am glad to know that my appointment is acceptable to the press and the people. Many of the leading papers, irrespective of politics, have approved of the appointment, and I have also had complimentary words spoken and written by prominent agriculturists. I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking the editors and farmers who have spoken or written approvingly of my work. I want especially to thank Mr. J. C. Snell and Mr. A. Johnston, also the editors of the following papers: The *Canada Farmers' Sun*, the Patron organ, the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, the London *Advertiser*, the London *Free Press*, the Guelph *Herald*, the Guelph *Mercury*, the *Farmers' Advocate*, and many others. I realize that my present position is a very important one. I will do my utmost to fulfil the expectations of my friends, and to serve the agricultural public to the best of my ability. The change for the first year will slightly increase the expenses of your Association. Heretofore the desks and typewriters belonging to William Weld & Co. have been used by me in doing the work of the Association. Fixtures and appliances must now be supplied for my office; your Association will be asked for a small part of this expense. After these fixtures are once bought the yearly expense for printing will be greatly reduced.

The Year's Work.

Although times are exceedingly dull, the work and influence of our Association have greatly increased during the past year.

The demand for our annual reports is greater than ever before. A very large edition was printed. The Department of Agriculture mailed a copy to every member of each Association, to every known sheep and swine breeder in the Province, and to many prominent Americans, who are interested in sheep and swine, and to every member of each Farmers' Institute in Ontario. I was given a thousand copies to be sent to those who applied for them. I have less than one hundred copies left, and these I intend to reserve for future use. The demand still continues; and I now have inquiries for at least three hundred copies which cannot be supplied. The fact that our reports are esteemed is gratifying to your directors.

Since our last meeting your directors held an important meeting in London. A delegation chosen by your directors also met the delegates from the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, with the result that a Provincial Fat Stock Show Association was again organized. A full account of each of these meetings will be found in our last report between pages 150 and 153 inclusive.

Registration.

During the year 3,496 pigs were recorded. These were divided as follows: Berkshires, 1,151; Yorkshires, 1,139; Tamworths, 382; Poland Chinas, 343; Chester Whites, 348; Suffolks, 44; Duroc-Jersey, 71; Medium Yorkshires, 18.

As a rule each director has taken a lively interest in the work of the Association. Yeoman service has been done by some of our representatives at the various fair boards. They have done not a little to improve the judging and to fix the type of each breed; great care should be exercised in the selection of judges. If possible a large number of persons capable of judging each breed should be selected, and eastern and western men should be chosen. Some are better fitted to judge at the larger shows than others. Some means must be adopted to divide the various classes of judges. I would suggest that this year you place judges' names in the order that you believe them to stand so far as ability is concerned. By this plan the directors of the various shows may obtain the men best suited to do the work required.

When electing your officers, delegates to fair boards and committees, do not select men who will not act. No one should accept a position if he cannot or will not do the work required of him.

Constitution, Rules, etc.

Our constitution, rules and by-laws should be revised. I am often asked for a copy, but cannot supply it. They were never published in pamphlet form, and are only to be found in one of our early annual reports. Since they were published a great many by-laws have been added; these are scattered through the reports of the various years. A committee should be appointed to gather all together, revise them and report at the next joint meeting of the Association.

Experimental Work.

Several years ago Prof. Brown, then an officer of the O. A. C., Guelph, conducted experiments in feeding sheep of several breeds for the purpose of establishing a record of the feeding qualities of each sort. This experiment is frequently quoted. It is claimed by some that the conclusions arrived at were not what they would have been had the animals been more carefully selected. It has also been suggested that the authorities be asked to repeat the experiment during the season of 1895, that members appointed by the executive of the Sheep Breeders' Association be allowed to select the animals, and that said committee be consulted by the officers having charge of the experiment.

That the animals bought be of good and uniform breeding; that if possible wethers and ewes of each breed be fed, and that at the proper time the animals be killed and the carcases be cut up and valued. That photographs be taken of the various cuts, thus putting on record the appearances of the flesh, and that the quality of the flesh be reported on by competent persons to be hereafter chosen.

The question, "What sort of Pig should I Breed?" is uppermost in the minds of many It is a recognized fact that there is a greater difference between animals of the different types of the same breed than between animals of similar type of different breeds. The pork packer wants a certain type. Many farmers claim that this sort is hard to feed and therefore not as profitable, and the pork packer replies that he must have that sort or he cannot put on the market prime goods. He claims that he must have long lean sides and narrow backs in order to hold the European markets. Would it not be wise to ask the authorities to have pigs of the various types fed—say three of the Suffolk type, three broad back fleshy, thick jowled Yorkshires, three medium Yorkshires, three narrow back Yorkshires, and that three Berkshires of each type be also fed? That the cost of feeding each type of each breed be ascertained; that the pigs be killed at the proper time; that photographs be taken of the various cuts showing the appearance of the meat. That the quality of flesh be reported on by competent persons to be hereafter chosen. That persons appointed by the executive of the Swine Breeders' Association be allowed to select the animals, and that this committee be consulted by the officer having charge of this experiment.

Growth of Affiliated Associations.

By the aid and influence of this Association, three similar societies have been organized during the year, one in the Maritime Provinces, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the North-West has a representative here. Our brethren in British Columbia have sent a full report of their proceedings for the year, including a list of the members and a copy of the financial statement for the year.

Judging at County Shows.

Judging at County and Electoral District Shows, never as a rule good, has I believe in many instances grown worse and worse for the last ten years. until now the educational features of the work done by the Societies are lost sight of altogether. If this be true, the grants of public money given to these Societies are lost. If the Province could be divided into divisions and the dates of holding these meetings fixed (as in the case of farmers' institute meetings held in January each year), an expert judge or judges could be appointed to each division, just as speakers are now appointed to address institute meetings. After the judging is done these men could, if desired, deliver addresses on the various breeds or on kindred subjects. If some such plan as this could be adopted, the money now given county and smaller associations would be of greater public service.

The Standard of Excellence.

The "Standard of Excellence" for each breed, which you at the last annual meeting instructed your executive to prepare, is not yet ready. It will be necessary to hold a general meeting later to fully consider and finally pass upon the various standards.

Before closing I wish to impress upon the members the necessity of Missionary Work. These Societies must be supported by a large and growing membership. On this and the value of our Annual Report depends our grant. Each member should send in his own subscription promptly each year, and should also obtain the name and subscription of an additional member. There is not one among us but can do this. Won't you do it?

The Chairman: You have heard the report, it contains many valuable suggestions and the financial statements; what do you wish to do with it?

Mr. D. G. HANMER: In order to save time, I would move that the Secretary's report be adopted, that a copy be sent to the officers of our Association, and that the Executive Committee be requested to report on the same at the next general meeting of the Associations. Carried.

REPORT OF EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN: The next thing on the programme is the report of the Exhibition Committee, of which Mr. Jackson was convener.

Mr. JACKSON: My report is brief, and I will not weary you in reading. I suppose most of you are aware how this committee came into existence. It is the committee appointed at the meeting held in London to take into consideration the advisability of holding this show. Mr. Kelly and I were appointed from the Sheep Breeders' Association, and Mr. Coxworth and Mr. Brethour from the Swine Breeders' Association. Our report is as follows:

Your Exhibition Committee beg leave to make the following report:

On the 15th day of May we met at Guelph with the committees from the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, with a view of jointly holding a fat stock and winter show.

You are already aware of the fact that there was considerable dissatisfaction with regard to our previous arrangement, so we thought the first thing in order was to settle the terms of amalgamation. What we contended for was, that all exhibitors in the pure bred classes of sheep and swine must be members of the respective associations. Also, that the entry fees in the pure bred classes of sheep should be paid back to the Sheep Breeders' Association, and so soon as we were able to make it clear to the joint meeting that this was a reasonable claim, it was unanimously agreed to We hope the arrangement may be considered fairly satisfactory by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

As regards the wisdom of joining with the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, to hold this winter show, this may be better judged by an examination of what is now to be seen in "Victoria Rink."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JACKSON,
JOHN KELLY,
J. E. BRETHOUR,
S. COXWORTH.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the report of the Exhibition Committee, what do you propose to do with it?

It was moved that the report of Exhibition Committee be received and adopted, and that it be printed in the minutes. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The next thing on the programme is the reading of the report of the committee composed of Messrs. J. I. Hobson, R. Gibson and Jos. Featherston, M.P., appointed to confer jointly with the delegates appointed by other associations. The duty of the said Committee was the devising of means whereby influence may be brought to bear on the government at Washington toward the repeal of the present American customs law, as it affects animals registered in Canadian Record. This Committee was also instructed to wait on the railroad authorities, asking that certain grievances that breeders and exhibitors have to contend with in shipping stock, be removed. I may say that in the early part of the season, with the exception of Mr. Gibson, the other members went to Ottawa to meet gentlemen representing other associations. Unfortunately Mr. Gibson could not be with us, and we all regret it very much. As President of the Short Horn Association, we felt he was a very valuable member of that Committee. I will call

upon Mr. Arthur Johnston to report. He took the most active part at Ottawa. He was the spokesman for the Committee. I will say before sitting down that Mr. Featherston being a member of parliament, and personally acquainted with all the members, rendered us very valuable assistance, and everything was as satisfactory as we could wish when we left Ottawa, only unfortunately the results were unfavorable in the end.

Mr. A. JOHNSTON: I was one of the delegates to Ottawa. It is quite true that we did not succeed in accomplishing very much, but I do not think it was quite our fault. We had the pledge of the Minister of Agriculture that in so far as it was in his power he would have these objectionable rulings of the Washington Government removed. I have no doubt he was quite as good as his word and took the necessary steps, the result of which you have all seen in the public print. Another matter upon which we heard from the Minister was that of the grant to the Live Stock Association. In that matter he pledged us firmly that if it was within his power to have a grant of $1,000 given he would have it, and in so far as placing it in the estimates in the first instance was concerned he did so, but he was overruled by the other members of the Cabinet, and that thousand dollars was not granted. I could not make a further explanation than to say what you have all seen in the public print. I had a communication from headquarters to the effect that very urgent representations had been made through the Minister at Washington on behalf of the Live Stock Association, or herd books, and stud books and flock books, to the effect that we believed the ruling excluded our cattle (except in cases where they were recorded in American herd books or stud books) from the advantage of going over free as breeding stock. The British Minister made these representations on behalf of Canada at Washington, and the answer was that where animals originated or herd books originated, and animals were produced as an original breed, they acknowledged these herd books. Such was not the case with Canada, and it was not the intention to exclude Canadian cattle, but that was the general ruling all over the world. Where we produced a breed and established a herd book for that breed we would be treated exactly as all foreign countries were treated. It is also said the Minister has taken further steps to make further representations at Washington, but for my part I do not look with a great amount of sanguinity to the result. Gentlemen, this is our report.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think it is intended there should be any long discussions on any of these matters, while at the same time I think it will not be best to pass them over without asking you if you wish to make any remarks upon what has been said. The same committee was instructed to wait on the railway authorities asking that certain grievances such as shippers we had to contend with should be removed. Having been notified by the secretary that that committee would be expected to report at this meeting, and as I understand Mr. Gibson and Mr. Featherston were associated with myself on that committee, I wrote Mr. Gibson and asked him to name a day which would be convenient to him to meet me in Toronto, and at the same time asked him if he would notify Mr. Featherston. Mr. Gibson and myself arranged for a day to meet in Toronto. I went down, but unfortunately I met neither Mr. Gibson nor Mr. Featherston. When I got home a telegram was waiting me, but no telegraph station being at Mosborough I did not receive it. I went to interview the railway authorities, but I was unfortunate in not finding these gentlemen at home, and the result was that I got no satisfaction whatever. I only had a somewhat informal talk with the railway authorities in the office of the chief clerks, and as I could not do anything more, practically nothing has been done. I was told, however, that they thought there would be great difficulty in prevailing upon the railway companies to grant any concessions along these lines which would mean less rates to them.

Mr. HANMER: With reference to that matter I think it would be well if there should be a committee who would wait upon the railroad authorities and see if they cannot give satisfaction. They have a clause in their rules which says that if sheep are shipped in less quantities than carload lots the shipper shall be charged at carload rates except under certain conditions, and the station officials do not seem to know what these conditions are, and the result is that if you go to some agents they will compel you to crate and charge you full carload rates. I have shipped a number of sheep during the

fall, and they have never applied that rule except once, when they charged me $14.40 for shipping 10 sheep from Port Burwell to Burlington. Last week they shipped the same number of sheep from Woodstock to London, about the same distance, for $3.52. A man who is in the business don't just know how to take them. I presume a committee from this Association would have some weight in getting satisfaction. I think it is as little as they could do to allow a shipper to pen his sheep in one end of the car. I look upon it as an outrage to compel a man to crate 10 sheep when it is much easier to pen them in one end of the car.

Mr. Featherston: I do not know that I could add much to that report. I was one of the committee, but did not get the notice till too late to get there. I have had a good many interviews with railway companies, and I have had no trouble in getting pretty near what I wanted. I went the other day to get a rate on grain, and they gave me a reduction of 6 cents per hundred, which amounts to over one-third of the total cost of shipment. I think we should not let this matter drop. I do not understand the gist of this gentleman's remarks about shipping a few sheep. I suppose he was shipping a few to make up a carload. Where a man is gathering a load of sheep on the road he can ship them in the car until he gathers the whole load. I am satisfied that is the best arrangement that can be made. With reference to meeting the railroad again, I think there is no use letting these things go. I believe we can get some concession. I am satisfied that the arrangement we want to get for herdsmen in going to exhibitions should be attended to. I know last fall there were a number of men went in the cars with the stock. Some had to pay their fares, and some went free. Some, I suppose, hid themselves away, but this thing should be obviated in some way. We should endeavor to get some arrangement whereby our men can travel with the stock, and travel so that they would not be harrassed by every man that comes along, brakesman or conductor, wanting to get a bottle of whiskey. We should not be compelled to bribe these men in that way. I have heard of it being done. We have very heavy freights to pay to go to a great many of these exhibitions, and we are at a great deal of expense, and the first thing we know our expenses overcome our profits.

Arthur Johnston: There is another matter in connection with this railway business that deserves more attention. If Jones ships a bull eleven months and thirty days old, and Johnston ships one the next day one day older, in Jones' case he may pay four dollars and Johnston has to pay twelve, and only one day's difference in the ages of the bulls. In my own case I paid $91.60 to the Canadian Pacific Railway on one animal for freight from Winnipeg to Claremont. A bull twelve months goes at 1,000 pounds, a bull twelve months and one day old goes at 3,000 pounds. I think this a most unjust classification.

Mr. Greig: They have always carried stock from and to Winnipeg Industrial Fair free. They have done that to encourage our Fair because it could not possibly be a success if stockmen were asked to pay local rates.

A Member: If this committee has not made a full report, I move that we receive the report they have given us, and that they be authorized to continue their duty and bring in a proper report, and I will add Mr. Hanmer's name. The motion was seconded by R. H. Harding, and carried.

Mr. Featherston: I move in amendment that the names of Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., of Toronto, and Thomas Ballantyne, President of the Cattle Breeders' Association, be added. Carried.

Mr. Gibson: If there are gentlemen in this room who have any grievances that they wish to have brought before the railway companies by this committee I would ask that they communicate with the secretary in writing, so that we will know just exactly what we have to do when we go down to meet the officers and railway authorities.

Mr. Jackson: I would like to ask if any of those who paid their freight back from the Chicago Exposition have had their money refunded?

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL: I have had a good deal of trouble over this business, and I have been told that all have been paid except myself; but since coming to this show I have been told that Mr. Oliver and Mr. Kelly have not been paid, and some others.

Mr. JACKSON: I came on the same road and shipped in the same way, and when I came to Hamilton I had to pay $109 or leave my sheep in the car; but in about three weeks I received notice from the railway company in Hamilton that they were prepared to refund me my money, and of course I went down to get it. I went on the G. T. R. to Woodstock and from there on the C. P. R. There was a charge of $1.45 for a pass for a man from Woodstock to London, and I paid the $1.45 rather than kick up a row.

The CHAIRMAN: The next thing on the programme is a report of the committee, composed of James Tolton, Henry Arkell, S. Coxworth and R. H Harding, appointed to prepare a model set of rules and prize list, as set forth in clause six of the programme of the last meeting. (See page 150, Report of 1893.) The first two to represent the Sheep Breeders' Association and the last two the Swine Breeders' Association.

Mr. JAMES TOLTON: Mr. Arkell and I are members of the committee that represented the Sheep Breeders in the preparation of this model set of rules and prize list for large exhibitions, small exhibitions and township exhibitions. We felt that we had rather an important as well as a very large duty put upon our shoulders. It is a big thing to prepare a model set of rules, and if we have not prepared a perfect set of rules or a model prize list you need not be surprised.

The report of this committee was read, discussed and referred to the executive committee, with instructions to report at next general meeting.

Mr. TOLTON: I think perhaps there has been some misunderstanding in the matter of the Stock Sale Committee. I was not at the executive committee meeting at London. The secretary wrote me a short time ago notifying me that there was such a committee, and who were the members of it, and naming me as being the convenor of the committee. I communicated with the other members of the committee and we have made this report. I expected to have seen the members of the committee and to have talked the matter over, but as we did not have that opportunity I will just read what I have prepared:

REPORT OF SALE COMMITTEE.

To your committee was entrusted the duty of reporting as to the advisability or otherwise of holding annual (or oftener) auction sales of pure-bred breeding stock.

Your committee would beg to report that at the executive meeting at which your committee was appointed, this question was submitted to the meeting and almost unanimously decided, that under existing circumstances it would not be in the interest of either the breeders or this Association to hold such sales.

We would also further report that neither since that meeting nor at the present time has the demand for pure-bred stock been such as would lead your committee to recommend the establishing of such sales.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TOLTON.

Moved by Mr. TOLTON and seconded by Mr. SNELL, that the report be received and adopted and be printed in the report.

REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON FAIR BOARDS.

The following reports of delegates to annual fairs were read by the secretary.

Kingston Fair.

As your representative to the Kingston Fair Board, I beg to report as follows:

I attended their meeting on the 17th February last, but was able to accomplish little. It is composed almost exclusively of residents of the city whose sympathy is with other exhibits. But by dint of earnest pleading I succeeded in adding to the prize list a class for imported Yorkshires.

I have no recommendation to propose further than those submitted last year.

Yours, etc.

C. W. Neville.

Newburgh, Nov. 24th, 1894.

Winnipeg Fair.

You asked for a report of work done by me as a delegate from your Association on the Winnipeg Fair Board. As you are aware the board of directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition raised so many objections to my name being placed on the board, that your Association finally withdrew your appointment of delegate to their fair board. After receiving a notice of my appointment from you, and while the matter was in abeyance between your Associations and the fair board, I took the liberty of writing to a number of the leading swine breeders in Manitoba and the N. W. T., asking for their opinions on suggested improvements in the sheep and swine department at the Industrial, which appeared in the *Farmer's Advocate* of February 20th, 1894, and also for any further suggestions they might make. I was favored with 18 replies, most of them strongly favoring the suggestions in said article, and many of them containing many valuable suggestions.

In order to lose no time, upon receiving these responses I immediately called upon the secretary of the Industrial, and laid before him some of the most urgently desired reforms, and I subsequently had the satisfaction of finding that several of these had been acted upon, notably the building of a projecting roof to shade the swine pens, and the removing of the sheep pens to the south side of the grounds where the sun did not beat in upon the sheep all the day long, as was the case in their former position. Both the sheep and swine pens are yet in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the prize list requires additions and many alterations in order to encourage these important industries.

I am, however, pleased to report that in spite of all the drawbacks the sheep and swine exhibit at the late fair was very creditable, and in many respects an improvement over previous years.

A number of leading breeders of this country recently met and decided to form sheep and swine breeders' associations, and I was appointed provisional secretary.

I trust that your Association will render us all the assistance in your power, as our objects are similar, namely the advancement of the interests of the breeders of pure bred sheep and swine.

Thanking you for the honor done me, and wishing your Associations every success,

I remain yours very truly,

Geo. H. Greig.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1st, 1894.

Ottawa Fair.

I attended a meeting of the Ottawa Fair Board on April 14th, and was well received, but had very little to work on for the reason that previous to the exhibition of 1893 they were over $3,000 in debt, and the weather being very disagreeable at the time of holding the exhibition they dropped other $2,000. Still I succeeded in having a small class placed on the list for Tamworths.

We found it very hard to select judges from the names you submitted, for the following reason: One man is expected to judge all the long wool sheep and another all the fine and medium wooled breeds, and one man is expected to judge all the pigs. Most of the names you mention live in western Ontario, and as the Ottawa Fair Board pay the expenses of judges, and they find it very hard to pay the expenses of judges coming so far.

Enclosed I send you a list of names which I consider capable of judging in the different classes.

Long Woolled Sheep: Allan Naismith, Almonte; Peter Cochrane, Almonte; John Kemp, Hazledean P. O; A. R. Yuill, Carleton Place; Alex. McLean, Carleton Place.

Medium and Fine Woolled Sheep: A. Cochrane, Almonte; W. Hyslop, Smith's Falls; J. A. Yuill, Carleton Place; Sheriff Hagar, Plantagenet; H. E. Eyre, Harlem.

Swine: R. Serson, Antrim; A. Cochrane, Almonte; P. Cochrane, Almonte; H. E. Eyre, Harlem; C. M. Simpson, Almonte; A. P. Yuill, Carleton Place; J. A. Yuill, Carleton Place.

I remain yours truly,

Joseph Yuill.

Carleton Place, Oct. 31st, 1894.

Peterboro' Fair.

In answer to your letter, I beg leave to say that I attended four or five meetings of the Peterboro' Agricultural Board, and also the fair on September 24th to 26th. As to the work done, the most important part was the classifying of the prize list for the different breeds. We have now instead of two or three breeds huddled together on the show ring, a class for each breed except the Poland China, and there is none of that bred in this section. I find that the exhibitors were well pleased with the change. I was not able to get much change in the prizes this year on account of having more classes, but I have every reason to think the board will give that due consideration another year. The exhibit was very good, every class being well filled and the competition keen. The accommodation for swine is first-class, good comfortable pens well supplied with straw and feeding troughs and also a careful superintendent. The Peterboro' Board have a judge for each class and pay their expenses, which seems to give general satisfaction. I would suggest that the Association furnish their delegates with a badge to wear during the fair, as it might bring them more to the notice of those wanting information about the working of the Association.

Yours truly,

Robert Vance.

Ida, November 30th, 1894.

Toronto Industrial Exposition.

I met the Toronto Fair Board in the Secretary's office, Toronto, on March 15th. We were cordially welcomed and received a hearing. We were informed of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Fair Board that there was to be a reduction of ten per cent. on all classes. We pressed our claim, and after a good deal of discussion succeeded

in having two extra sections added to each of the several classes, namely, for boar and four of his get under six months, Province bred and all owned by the exhibitor; also sow and four of her produce under six months, Province bred and all owned by the exhibitor. Although the other sections were subjected to a reduction I think the addition of these two sections somewhat of an improvement over the prize list for swine of the preceding years.

We also recommend that all stock for which there were Canadian or American records be recorded previous to the time of making entries and record number be sent to the secretary at the time of making entries. I am pleased to note that the fair board adopted this recommendation.

We also discussed the advisability of having judges appointed and their names to appear in prize list, but for the present it was thought not wise so to do.

At a second meeting, called July 17th, the appointment of judges was made, and we found the Association perfectly willing to accept the names submitted by our Association.

We do not know of any better methods that we can adopt in reference to the meeting of fair boards than the one we have adopted the past year, and as long as we keep within reasonable bounds I think the various fair boards will be glad to receive us, and to act upon any suggestions the delegates may offer.

J. E. Brethour.
S. Coxworth.

Having been appointed at the last annual meeting a delegate to the Toronto Industrial Fair Board, I beg leave to report that I attended two meetings of the board of which I received notice, viz, those for revision of the prize list and for appointment of judges.

The Toronto board courteously receives your delegates, patiently hears any suggestions they may have to make, and promises to give them careful consideration. They are willing to make such changes in the classification of the live stock departments as seem to be generally desired by exhibitors, and to accept our nominations of judges as a rule; but when our suggestions involve an increase in the amount of prize money offered, they are exceedingly careful and are slow to adopt our recommendations. We have urged the necessity for the erection of better buildings for the accommodation of sheep and swine, and the board has given us encouragement to expect that this work will be taken up in earnest before another exhibition is held.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. Snell.

Edmonton, November 24th, 1894.

I applied to the Committee of the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto to grant a flock prize for Canadian bred of each breed, which was kindly granted. In regard to any suggestion or recommendation I am of the opinion that nothing would help the sheep breeders more than a full class prize list for all Canadian bred sheep without lowering the prizes for imported stock. The Industrial Board ought to be able to grant this, as they have doubled the charge for entry. I admit that Canadian bred sheep have beaten imported in a few instances. But there are very few Canadian breeders who will try to compete with winners from the English Royal. It does not pay them, and their flocks are not kept up for show purposes, but to supply the American demand, while at the same time Canada produces a far superior quality for the western ranges to those imported from England.

I remain, yours truly,

James Russell.

Richmond Hill, November 8th, 1894.

GUELPH CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

As delegate from the Swine Breeders' Association to the Guelph Central Exhibition, I have pleasure in reporting that, with the help of Mr. Jas. Anderson, we succeeded in having the accommodation and prize list for swine greatly improved. Twenty new pens were built; all the old pens as well as the new ones were floored, and small doors on hinges were put in for the admission of the animals. A new class (Tamworths) was added to the prize list, and the two prizes recommended by the Association: "Sow and four of her produce; a boar and four of his get under six months, bred and owned by the exhibitor," were added to the different classes. We also succeeded in getting an expert judge appointed to act with a local man, which gave great satisfaction to the exhibitors.

The number of animals shown was greatly in excess of former years, and the quality also showed a great improvement. None but thoroughbred animals were allowed to compete.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. B. HOOD.

GUELPH, December 4th, 1894.

LONDON WESTERN FAIR.

As one of the delegates chosen by the sheep breeders to represent their interests at the Western Fair, held in London, 1894, I did not accomplish what I wished, that was to obtain better accommodation for sheep. It is a disgrace the way the pens are arranged, and besides there are more pens needed.

The board did not choose all the judges from the names recommended by Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. It is very hard to tell a fair board what they should do.

W. H. BEATTIE.

WILTON GROVE, December 5th, 1894.

The executive of the Western Fair Board having decided previous to the meeting of the Sheep and Swine Committee that no increase of prizes be granted toward the live stock department of the exhibition for this year, there was very little chance of improving the prize list in the swine department. However, on motion of R. H. Harding, seconded by W. W. Ballantyne, the executive were asked to reconsider the matter and give at least a bronze or silver medal for brood sow and four of her offspring under six months. Also a similar one for a boar and four of his get under six months, owned and offspring bred by exhibitor. They kindly granted the request. The judges were also appointed from the lists recommended by this Association.

D. DECOURCEY.
R. H. HARDING.

WILTON GROVE, Dec. 5th, 1894.

Yours of 17th received. Contents noted. I attended a meeting of the London Fair Board. Was courteously received by the Secretary.

We asked that the premiums be increased, and were informed that could not be done. We are still of the opinion that a fair held in such a rich agricultural district and so well attended as the Western Fair always is should give more money in prizes for stock. It costs lots of money to raise and fit winners at London, and some substantial money in the place of diplomas would be a great help to exhibitors.

I would again call the attention of the different fair boards to the appointment of judges. At least one competent man can be secured for every class—a man that not only knows what he is doing, but will do it any time no matter who is at the other end of the halter. I attended a number of fairs last fall and saw what I considered some very crooked work at one large fair; perhaps it would be more charitable to say incompetent work.

Yours truly,

J. P. Gibson.

Denfield, Nov. 20th, 1894.

Agreeable to notice from the Secretary of the Western Fair Association, I attended one meeting. After the annual statement was read announcing the gross receipts as being over $29,000 and amount of premiums something like $10,000, I urged the importance of increasing the prize list for live stock, that one dollar out of three was not sufficient, and that now was the Western Fair's chance. Toronto having run to seed in the attraction and circus business, the London management should seize this opportunity of making the Western the agricultural show of the Dominion. No other place was so well situated, and unless they did something more in that direction than they were doing the farmers would agitate to have back the old Provincial Fair, an agricultural show pure and simple with the circus and side-shows entirely eliminated.

Mr. A. Smith seconded my efforts, and we drew attention to the disgraceful condition of the sheep and swine accommodation. I am sorry to say it had no effect upon the management, as this year it was worse than last, sheep being buried in horse boxes, and swine and sheep being nosed up promiscuously. There was no order or system. It does seem strange that when the Association takes entrance fees for sheep and swine it does not feel the moral obligation to provide proper accommodation.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard Gibson.

Delaware, Nov. 13, 1894.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR WOOL.

Alderman John Hallam, Toronto: I have a great deal of trouble in regard to the quality and condition of the wool I buy, and I propose to offer a prize of $75, to be competed for at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto: $40 to be devoted to two prizes, $25 for the first prize and $15 for the second for the coarse wool; and $20 for the first prize and $15 for the second prize for fine wool. The wool exhibited to be washed on the fleece, and to be sold to the prize giver at the current market rates. I will give $75 on these conditions at the next meeting in Toronto. (Applause.)

A Member: How many fleeces?

Mr. Hallam: Twelve.

The Chairman: I have much pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Indiana. I may say that Mr. Levering is Secretary of the American Shropshire Breeders' Association. He is also a practical and very successful farmer.

Mr. Levering: It is generally expected whenever I put in an appearance that I will say something about Shropshire sheep, as I have been booming that breed for the past fifteen years. But that breed is so well known that whatever I might say here to-night to such an intelligent body of men would be superfluous, and I have taken the subject that I believe is of importance to farmers in general, that is that they devote their attention to some practical lines of work, and with that end I will call your attention to the paper which I have entitled

PRACTICE DOES NOT MAKE PERFECT.

"The supreme message of science to this age is that all nature is on the side of the man who tries to rise. Evolution, development, progress are not only on her programme, but they are her programme."

Man, in his long pilgrimage upward, utilizes the new energies he receives at every new height attained, and by virtue of them rises to a still higher plane. His being is quickened by what he has accomplished; his spirit grows more buoyant; he takes new interest; his horizon is widened, and his ennobled faculties plan still further improved conditions with each fresh stage of the advance. In consequence of this law of nature, it is incumbent on the agriculturist to early recognize it, and not only aspire to improve methods, but characterize his labor with thoughtfulness and fixedness of purpose. The mere doing of a particular kind of work over and over again in a listless, disinterested, mechanical sort of a way, no matter how long continued, will not make the operator expert, or an accomplished artisan, or make the operation productive and profitable, as should be desired. Something else must play the principal part. Another factor is required before success is attained, that is, for one to avail himself of every opportunity offered in our more enlightened day, to keep abreast of the times. Among other advantages presented we may safely recognize the agricultural journals, experiment stations, agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes, breeders and importers of improved breeds of live stock, and manufacturers of farm machinery. Men are commonly actuated by two kinds of ambition, one class to acquire wealth and accumulate property, the other to gain popularity by adding new creations in science and agriculture. It has been said that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor." So to the second class belongs the greater credit.

Contentment is a condition fit only for a snail. His house is large enough, his sphere prescribed. Man must rise above the plane of mere existence, and to do this he must be imbued with a spirit of progressiveness. He must do his daily work, not exactly as it was done yesterday, but better to-day, and with a determination to improve on it to-morrow. When there is a concerted action upon the part of farmers to this end, agricultural pursuits will be robbed of unpleasant features and their operations will be an assured success.

There is a class to whom more than any other belongs the credit of our advanced system of agriculture, and that is the capitalist. Men of money have been the factors that have made everything possible in that field. It is a common thing for farmers to speak disparagingly of moneyed men in cities, who farm by proxy or make investments in landed estates; yet to them is largely due the introduction of labor-saving machinery and improved breeds of live stock. Whenever a man has studied out a good improvement on any tool in use, he has to seek the capitalist to construct it and put it on the market and bring it within the reach of all. Among the most potent forces—and just at the present time may be said the most effectual in progressive agriculture—is the agricultural press. Scarcely any farmer who can read can evade its influence. These papers are forcing themselves into every home, sometimes without price, and no hamlet is too remote for them to reach. They are doing the greatest missionary work of our day, shedding light into the firesides of people, telling what to do, how to do, and when to do, in tilling the soil, planting the seed, gathering the harvest, caring for the product and how to feed it for best results; what kind of stock the best to feed it to, how to improve the farm, how to keep house, how to decorate it, and how to live comfortably and happily. It gathers together and hands to the reader in a concise and reliable form the experience and achievement of the investigators, inventors and operators of the whole world.

Next in importance for the farmer, and if to him the commonwealth, are the Agricultural Colleges. Our governments have been forced to recognize the importance of these schools for training, yet they are far too slow to know their real value to a nation. It is a common thing to appropriate millions of dollars to build vessels of destruction, great engines of war, any one of which costs more than a complete and fully equipped

agricultural college or school of technology. Take for example the money (five million dollars) that was expended in the construction of the *Victoria*, that was sunken in a time of peace. Think what a magnificent agricultural college that five millions of dollars would have built. Where is there one that could compare to it? Or, better still, suppose that five millions to be put into one million dollar plants in each of the provinces of Canada, then compare the usefulness of the two enterprises. It is so widely in favor of the educational work that the war vessel is insignificant. Why will governments lose sight of the fact that its resources and strength depends on its agriculture, it is of the most vital importance. Teach the people to build homes on small farms, fill up the country and reduce the cities, encourage communities, make farm life attractive, popular and profitable. It can be done, and make millions of people better citizens, more loyal and contented, for a tithe of the money wasted on navies for men to play circus in the peace-favoring ports of civilized countries.

Again, one of the greatest institutions for the betterment of farming classes is the Farmers' Institute. Its name unfortunately does not cover its scope of work. It is really a university extension of farm interests. But these institutes are exerting a wide influence for scientific and practical husbandry. These organizations, taking upon themselves, as you know, the form of a club composed of men and women who may be within reach of their meeting places, are led and conducted by qualified men and lecturers, whose labor and expenses are paid by the state or province. There each one may give his or her experience as how to obtain the best results and the easiest manner of working a farm. The good results from the influence of these institutes can hardly be estimated, as they teach how to gain a maximum quantity of farm products for a minimum amount of labor, and to keep the soil in highest state of fertility and usefulness, thereby manifestly increasing the valuation of the lands and thus making them a greater source of income to the landlord. Now-a-days there are farmers and farmers, and no man looks upon the vocation as any less important than any other profession or calling. Time was at a former period in our history when a man was said to be "only a farmer," which was meant to imply that anybody who had a pair of hands to hold a plow need no other qualification of head or heart. But not so now; the farmers are recognized as one of the most progressive if not quite the most enterprising and investigating of any class of citizens. They are educating their boys and girls side by side with those of other professions, and they are educating them, thank God, for the farm, where tney may live in comfort without the contaminating environments of an over-crowded city. Now, that is the kind of practice that makes perfect.

Some men advocate selecting judges to decide awards of competitive farm work or exhibition live stock from among men who are practical laborers or life-time breeders of stock, claiming that they do not rest their judgment on theory, but a long experience has given them the necessary qualification of a judge. This is unquestionably a great error. For example, take a man who has been at work on a farm from childhood to old age, and has applied himself to the work before him, never availing himself of the advantages of education and revelations of science, and look at his work. You will find him plodding along, doing things just as he began in childhood. He does not get out of his land a full return; he does not know its adaptability to certain kinds of products. He is full of superstitions, and plants potatoes in the dark of the moon, and blows ground glass into the diseased eyes of his horses. He cannot plow a perfectly straight furrow, yet he has held the handles for many a year. Compare him to a man who has studied the reason for everything, the composition of the soil, the best kind of grain for it, how to prevent parasitical pests, blights, and overcome adverse conditions of the elements. Think of the folly of asking a man to judge live stock—sheep for example—whose qualification is that he has been a shepherd for a lifetime. Such cases are common. Men have been appointed to judge at fairs who could not tell the difference between Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown lambs, or the distinguishing characteristics of Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns, and could not give the names of the modern types of Merinos and newly introduced varieties. A competent judge must have other qualifications than the mere practice of handling and caring for sheep. Recently a man well

known in this community compiled and published general points of excellence that should govern the perfect type of all the middle wool or mutton breeds of sheep, and these general points were supplemented by the addition of a few suggestions from a well-known sheep breeder. It was calculated that these rules would enable the uninformed or prospective sheep raiser to select a correct type. *But who is to apply the rule?* It is well enough to say "the sheep must have a straight back" and a "well-rounded barrel;" but how straight and how round is the critical test, and that only an expert can decide. A corporation was once in need of an expert draughtsman. There were a large number of applicants for the position, each one bringing in his hand examples of his skill as an artist, but the committee of selection would not take time to examine the samples of work presented. They required only that each applicant sit down and draw on a sheet of paper a straight line and a perfect circle, in a free hand, and the man who could best do that was selected, for it was deemed that he had the best trained eye. So what one might call a straight back, well rounded ribs, another more critical judge would say were entirely out of proportion or symmetry. You might as well expect to teach a person how to detect a good counterfeit bank note from a genuine. The defects might be never so carefully printed out as to engraving, expression of the vignettes, the shade of colors of the red, green and black, but rules laid down would never teach the novice to be certain in his judgment. The banker can instantly detect the spurious almost by the sense of intuition, yet he could not transfer his gift of perception to another by writing down rules. It would be quite as consistent to formulate a set of rules or points of excellence to govern the characteristics of a good, true type of manhood from a mean one. Could the measurement in feet and inches, of the body and nose, eyes and ears, giving the color and brightness of every feature assist you in your judgment? *No*, emphatically *no*. If a man be the true type of an honest gentleman, you may stubble shear his head and beard, dress him in home spun, or a dirty hunting suit, let him stand or walk, speak or keep silence, yet there is a something that cannot be measured or governed by set rules, a certain light of honesty that shines from a good spirit within, a flexibility of the muscles, a roundness of finish that is apparent to the observant man, who has had large intercourse with men, that characterizes the honest man from a designing gambler, a kind hearted one from a wicked one, a good woman from a depraved one.

Again, in judging live stock one must not only be able to detect objectionable features, but in addition should be thoroughly familiar with the standards of excellence adopted and in use at the present time, of the associations of the different kinds of live stock. A man familiar with the Shropshire, Southdown, Oxforddown and Hampshire types of ten years ago, would in no sense be allowed to judge them by the standard of that time. The sheep have been so improved as to look like a new variety. Then the greatest number of points was on quarter with all; now, in Southdowns and Oxfords the greatest points are given on wool, while in Hampshires twenty-five points or one-fourth of the whole sheep is apportioned on quarter. So a competent judge must have an eye for style and form, a touch for quality of fleece and mutton, a knowledge of fitting, trimming and coloring, be a student of what is desired in the particular breed, and have the skill and courage to apply his knowledge. And these rules must apply to all kinds of live stock judging. A majority of those present to-night are practical sheep breeders and may be anxious to know what message is brought for them from the other side of the river, and what the signs of the times. As you doubtless *too* well know that the sheep industry has been greatly depressed during the past two years. Probably never before has it suffered to such an extent in an equal length of time. The cause was apparently due to the prospect of putting wool on the free list in the United States. Wool went down in price very rapidly, and sheep raisers became panic stricken and forced their mutton on over stocked and falling markets. The shockingly low price obtained was paraded and advertised as an evidence that sheep business was no longer reliable, and so it went from bad to worse. The farmers and sheep raisers in the States are nearly all on the opposite side in politics from the party in power, and felt that their interests were not considered, and the long time dallying of Congress tariff, demoralized the masses engaged as producers. Recently there has been a great change. We

held an election and the agriculturist was in the front rank, and under his banner of reform led to an overwhelming victory.

Now the sheep business is again improving, and it will be but a short time until its volume will be as great as two years ago. It is not premature to predict that the sheep industry, the horse business and live stock breeding in general will attain an unprecedented prosperity in the near future.

Let us then give attention to retaining only such examples of breeds that will meet the approval of a critical market; only the best may hope to have a place in the future. Common and unworthy individuals will be as little sought for as out of date machinery. To that end let every farmer apply himself to increase his knowledge of what the future will demand. Practice his work to make perfect, and realize the fruit of well directed labor and the enhanced pleasure it will give him. As Cowper said 150 years ago in reference to agriculture:

> "Oh! friendly to the pursuits of man,
> Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace;
> Domestic life in rural pleasure passed,
> Few know thy value and few thy sweets have tasted,
> Though many boast thy favors!"

ADDRESS BY DR. MILLS.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now call upon Dr. Jas. Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Dr. MILLS: We have eleven or twelve live stock associations in the Province of Ontario. Some of them are strong, vigorous and useful, others have a name to live, but are practically dead. Among those which are living and giving evidence of a vigorous, useful life, are the Dominion Sheep Breeders' and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Associations. We have no hesitation in saying that these two associations are doing good work. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Poultry Association, the Canadian Clydesdale Association, the Holstein Breeders' Association, and some others are also doing good work, but, in this short paper it is our purpose to deal only with the two former associations, the work of which engages our attention this evening.

The Sheep Breeders' Association was formed in 1888, and the Swine Breeders' the following year. The first annual report of the Sheep Breeders' Association was published in 1889, and the first of the Swine Breeders' in 1890.

Thus, we see that the history of these associations is short, but it is creditable. They have already done a considerable amount of valuable work. They have prepared and published a number of useful papers for the information of the farming community, have persistently sought to protect and advance the interest of sheep and swine breeders at the principal fair boards of the Province, have been instrumental in securing the appointment of a better class of judges, have improved the rules for judging, and in some cases have secured an increase in the prizes offered for sheep and swine. They have also, in a large measure, contributed to the success of our Provincial Fat Stock Show. In 1892, these associations gave $600 in prizes at the Fat Stock Show; in 1893, $1,000; and in 1894, $1,000. This money goes directly into the pockets of our farmers. It encourages them to improve their stock by every means possible—to select good females, to obtain their source of first-class thoroughbred males, to study the principles of breeding, and to do all in their power to learn the art of successful feeding. This is valuable work—work which contributes directly to the prosperity of our people, and we are indebted to the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations for the liberal assistance which they have given to the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club in their efforts to make our annual Fat Stock Show one of the very best shows on the continent of America.

We cannot deny the value of this work to the community at large, but, after all, the question of membership in these associations is continually coming up in our minds. As a practical people, we expect value in some form for all our expenditures; and in estimating the vitality of the Sheep Breeders', the Swine Breeders', or any other association we naturally ask the question, does it pay? Does it, directly or indirectly, make us an adequate return for the membership fees which we contribute from year to year? This is a proper question to ask, and one which should be answered by those who are responsible for the existence and management of our live Stock Associations.

We venture to answer in the affirmative, that live stock associations, such as those just mentioned, do pay. Under proper management, these associations make an ample return for the money invested in them.

To some, there is the direct advantage of reduction in the amount of fees paid for the registration of animals; and to all who are interested in the production of good stock, there are important indirect advantages, which far exceed in value the amount of the annual membership fee. The indirect advantages are largely educational, but they, nevertheless, contribute directly and in large measure to the material interests of the people.

The meetings of these associations bring together the most intelligent, progressive and successful stockmen in the country, and afford them an opportunity to discuss the hindrances to profitable stock raising, as well as the conditions essential to success in this important branch of farming. I say *this*, but I might perhaps more appropriately say *these*, as embracing the different kinds of stock kept by our people—cattle, sheep, horses, swine, poultry, etc.

The young men and others who attend these meetings, have an opportunity which is nowhere else afforded for learning what is most important to know regarding the breeding, feeding and management of stock. They also get hints and suggestions about showing and judging the different classes of animals, and thus become familiar with the difficulties to be overcome by those who would be really successful stock-raisers. In this way they acquire much valuable information, which they can turn to good account at home; and not only so, but what is much more important, they gain inspiration. The great difficulty with many farmers is that they have little or no interest in their work. They go through their daily routine as a sort of drudgery, with a thick cloud of discouragement constantly hanging over them. They are farmers, not from choice, but from force of circumstances—because they can see no other way of making an honest living. If such men could be induced to attend meetings of this kind they would learn something about the difficulties which are encountered and overcome by the most successful men; and they would go home encouraged to put forth increased and more intelligent effort to attain success in their respective lines. Such, I have no doubt, is the general effect of these meetings on those who attend them. They tend to make our stockmen, young and old, more intelligent, cheerful and successful workers. May this influence be felt more and more, till the farmers of Ontario shall be known and spoken of everywhere as men who are not only successful in, but proud of, their occupation. And to this end, I would venture to make two or three

Suggestions.

1. That in the future, as in the past, no pains be spared to get the best stockmen on this continent to read papers or deliver addresses at the annual meetings of these associations.

2. That as little time as possible be spent in routine business at the annual meetings, in order that there may be ample opportunity for papers, addresses and discussions.

3. That we keep our own sheep records. We can raise and do raise as fine sheep as are raised anywhere on this continent, and why should we not keep our records at home? No man has a greater respect for our American neighbors than I have, but I must confess that I can see no good reason why we should continue to register our sheep in the United States or any other foreign country.

Not only the success of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, but the very existence of the Sheep Breeders' Association is largely due to the zeal and dogged perseverance of F. W. Hodson, our Secretary; and I have no doubt that, with more time at his disposal, he will make both these Associations more useful to the farmers of this Province.

Mr. SNELL: You will allow me to move that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to our visitor, Mr. Levering, for his presence with us this evening, and for the excellent address which he has read to us, so delightfully written and so excellently read. I am sure you will agree with me in saying that he deserves our highest thanks for his presence with us and for the excellent address he has given.

Mr. TOLTON: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution. I can only reiterate the remarks of the mover.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN: Allow me a word in support of the resolution. Mr. Levering has been an intimate friend of mine for a good many years, and whatever country I am in I am not ashamed to own him as an intimate friend. I am glad to see him here, because I take no risk in saying (although I have not seen the show) that he will see the best show in that line he has ever yet seen anywhere. (Applause.) I do not suppose there will be a great show of cattle, but in the special class of stock, sheep and swine, I venture to say in all our Chicago shows and any other which Mr. Levering has seen on the other side, he has not seen anything better. If I am wrong in this, I have taken chances of saying it without seeing the show. We are delighted to have a visitor from the other side to see it in our own land. We went over to Chicago last year and showed what we could do there; but we did not do half so well as we can do at home, and I want Mr. Levering to know it.

The vote of thanks carried unanimously.

Mr. FEATHERSTON: I take pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Mills, for the excellent paper which he has read, motion seconded by Mr. Jackson and carried.

FIFTH SESSION.

Held at Council Chamber, Guelph, 13th December, at 10 a.m.

After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman requested Mr. JOHN DICKIN to read his paper on

THE DOG NUISANCE.

I have been asked to introduce here to-day the vexed question of the destruction of our sheep by dogs. I came here last year prepared with a short paper, but time did not permit its discussion.

By way of introduction I will read that paper and supplement it with the Statute as it strives to protect us, and showing its failure to do so. I shall then advance some measures which, if adopted, will, I feel sure, overcome this evil. (For paper, see page 90, Report of 1893.)

In the year 1890 the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, brought this matter up in the Ontario Legislature, and the only amendment he could obtain is as follows:

Dog by-laws as per Statute, Revised Statute 1887, page 2335, chapter 62, sec. 9:

"Any person may kill any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep or lamb, or any dog which he finds straying between sunrise and sunset on any farm whereon sheep are kept."

"Provided always that no dog so straying, and which belongs to, or is kept, or harbored by the occupant of any premises next adjoining said farm or next adjoining that part of any highway or lane which abuts on said farm, or any dog so straying either

when securely muzzled or when accompanied by or being within reasonable call or control of any person owning or possessing, or having the charge or care of said dog shall be so killed unless there is reasonable apprehension that such dog if not killed is likely to pursue, worry or wound sheep or lambs then on the said farm."

This Act was slightly amended in 1893.

I may state that since I wrote this paper I have found that the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892, chapter 42, sec. 489, sub-secs. 15 and 16, reads as though it gives municipal councils power to restrain the dogs running at large. I find that said councils do not care to undertake the restraint unless the Act read more definite.

Now this fails in its object, because, first, the evil is not abated, and second, it is impossible to see these miscreants in the night. When disturbed by the barking of my own dog, which is always tied up, and hearing the dogs at my sheep, I am powerless to put this Statute into effect because the darkness covers them.

I have had sheep destroyed twice this fall. After that I had to house them each night in a close pen. You will agree with me, that is detrimental to their health, besides the trouble entailed. Again, to lay poison is very dangerous in many ways and not to be recommended. Then what use this amendment to the old Statute.

I will now call your attention to the class of dogs that are most addicted to worrying sheep. They are mostly the dogs of the towns and villages. I have the misfortune to live three-quarters of a mile from a town.

This damage is done most frequently by dogs kept for hunting, kept by people who have no sheep. Were these owners to pass as many restless nights as the farmers who own sheep do, from the continual fear of these dogs, they would tie their dogs up all night. You will also notice that where there is a bitch or bitches kept in that neighborhood the destruction will be the greatest. Dogs meeting together lead each other into mischief.

I submit that the life of a sheep is worth more than the life of a dog. If we had as many wolves running at large as we have dogs the government would offer a bounty for their heads, yet we quietly submit to this, the sheep breeders' scourge.

I have the promise of the township council of my township that they will adopt the severest by-law the Statute will allow them on this question.

I will suggest a measure, if it is your pleasure to discuss it, with a view to ask our Legislature to amend the Statute to protect us, viz.: "That whereas it is expedient that the sheep of our Province be protected against the fearful ravages made upon them by dogs, we ask that the Ontario Legislature give each municipality power to tax dogs as high as five dollars each and bitches at ten dollars each. Also to make it a misdemeanor for any person to allow his dog or bitch to run at large unmuzzled from sunset to sunrise between the 1st of May and the 1st of December each year, to be punishable by a fine not to exceed ten dollars for each offence. The taxes so raised to go into the funds of each municipality adopting this measure."

I claim that this measure (if adopted) will so lessen the number of dogs kept, and keep those secure through the night that are kept, that there will be no claim for damages for sheep killed by dogs. The man who does not keep a dog will receive the benefit of the five dollars paid for each into the treasury by reducing his taxes.

I shall be pleased to hear discussed this and any other measure any gentleman may bring forward with a hope of adopting the best. Apologizing for taking so much time I submit this for your consideration and retire.

Mr. Andrew Elliot: I was asked to discuss what Mr. Dickin had to say on this question. I speak feelingly on the question, having had my flock utterly destroyed. I think we are in a position to ask more stringent legislation in that line than we have in time past. We will give all honor to Mr. Dryden for what he has done, and we must recognize the fact that he meets with great opposition, because a large number of dogs in the country are owned by men who do not own sheep.

In order to give you some idea of the number of dogs there are in the country, I may say the town of Galt, which has in the neighborhood of 8,000 inhabitants, issues 415 dog tags. Add to that the number of dogs which are not tagged at all, and their owners escaping taxation by sharp practice, and we can very easily estimate the dogs in that town

at 600. In the township of North Dumfries approximately there are 400 dogs kept by farmers and others living in the township, giving the number of dogs at 1,000 within the area of 6 by 12. If we could figure like this throughout the province we would have some idea of the immense number of dogs that are kept. Nine-tenths of these dogs are no use whatever, except for the conversion of good food into waste matter. How many sheep and how many pigs would the food they consume keep? Just think what a revenue the country would obtain from that product.

In order to abate this nuisance other changes in the law would be wise, and instead of following Mr. Dickin's suggestions that the Legislature empower municipalities to make the law more stringent, I believe it should be put past the municipalities altogether, and that it should be a provincial statute, and that all dogs within the bounds of the province should be taxed. The reason it should be a provincial Act is that one municipality may put a heavy tax on dogs and the municipality around it may not have any tax at all, and the municipality which imposed the tax would derive no protection whatever from dogs in the bordering municipality. I believe in justice to all parties we should have a provincial tax fixing the rate of taxation. I believe also it would be well to make it a penal offence for any persons to neglect to hand in their dogs for taxation. It would make our municipal officers careful, and they would look better after the tax. We require the money anyway, and we might just as well tax dogs as anything else; dogs are a luxury and should be taxed the same as any other luxury.

Then there is another matter. In case of sheep being destroyed by dogs, the municipality pays two-thirds the price of the sheep. I think the county should pay these damages, and for this reason. Let us again look at the town of Galt. The people of Galt have no stake in the matter. Their dogs worry the sheep in the township of Dumfries, and the municipality of Dumfries pays the damages; but if the county had to pay the taxes the town of Galt would have to pay its share of the damages.

If we could get public opinion in our favor all over the Province I believe the present law is sufficient, but we know perfectly well that our municipal officers are elected by the votes of the people, and unfortunately a great many of the votes that elect them are given by men who own dogs, and who really own very little else, and therefore it is their interest to elect a man who will let the dogs go free. I have thrown out these few ideas and will not detain you any longer. This question is certainly a burning one for sheep breeders. The question simply remains, are we going to cultivate sheep or dogs? Are we going to breed sheep in order to cultivate the taste of our dogs for mutton?

I believe there is nothing more paying in the country than sheep, and I think everything ought to be done to abate the dog nuisance in justice to the sheep breeders of the country. (Applause.)

Mr. Whiteside: I have nothing special to say upon this question. I might say, however, that I am in full sympathy with the remarks that have been made by the gentleman who preceded me. I think it is high time something should be done; nearly all the sheep breeders are bothered by worthless dogs that are allowed to run at large at night. In my own case I find it necessary to keep my sheep enclosed every night in the year, and of course this naturally prevents our sheep from doing well, and it causes a great amount of work which we should not be called upon to do. I like the suggestion which has been made by Mr. Dickin of putting a high tax on dogs, making it imperative for the officers of municipalities to see that the tax is paid and to destroy all dogs on which the tax has not been paid. I think it is a very delicate question in most municipalities to call upon a man and ask him to destroy his dog whether he is taxed or not. I think if it was made the duty of some person in each municipality to see that this dog question is properly attended to it would meet with the hearty approval of the sheep breeders of this country.

Mr. Hood, Guelph: I live just outside of the corporation of the city of Guelph. Some four or five years ago I had to give up keeping sheep altogether. For some years previous to that I had to put my sheep up over night, and I found the great trouble was that there was so many boys going out hunting and picking berries, and they generally had two or three hunting dogs, and they are the worst kind of dogs for worrying sheep. The municipality of Guelph used to have a by-law which provided that they should pay for sheep destroyed by dogs, and they found it cost them a great deal of money to pay for

sheep destroyed by Guelph dogs. They changed that, and they put a tax on the dogs merely to keep down the number of dogs but not to pay for sheep; and every farmer who lives near the town has got to stop keeping sheep altogether. I do not think the situation can be changed at all unless it is changed by a provincial statute. Take for instance the township of Guelph. The election is largely controlled by votes from the city—men who own park lots in the township—and these parties nearly all keep dogs, and when they go out to vote for a councillor they will not vote for a man who will tax the dogs. Therefore I do not think a local municipality like Guelph township could do anything at all in the matter unless we have a provincial statute.

Mr. Wm. Thompson: We have suffered on our place like most others very severely during the past year: we had $150 worth of sheep destroyed in a single night. In regard to the suggestion to make it permissive, and the whole of the municipality to impose an increased tax on dogs, there is no doubt that that would not cover the whole case; because from adjoining cities and towns there is probably greater destruction than from any other place, and if it is left to the municipality to impose that tax, the cities and towns would be very slow to do it. I think unless the tax is made provincial it would not cover the case. There was another point in connection with Mr. Dickin's paper where he proposed to impose a penalty for allowing dogs to run at large. There is a difficulty in connection with the administration of all Acts for the extermination of weeds, because farmers are very slow to start actions one against another, and in very many cases people would rather submit unjustly to a loss than to have trouble with their neighbors, and there might be some difficulty in getting that Act enforced although it would help the matter to some extent.

The Chairman: I think it would be a good plan in the case of these papers and this discussion, to have it printed in our report and ask some able man at the next meeting of our Association to review them as we had Mr. Snell and Mr. Gibson review the papers that were laid on the table last year, and I think it would be wise to make that a feature at the next meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. That which has been said to-day will set the stone rolling, and if we could continue the agitation for some time I think we will arouse sympathy. As soon as we begin to discuss this subject we will hear a great deal in favor of the dog; I would like to hear the voice of the gentlemen present on the subject of bringing the question before the next meeting.

Mr. Elliot: I would move that the paper be printed and laid on the table for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association as one of the chief features, and to be taken up early in the session.

The Secretary: I wish to speak specially on the advisability of bringing in foreign talent at our next meeting. This year I engaged Mr. Levering to come over for his expenses. I think it has been a drawing card, and I think it will do our Association good. He is a man closely connected with the sheep interest on the other side, and I do not think he had any idea that we could produce so good a show as we have had. I would like to hear from some of the gentlemen present as to the advisability of bringing in foreign talent next year.

Mr. Hood: I think it would be very advisable if you could pick out as good a man as Mr. Levering. There is nothing that will advertise the country as well, and that is what we want, I am sure. We all enjoyed Mr. Levering's remarks, and as far as Mr. Snell and Mr. Gibson's criticisms are concerned, I must say they took every one by surprise. We had no idea they were going to be so interesting. It will help the meeting next year greatly if the stone is kept rolling.

Mr. Elliot: I take pleasure in seconding what Mr. Hood has moved. A drawing card like Mr. Levering always guarantees a successful meeting. Mr. Levering has been here, and he knows what we can do, and I would suggest that a leader in some other breed be brought here next year.

Moved and carried that Secretary be instructed to get as strong a man as he possibly can to address the meetings next year.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Experimentalist O. A. C., to read a paper on feeding lambs.

FATTENING LAMBS.

When thinking over the subject of "Fattening Lambs" I was forcibly impressed with the many sources of information regarding this subject, as well as many others, which it is our privilege to enjoy at the present day. The man who is going to make the greatest success in the handling of live stock in the future is the man who will take advantage, not only of his own experience, but also of the experience of others. The day is not far distant in Ontario when a man's knowledge of live stock matters did not extend very far beyond his own personal experience. How different we find it now. The public press, the live stock associations, the agricultural experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, etc., all have the tendency to make the experiences of a few the property of all. Wise is the stockman who lives up to his privileges of the present day, and indeed foolish is he who allows these precious gems of thought and of experience to remain unutilized.

If we hope to reach success in producing mutton at a fair profit we must turn our attention closely to the different requirements of the work. A close study of the needs of the animal, the feeding values of foods, and the demands of the markets, is of the greatest importance. The cheapest foods, which will produce the greatest weight and the best quality of mutton in the shortest time are, of course, the ones to be procured when possible.

The lambs must be properly fed and cared for from the time they are born till the time they are placed on the market, if the best results are to be obtained. Lambs gain in weight rapidly when young, and experiments go to show that in nearly all cases as the age advances the daily increase in the live weight of the animals becomes less, and the cost of producing each pound of increase becomes greater. This is a fact which every man who is feeding lambs for the market should keep constantly in view, and knowing this to be true in regard to the fattening of lambs, it is plainly seen that early maturity and financial profit are very closely connected. Let us now endeavor to ascertain some of the methods of feeding which would help to bring about the best results.

It has been the custom in the past among some farmers to depend entirely upon their pasture lands as the source of food for their ewes and lambs during the time from which they leave their winter quarters until the time the lambs are weaned. Does this show the greatest economy in feeding either the ewes or the lambs? I feel inclined to say that in the majority of cases it does not. The question as to the advisability of feeding grain to lambs during the summer months has been looked into very carefully at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Prof. Craig conducted experiments in 1891-2 and 1892-3 with ewes which were kept for their lambs and wool, and for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of different kinds of treatment both upon the ewes and the lambs.

A comparison was made of feeding grain to unweaned ewe lambs, to ewes, and to both ewes and lambs, and of feeding no grain. The trial, which lasted for ten weeks in 1892-3, was with four groups with ten ewes and fourteen lambs in each group. The conclusions from this experiment are given as follows:

1. "It pays to feed the lambs, before they are weaned, all the grain they will eat, when on good blue grass or clover pasture with their dams. This conclusion is endorsed by a previous trial."

2. "When the ewes have been properly fed during the winter, so as to be in good condition at lambing time, it does not pay to feed them grain when on good pasture with the object of securing more rapid and profitable gains in the lambs."

In no instance was there any apparent benefit to the lambs from feeding grain to their dams, but there was a marked advantage in feeding the grain directly to the lambs. The value of the grain-fed lambs was ¾ of a cent. per pound higher than those receiving no grain.

It is an excellent plan to have some supplemental food for the sheep in order that a large number of animals can be kept upon a certain area of pasture land, and at the same time have no danger of any lack of succulent food material of the best kind, when the pastures partially fail. Several different crops are grown for this purpose, such as corn,

tares, and mixtures of grains. During the past three years oats, wheat, peas and barley has been grown in various combinations at the Agricultural College. Of all the mixtures used the heaviest average yield per acre was obtained from growing peas and oats in combination. These have been grown in varying proportions, and it has been found that one and one-half bushels of oats and one bushel of peas have given the most satisfactory crop. This mixture gives a green fodder of excellent quality when cut before reaching maturity, and if allowed to ripen, the grain can be threshed and fed as a winter ration to good advantage. A number of varieties of peas and of oats have been grown in mixtures, and the Joanette oats and grass peas have been found to produce a fodder which would be well suited for lambs, as each variety produces a fine quality of straw.

As autumn feed for lambs, I believe there is nothing that can nearly equal the rape crop. While there are some of the leading breeders who have grown rape to a large extent for several years, yet I am surprised that a greater number do not take advantage of this most valuable crop for their lambs. We have had a large amount of experience with rape during the past five years at the Agricultural College, and I wish to state that my estimation of the value of the rape plant for autumn feed increases every year. I could, if necessary, say a good deal upon this crop in its relation to the fattening of sheep and lambs in the autumn months, but to do it justice would extend this paper to too great a length. I would, however, like to draw your attention to a few facts in regard to it. We have grown rape as the only crop upon the land during the season, thus having it under favorable conditions. This rape, when pastured by lambs, produced on those animals live weight increase at the rate of 762 pounds per acre. This is certainly high, and may not always be expected, but it shows what can be done. The land received no special treatment for the rape crop, but was in good condition. In 1893 we grew rape under somewhat similar conditions, and received 27.2 tons green rape per acre. In an experiment conducted in 1891, in which rape was grown after winter wheat, it was found that one acre of the rape increased the live weight of the lambs 179 pounds. The animals received no other food, but of course were given salt.

The principal method which has been adopted in growing rape at the Experimental Farm has been after a crop of rye which had been taken from the land in June. In three years' experience in growing rape after rye we find that on the average one acre of rape will pasture from ten to sixteen lambs from two to two and one-half months, and each lamb will increase at the rate of about 8 lb. per month.

In an experiment which was carried on in 1891 in feeding lambs upon rape alone, rape and meal, and rape and pasture, it was found that the increase in the live weight per lamb was 11.7 lb. per month on rape alone, 12.0 lb. per month on rape with meal, and 14.1 lb. per month on rape and pasture. These results favor the use of a pasture for the lambs to run into from the rape field. It also tends to show that half a pound of oats per lamb per day when on rape is not necessary. The nutritive ratio of green rape as given by Wolfe is 1:29, while that of red clover in full bloom is only 1:5.7. But as rape contains more water than clover, the same authority estimated clover as being worth 15 per cent. more than rape, pound for pound, for feeding purposes. On the other hand we have found that rape will produce from two to three times more in weight from a given area than a single cutting of clover.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

1894.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HODSON,
Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1895.

President ..... Daniel DeCourcey, Bornholm.
Vice-President ..... J. E. Brethour, Burford.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. W. Hodson, Guelph.

Directors :

Yorkshire ..... G. B. Hood, Guelph.
Berkshire ..... S. Coxworth, Claremont.
Suffolk ..... R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.
Chester White ..... R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
Poland China ..... W. Jones, Mount Elgin.
Essex ..... Joseph Featherston, M.P., Streetsville.
Tamworth ..... William Row, Avon.
General Director ..... J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

Auditors ..... John I. Hobson, Mosboro ; R. Snell, Edmonton.
Secretary ..... F. W. Hodson.

Delegates to Fair Boards :

Toronto Industrial Exhibition—Thomas Teasdale, Concord, and J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Ottawa—Joseph Featherston, M.P., Streetsville.

Kingston—R. G. Martin, Marysville, and J. M. Hurley, Belleville.

Montreal—Geoffrey Beaudet, Valleyfield, P.Q., and Mr. Tait, St. Laurent, P.Q.

Peterborough—R. Vance, Ida.

Guelph—G. B. Hood and James Anderson, Guelph.

London—George Green, Fairview, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Association was held at the Council Chamber, in the city of Guelph, on the 12th day of December, 1894.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After having called the meeting to order, the President, Mr. Daniel DeCourcey, said: As it is my first time to come before you as President of this Association, I must thank you for the honor bestowed on me. I am pleased to see so many intelligent breeders present at this meeting. I am sure you are doing a good work. In fact you are educating yourselves as breeders; and not only that, but by the valuable report sent out you are educating the country at large.

I do not intend to make any special remarks with regard to the business, except with reference to one branch on which I wish to ask an explanation, and that is with regard to the appointment of judges that was made by part of the directors at London some time last spring I was asked for an explanation on that and I could not give it, and I said I would put it to the meeting and give whoever were in error an opportunity of defending themselves. You are all aware that at that meeting last spring the names of Mr. Main and Mr. Teasdale were mentioned as judges on some of the different classes, with Mr. Coxworth's name as reserved judge. By some means these names have been changed. When I took up our report I find certain men were appointed, and when I take up the prize list I find different names. I wrote to our Secretary to find out who made that change and he replied that there was some objection made at the Guelph Board. I replied to him and said I would like to know where it came from. He sent me a copy of the letter he had sent to Mr. Wade (Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association), stating there was some error made with regard to printing these names. I have no more to say with regard to the work of the Association. I am pleased with it. You appear to be all good workers, and seem to take more interest in the work of the Association than you did formerly. If there is any person here who can give an explanation on the question of judges we will be pleased to hear him.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary, said: At our London meeting there were some names suggested for the judges at the Fat Stock Show. We also suggested names to the Toronto Fair Board yesterday for the Sheep Breeders' Association, and we will suggest names to the Toronto Fair Board to-day. These names are suggested as the choice of the members of the Swine Breeders' Association to be judges. The winter fair is under the control of the Provincial Fat Stock Club. The delegates elected by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association brought the names before the club and they chose such of them as pleased them. I simply report the meeting as it took place. Mr. Brethour and Mr. Coxworth were the representatives of the Swine Breeders' Association, and can

probably throw some light on the question. After our nominations were made in London there were some objections taken because all the judges nominated by the Swine Breeders' Association were Berkshire men, and they had to judge several other breeds, and I think some of the breeders asked that a Yorkshire man be appointed as well as Berkshire men.

Mr. BRETHOUR: This matter has been arranged just now. The Agriculture and Arts Association have had a meeting with the Fat Stock Club, and they have decided that matter, and they have decided to act in accordance with the published list.

The PRESIDENT: Who had the appointing of these other judges?

Mr. BRETHOUR: I was one of the representatives, and unfortunately was unable to attend the meeting. I do not know that there is any guilt attached to any person; there has been an unintentional error in some way.

Mr. COXWORTH: It is unknown to me entirely. I understand by the minutes of the meeting that Mr. Elliott and I were appointed for the six classes, with Mr. Teasdale as reserve judge.

The SECRETARY: Mr. Wade insists that the names published in the prize list are the names nominated by the Fat Stock Club. We had the privilege of nominating men. The names of those men had to come before the Fat Stock Club. Mr. Wade says the names he has on the programme are the names that were finally chosen. I think the whole trouble arose by a misunderstanding of these two reports. Our executive suggested these names to the Fat Stock Club, and they could choose from these names or they could go outside of them. There was an objection raised to the names I reported, and they said it was not fair to put Mr. Teasdale and Mr. Main on as judges of Yorkshire pigs.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The result appears on page 46.

Moved by Mr. BRETHOUR, seconded by Mr. COXWORTH, and carried, that the expense of the auditors in coming to Guelph to audit the books be paid by the Secretary. The question of appointing the representative to the Winnipeg Fair having been brought up, Mr George H. Greig said he thought it would be better to leave the appointment of the Winnipeg representative to the local association in Manitoba, as the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition would not accept the delegate from this Association last year.

The SECRETARY: Is not it true that you have already started an association in Manitoba and have appointed provisional directors and a secretary?

Mr. GREIG: Yes, but we have not got the members yet. But we feel determined to make the thing a success, and we of course would like you people down here to give us any assistance in your power in the way of providing us with your reports free. I have collected all the names I can of sheep and swine breeders, and I find 125 swine breeders and 75 sheep breeders. I do not say they are all interested in pure bred stock.

Mr. KITSON, Portage la Prairie: I may be wrong, but it is my idea that your Association should appoint delegates to these several fairs. If there is any place in the Dominion where they want assistance in these matters it is Manitoba. I think you should appoint delegates to Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

Mr. JOS. FEATHERSTON, M. P.: I am pleased to see the interest that is being taken by this representative from Manitoba, which looks as though they were our old neighbors coming back to see us. The Association they are starting out there will be subordinate to this one I suppose. Whatever they recommend, I for one would be only to willing to concede, and so keep them in touch with us, and any suggestions these gentlemen may offer I think should be considered by us in a fair way, and we should give them any

assistance we can. We like to sell our stock to go west, and have them accept our registration; and no doubt if they start a herd book out there they will have ours as a commencement of theirs.

The PRESIDENT: We are satisfied to comply with the wish of this gentleman from Manitoba. If they think best to have a delegate appointed out there from here I am perfectly satisfied to appoint one.

A MEMBER: I think it would be a mistake to appoint delegates there that we know very little about. The Local Association would know who would be acceptable to the Board, better than we would.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, seconded by R. H. HARDING, that the Secretary be instructed to send copies of all reports to the Manitoba members of this Association, and to render all assistance and information he possibly can to Manitoba members. Carried.

Moved by Mr. JOHNSON, seconded by Mr. HARDING, that the matter of appointing delegates to Manitoba be left in the hands of the Manitoba Provisional Directors, as to whether they wish us to appoint delegates to their Fair Boards or not, and in case they answer in the affirmative that it be delegated to our Executive Board to appoint delegates. Carried.

Mr. HERBERT WRIGHT: I have a pleasant little duty to perform here. I extend an invitation to you to attend the annual dinner given by the Guelph Fat Stock Club. I have tickets here for the Directors of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and I will leave them in the hands of Mr. Hodson to distribute.

THE DINNER.

At the invitation to the Fat Stock Club the members of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association were entertained at a dinner at the Western Hotel. After a sumptuous repast they were addressed by the Hon. John Dryden, the Mayor of the City of Guelph, Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., and a number of others.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting was held at Council Chamber, Guelph, December 12th, 1894, Mr. D. DeCourcey in the chair. On taking the chair the chairman immediately introduced Professor SAUNDERS to the meeting, who read the following paper:

THE SWINE INDUSTRY, WITH RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK CARRIED ON AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

The hog is found in its wild state in many different parts of the Old World—throughout the greater part of Europe, the north of Africa, southern continental Asia, and the the great Islands of the Malayan Archipelago. The wild hogs of these different countries vary more or less in character, and many of them while recognized by naturalists as closely related are nevertheless regarded as distinct species. Whether the various breeds of domestic pigs have been derived from one or more of these wild forms is still unknown. There seems to be no historic evidence upon the subject, and the researches of naturalists who have endeavored to settle the question on anatomical evidence, have not led to very satisfactory conclusions. One thing however is certain that all the species and forms of wild pigs and all the domestic races are closely related. It is also equally certain that throughout the greater part of the habitable world pigs are properly kept by men in a domestic state, and in the older countries have been so kept from very early

times. It is believed that some of the variations which occur in races of wild pigs found on the Oceanic Islands have been derived from imported domestic specimens. In New Zealand a wild race is already established in this way, the origin of which is quite recent, as it is well known that no such animal existed on that Island until after its settlement by Europeans. It is a curious circumstance that the young of all wild pigs, as far as is known, have a uniform coloration, being dark brown with longitudinal stripes of a paler color, a character which completely disappears after the first few months. This peculiar marking is rarely seen in domestic pigs in any part of the world, although it is said to have been occasionally observed. On the other hand it is stated by Darwin that the pigs which have run wild in Jamaica and in New Grenada, descended from domestic animals introduced from Europe since the Spanish conquest, have resumed this aboriginal character.

Whatever may have been its origin, the hog has now become undoubtedly one of the most valuable animals to man, and the enormous increase which has taken place in the consumption of swine products in recent years is an evidence that the toothsome, luscious meat we derive from well bred and well fed swine is becoming increasingly popular.

The growth of the swine industry in the United States is indicated by the figures given in the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In 1870 the exports of swine products were as follows :

	Quantity.		Value.
Bacon and hams	38,968,256	lb.	$6,123,113
Salted pork	24,639,831	"	3,253,137
Lard	35,808,530	"	5,933,397
Total	99,416,617		$15,309,647

In 1890, twenty years later, there was exported,

	Quantity.		Value.
Beacon and hams	608,490,956	lb.	$47,056,760
Salted pork	79,788,863	"	4,753,488
Fresh pork	279,468	"	15,406
Lard	471,083,598	"	33,455,520
Total	1,159,642,885		$85,281,174

Since 1890 no marked increase in these exports has taken place in that country, and in 1892 there was a slight falling off, the quantity of swine products exported that year being 1,065,536,392 lb, valued at $85,116,566, a result probably brought about by the increase in home consumption.

In Canada the swine industry has not developed as rapidly as it might have been expected to do, partly for the reason that as long as farmers could get good prices for their grain many of them did not care to undertake the additional labor required to convert those coarse products into pork ; but with the present low prices of grain a great stimulus is being given to the dairy industry, and associated with it there has been a great increase in the production of pork.

In 1891 Canada imported, chiefly from the United States, pork to the value of $1,148,000. In 1893 our imports of these products were reduced to $348,780, or less than one third of what they were in 1891. The development of our swine industry in Canada has not only enabled us to lessen the imports, but we have at the same time increased the exports. In 1891 Canada exported swine products to the extent of 7,669,658 lb. of the value of $635,732. In 1893 we exported 20,116,993 lb. to the value of $2,119,244.

It speaks well for the advancement our farmers have made in this important branch of agricultural industry that within a short period of two years we have been able to replace more than two-thirds of what was formerly imported by home products, and at the same time increase the exports nearly threefold.

In view of the importance of the swine industry to the farmers of Canada a course of experiments was early planned at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in the feeding of swine for the purpose of determining the best mixtures of grain for feed, and

the quantities of the different sorts required to make a pound of pork; also how much food should be prepared to produce the best results. We also tried to determine how far the additions to the live weight of the animal were influenced by its age, whether pure-bred or cross-bred animals matured fastest, and what breeds and what crosses gave the largest quantity of pork for the food consumed. These experiments throughout have been planned and superintended by Prof. Robertson.

The first series of experiments were begun in December, 1890, and their object was to determine the difference, if any, in the quantity of grain required to produce every pound of increase in the live weight of swine, when it was fed steamed and warm, and when it was fed raw and cold, and how far the relative consumption of food was influenced by the age of the animal.

The mixture of grain used in this test was equal parts peas, barley and rye ground together. In all cases this mixture was saturated with water and fed wet, and cold water was given to drink. The quantities of food consumed were weighed every day and the swine weighed once every week. The number of young pigs in each pen was four; they were ordinary grades, bought from neighboring farmers, and their breeding and exact age was not known.

For the first month it required 3.31 lb. of the steamed grain, and 3.30 lb. of raw feed to produce each pound of increase. For the second month, 3.07 lb in each case; for the third month, 3.79 lb. of steamed food and 4.43 lb. of raw; for the fourth month, 5. lb. of steamed to 7.07 lb. of raw; for the fifth month, 7.06 lb. of steamed to 5.68 lb. of raw, and for the sixth month, 8 53 lb. of steamed food to 5.71 lb. of raw.

It will be seen that the figures fluctuate considerably from month to month, but this is usual in such experiments and probably depends on the vigor of the animals and their digestive power at different periods.

The average figures for the whole time was of the steamed and warm food, 4.16 lb., and of that fed raw and cold, 4.25 lb.

In the second series of experiments carried on at the same time a similar mixture of grain was used, but it was associated with sugar beets. Two pens of young swine of four each, part of the same lot, were placed on this test. To the one pen the food was fed steamed and warm, but to the other raw and cold. The average quantity of food used steamed and warm to produce each pound of increase was 3.86 lb. of grain, with 2 46 lb. of sugar beets, while of the raw and cold food the quantities were grain 3.89 lb. and sugar beets 2.73 lb. There was, however, in all these cases a marked increase in the quantity of food required to produce each pound of increase as the animal advanced in age. In the first series of experiments for the first three months the average quantity of grain consumed, steamed and warm, for each pound of increase was 3.39 lb; for the second three months the average was 6.06 lb. Where the food was fed raw and cold the quantity required for the first period was 3.60 lb., and for the second, 6.15 lb.

In the second series of experiments, where the sugar beets were associated with the mixed grain, the results were as follows: Of the steamed and warm food there was consumed for each pound of increase for the first three months, grain, 3.54 lb., sugar beets, 1.56 lb.; for the second three months, grain, 4.82 lb., sugar beets, 3 67 lb.

With the raw and cold food the results for the first period: Grain, 3.25 lb., sugar beets, 1.72 lb.; for the second, grain, 6.41 lb., sugar beets, 5.46 lb., showing that a large additional quantity of food is required for each pound of grain as the age of the pig increases, and that it is much less profitable to feed swine for market beyond a live weight of 175 to 200 lb. The difference in results between the steamed and raw food in each of these tests was so small as to be scarcely appreciable, and there appears to be no material advantage to compensate for the trouble of steaming and warming food for swine.

During the following winter, 1891-92, another set of experiments was planned for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of feeding swine upon a ration of grain only, equal parts of peas, barley and rye, both unground and ground, soaked in cold water, as compared with a ration of the same mixture of grain, soaked and ground and associated with skim-milk.

Four pens were used. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 contained five swine each and No. 4 four swine. In each of the four pens were put two cross-bred pigs from an Improved Large

Yorkshire sire and a Poland China dam. Nine grade pigs were purchased, and three of these put in each of the first three pens. Their breeding was not known, but they appeared to be grades either of Chester White or Yorkshire. To the fourth pen was added two cross-bred pigs from an Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire dam. These several lots of pigs was very nearly equal as to breeding, quality, age and size. The experiment began January 4th, 1892, and ended on May 2nd. In this instance, as in all the other experiments to be referred to, the feed consumed was weighed every day, and the swine weighed once a week.

Pen No. 1. Live weight of pigs, 346 lb., average, 69 lb. These were fed on a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, not ground, but soaked in cold water for forty-eight hours. During the seventeen weeks these experiments continued the pigs consumed 1,930 lb. of food, and gained 434 lb., an average of 4.45 lb. for each pound of increase.

The pigs in Pen No. 2 weighed also an average of 69 lb. each. They were fed on the same mixture of grain, but ground and soaked in cold water for twelve hours. They gained in weight during the same period an average of 104 lb. each, and consumed 4.36 lb. of grain for each pound of increase.

The swine in Pen No. 3 also averaged 69 lb. and they were fed with the same mixture as those in pen 2, viz., equal parts of peas, barley and rye, ground and soaked in cold water for twelve hours. giving them at the same time all the skim-milk they would drink. They increased in weight on an average during the period of test 134 lb. each, and consumed 2.46 lb. of grain and 13.92 lb. of skim-milk for each pound gained.

Pen No. 4 was also fed with the mixture of equal part peas, barley and rye, ground and soaked in cold water for twelve hours, and associated with skim-milk, but the milk was given in smaller quantities. They weighed an average of 76 lb. each at the beginning of the test, and at the end of the period had gained an average of 134 pounds each. The quantity of food consumed was 3.46 lb. of grain and 4.81 lb. of skim-milk for each pound of increase.

The results from the use of the unground grain soaked in water for forty-eight hours compared with those obtained from the ground grain soaked in water for twelve hours, 4.45 and 4 36, show a difference so small as to be practically inappreciable.

It would appear from the results of the tests of the swine in Pens Nos. 3 and 4 that 6 65 lb. of skim-milk is about equivalent to one pound of mixed grain. It was remarked that the swine fed upon the ration containing skim-milk were more vigorous and robust than those which were fed on grain only.

A third set of experiments was carried on during the same season to ascertain what results could be obtained from the fattening of larger sized swine upon a ration of frozen wheat, and of how frozen wheat compared with the mixture of equal parts by weight of peas, barley and wheat for producing increased live weight of these animals. For this purpose twelve graded swine were purchased averaging in weight 186 lb. each. Their age and breeding was not known, they were sorted to three lots of four each, nearly even as to weight, quality and appearance. The frozen wheat was procured in Manitoba and the N. W. T., and was a mixture of grades No. 2 frozen, No. 3 frozen and unmarketable.

Pen No. 1 was fed on frozen wheat, ground and soaked in water for twelve hours. The test was begun December 28th, and continued until March 14th, and the weight of food consumed during this period was 5.30 lb. of grain for each pound of increase. The swine in pen 3 were fed upon the frozen wheat unground and soaked in water for an average of forty-two hours during the first two weeks of this test. The wheat was soaked for only twelve hours, but with this limited soaking it was found that it required about 18 lb. of the wheat for each pound of increase, showing that when they are fed a large proportion of the grain was not digested. Leaving these first two weeks out of consideration it was found at the close of the test that 5.16 lb. of grain had been consumed for each pound of increase. This corresponds closely with the results of the test in Pen No. 1, and appears to show that frozen wheat unground and soaked in cold water for forty-two hours will give as good results as the same grain ground and soaked in water for twelve hours.

In Pen No. 3 the pigs were fed on a mixture of equal parts by weight of pease, barley and wheat unground and soaked for an average of 42 hours. In this instance also the unground grain fed for the first two weeks was soaked for twelve hours only, and during this period the consumption was 9.75 lb. grain for each pound of increase; but, leaving these two weeks out of the reckoning, we find that on an average 5.22 lb. of the mixed grain produced one pound of increase.

In the third series of tests carried on during the same season two pens of younger pigs were selected, one of which was fed on frozen wheat with the object of finding out how many pounds would be required in this case for each pound of increase. The ration for the other pen consisted of frozen wheat associated with skim-milk, with the object of ascertaining how many pounds of skim-milk would be the equivalent of one pound of frozen wheat. Pen 1 contained five cross-bred pigs, weighing an average of 61 lb., each bred at Experimental Farm from an Improved Large Yorkshire sire with Poland China dam. These were fed on frozen wheat ground and soaked in cold water for twelve hours.

Pen No. 2 contained 4 grade pigs averaging 104 lb. each, also bred at the Experimental Farm. The sire was an Improved Large Yorkshire, the dam a grade Berkshire.

These were also fed on frozen wheat ground and soaked in cold water for twelve hours, and in addition as much skim-milk as they would drink. The test was begun in Pen 1 on February 1st, and continued until May 30th. The average gain was 104 lb., and the average quantity of grain consumed was 4.23 lb. for each pound of increase. The test conducted in Pen 2 was begun May 2nd and continued until June 27th. In this instance the four swine gained an average of 81 lb. each, with a consumption of 2.65 lb. of grain and 12.6 lb. of skim-milk for each pound of increase in live weight. The result of this test seemed to show that in the feeding of the young swine 7.91 lb. of skim-milk was about the equivalent of one pound of frozen wheat. It also showed that the young swine in Pen 1, which weighed 61 lb. each at the start and 145 lb. each at the end of the test had gained on the average of 15.46 live weight for each bushel of wheat consumed; whereas in the test with the pigs averaging 104 lb. each at the beginning and 165 lb. each at the end of the time the rates of increase was 14; 18 lb. live weight for each bushel of grain used, reckoning in the latter case 7.91 lb. skim-milk as equal to 1 lb of grain. It was noted in this instance also that the swine fed on the ration containing skim-milk were more robust in appearance than those which were fed on wheat only. The swine fed in the two last pens referred to were slaughtered and cured in Ottawa, and the bacon and hams were pronounced excellent by many who tested them on their tables. The parts of one side of one of the pigs from Pen No. 1, fed exclusively on wheat, were sent for opinion to Mr. Wm. Davies, of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, the well-known pork curers. Mr. Davies pronounces them excellent, rather too salt, but very rich and luscious, and said that he considered this pork superior to that of hogs fed on pease alone.

The experiments conducted with swine during the session of 1893-4 were mainly directed towards gaining information regarding the quantities of grain consumed for each pound of gain in live weight by some of the different cross-bred and pure-bred animals.

These experiments were begun with eight pens of swine of different breeds or breeding, by feeding them all on the same ration of mixture of equal parts by measure of barley, rye, frosted wheat and bran. All the grain was ground and soaked in cold water for an average of eight hours from August 23rd to November 8th, and for an average of eighteen hours thereafter until the close of the test, December 6th.

Pen No. 1 contained five pigs, cross bred by Berkshire sire and Poland China dam. These weighed at the outset, August 23rd, an average of 83 lb. each, and by December 6th had gained an average of 78 lb. each. The quantity of food consumed was 4.11 lb. of grain for each pound of increase.

Pen No. 2 contained two pigs, cross-bred by Berkshire sire and Tamworth dam. These weighed on August 23rd an average of 94 lb. each, and, weighed on December 6th, were found to have gained 79 lb. each, with an average consumption of 4.03 lb. of grain for each pound of increase.

Pen No. 3 contained five pigs, cross-bred by a Berkshire sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. These weighed on an average on August 23rd 50 lb. each, and on December 6th were found to have gained 59 lb. each, or an average of one pound of gain in live weight for each 3.72 lb. of grain consumed.

Pen No. 4 contained five pigs, cross-bred by Improved Large York sire and Berkshire dam. These weighed an average of 42 lb. on August 23rd, and by December 6th had gained on an average 44 lb. each, the quantity of food consumed being 3.72 lb. of grain for each pound of increase.

Pen No. 5 contained five swine, cross-bred by Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. They weighed an average of 41 lb. each on August 23rd, and by December 26th had gained 42½ lb. each, with a consumption of 4.27 lb of feed of each pound of gain.

Pen No. 6 contained five pigs, cross-bred from Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. These weighed on an average 45 lb. each when the test began, and at the close of the period on December 6th had gained 53 lb. each, the food consumed averaging 3.73 lb. for each pound of gain.

Pen No. 7 contained four pigs, grades by Tamworth sire and Berkshire grade dam. In this instance the test was begun on September 6th, when the pigs weighed on an average 52½ lb each. It was continued until November 29th, by which time they had gained an average of 61 lb. each, the quantity of food consumed being 3.24 lb. for each pound of gain.

Pen No. 8 contained five swine, pure bred, Improved Large Yorkshires. They weighed on September 6th an average of 48 lb. each, and on November 29th were found to have gained 34 lb. each, the consumption of grain being 3.90 for each pound of increase.

From these tests with 36 swine in eight pens, in six of which experiments were continued for fifteen weeks, and in the other two for twelve weeks, we find that on the average 3 83 lb. of the mixed grain and bran were consumed for each pound of gain in live weight.

The next series of tests was begun on October 3rd, 1893, and continued until December 26th. In this instance there were four pens containing 12 pigs of different breeding, and they were all fed on frozen wheat, ground and soaked in cold water for an average of 18 hours

Pen No. 1 contained three swine, bred by Berkshire sire and Poland China dam. These pigs weighed at the beginning of the test, on October 3rd, an average of 110 lb. each, and at the close of the test on December 26th they were found to have gained an average of 100 lb. each, the quantity of food consumed averaging 5.03 lb. for each pound of gain.

Pen No. 2 contained four swine, grades from Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire grade dam. At the outset, on October 3rd, these weighed an average of 94 lb. each, and on December 26th they were found to have gained an average of 92½ lb. each, and to have consumed 5.03 lb. of grain for each pound of increase.

Pen No. 3 contained two swine, cross-bred from Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire dam. These weighed, on October 3rd, an average of 128 lb. each, and by December 26th had gained an average of 85 lb. each. The quantity of food consumed in this instance was equal to 5.56 lb. for each pound of gain.

Pen No. 4 contained three swine, pure-bred Improved Large Yorkshire. These weighed an average of 92 lb. each at the beginning, and at the close of the test had gained 86 lb. each, with a consumption of 5.87 lb. of grain for each pound of increase. Taking this series of four pens put together, the average quantity of grain consumed for each pound of increase is found to be 5.26 lb.

A third series of tests was begun on February 7th and continued until May 2nd with five pens containing 21 pigs, all pure-bred or cross-bred. These were all fed on the same ration, a mixture of equal parts by weight of barley and frosted wheat, both ground and soaked in cold water for an average of 30 hours. After the first week pulped carrots equal to one-fifth of the weight of the grain were given.

Pen No. 1 contained four swine, pure-bred Improved Large Yorkshires. Average weight, February 7th, 189 lb. each; increase in weight on May 2nd 47 lb. each; quantity of grain consumed for each pound of increase 5.83 lb. and of carrots 1 06 lb.

Pen No. 2 contained four swine, pure-bred Tamworths, whose average weight on February 7th was 114 lb; increase in weight by May 2nd, 58½ lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, grain 4.74 lb., carrots 0.86 lb.

Pen No. 3 contained three swine, pure-bred Berkshires. Average weight, February 7th, 117 lb; increase in weight, May 2nd, 69 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, grain 4 17 lb., carrots 0 76 lb.

Pen No. 4 contained four pigs, cross-bred by Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Poland China dam. The tests with pens Nos. 4 and 5 began on February 14th and were continued until May 9th. Average weight, February 14th, 120 lb.; increase in weight by May 9th, 69½ lb. each; food consumed for each pound of gain, grain 4.42 lb., carrots 0.98 lb.

Pen No. 5 contains six pigs, cross-bred by Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Essex dam. Average weight, February 14th, 70 lb.; increase in weight by May 9th, 65 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, grain 3.77 lb., carrots 0.76 lb.

From these tests with 21 swine, continued for twelve weeks, it is found that the average quantity of food consumed for each pound of gain in live weight was, grain 4.45 lb, with pulped carrots 0.85 lb.

The last series of tests of the feeding of different breeds and crosses was begun on the 6th of December, with seven pens containing 30 pigs. With four of these pens the tests were continued until February 28th, and with the other three until January 31st. These were all fed with a mixture containing equal parts by measure of ground barley, rye, frosted wheat and bran, soaked on an average for eighteen hours. In addition to these the pigs received 3 lb. of skim-milk each per day.

Pen No. 1 contained two pigs, cross-bred by Berkshire sire and Tamworth dam. These pigs weighed 173 lb. each on December 6th, and by February 28th had gained 102 lb. each; the food consumed for each pound of increase was, meal 4.21 lb, skim-milk 2.77 lb.

Pen No. 2 contained five pigs, cross-bred by Berkshire sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. Average weight, on December 6th, 109 lb.; increase in weight by February 28th, 115 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 3.11 lb., skim-milk 2.18 lb.

Pen No. 3 contained three pigs, cross-bred by Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. Average weight, on December 6th, 83 lb.; increase in weight by February 28th, 99 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 3.26 lb., skim-milk 2.53 lb.

Pen No. 4 contained four pigs, pure-bred, by Improved Large Yorkshire. Average weight, on December 6th, 83 lb.; increase in weight by February 28th, 108 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 2.59 lb., skim-milk 2.36 lb.

Pen No. 5 contained five pigs, cross-bred by Improved Large Yorkshire sire and Berkshire dam. Average weight, on December 6th, 86 lb.; increase of weight at the conclusion of the test on January 31st, 64½ lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 2.48 lb., skim-milk 2.62 lb.

Pen No. 6 contained five pigs, cross-bred by Essex sire and Improved Large Yorkshire dam. Average weight, on December 6th, 98 lb.; increase in weight by January 31st, 71½ lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 2.36 lb., skim-milk 2.33 lb.

Pen No. 7 contained four pigs, grades by Tamworth sire and Berkshire grade dam. Average weight, December 6th, 122½ lb.; increase in weight by January 31st, 85 lb. each; food consumed for each pound of increase, meal 2.86 lb., skim milk 2.33 lb.

I fear that these details may have been rather wearisome to some of you, but you will see that they cover a large amount of careful work, and embrace the particulars connected with the test of 156 swine, divided into 37 pens, for different periods varying from 12 to 17 weeks for each test.

A summary of the whole of the tests shows that in feeding swine, where the pigs have been fed to a weight heavier than 200 lb. the average consumption of grain for each pound of increase has been 5.94, while all those fed to a weight under 200 lb. the average is 4.26 lb. for each pound of increase. These tests also serve to show the value of skim-milk in feeding swine.

Letters were received from some of the leading exporters of pork early this year asking that a course of experiments be undertaken to determine the effect of the feeding of swine with different proportions of buckwheat, with the object of ascertaining whether this feed affected the quality of the pork. One set of experiments along this line has been concluded, and the swine so fed have been sent to one of the leading packers to be cured and shipped. Another course of experiments with buckwheat is now in progress.

In presenting this summary of the work in swine testing which has been carried on under charge of Prof. Robertson at the Central Experimental Farm, I have endeavored to condense it as much as possible without interfering with its completeness. I trust the information gained will be found useful not only to the members of the Swine Breeders' Association, but also to the farmers who are interested in this subject in every part of the Dominion.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard Prof. Saunders' valuable paper; if any of you wish to make any remarks, or desire to ask any questions with regard to the paper, he will take great pleasure in answering you.

Mr. HOBSON: Might I ask the Professor if that will be reduced and put into the shape of a bulletin. It is a very difficult matter for the average man to draw proper deductions from it. It seems to me it would be very valuable indeed if it could be worked out at their institution and sent to the breeders throughout the country, explaining what the results of these experiments were, and to show what is the cheapest and most satisfactory way of feeding. It would be a most difficult matter to work it out off hand.

Prof. SAUNDERS: I would say that this paper is presented to the Swine Breeders' Association, and will of course be printed in their report. There is some difficulty about drawing general conclusions from this series of experiments, for the reason it is impossible where you are handling so many animals to have them all of one age. It will be observed, I think, in every one of these tests that where the test has been begun the animal has been of low weight, that the increase per pound up to a certain given limit, is smaller in every instance than where you began with the older animal. When these details are published every swine breeder has them before him, and he can make his own conclusions from these. Probably that would be more valuable to him than any summary that could be made by any one else.

Mr. HOBSON: I do not quite agree with the Professor. I think as a matter of fact, with few exceptions, the great body of the breeders and feeders would hardly go to the trouble to work it out; they would think it too difficult a matter. I think, however, that at your institution you could continue the work much more readily than the average feeder in the country could do. It would be most valuable to the feeders and breeders of this country. We have already obtained the information that it requires a much less quantity of food to bring about a given weight on younger pigs—that is pigs under 200 pounds—than it does over 200 pounds. Many of the most intelligent feeders have long been aware of that. Yet, there are a very large number who are not aware of it, and are simply wasting their feed. I think it would be most valuable if that paper could be condensed, and put into such shape that we could at once grasp the deduction and conclusions, which could properly be drawn from it. I hope you can see your way clear to present it in that shape.

Prof. SAUNDERS: I have no doubt that the salient points will be presented in Prof. Robertson's forthcoming report, and any member of this Association or any farmer in the country can get that report by simply writing to me for it. I shall be most happy to do all I can to promote the interest of swine breeders in that and every other way.

PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN ESTABLISHING A FLOCK OR HERD.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture, upon rising to read the following paper, was received with applause: In order to accomplish the best results in any pursuit of life it is necessary to have a clear conception of what is desired. A builder would make poor headway and be likely to produce an uncomely building without a definite plan, either defined on paper or clearly present in his own mind. The sculptor before using his chisel on the rough marble must have some ideal in his mind towards which he directs his efforts. The painter could never produce an effective picture by using his brush at random. The farmer, before he sows the seed, must have decided what his crop is to be. So also, the first and most important principle in establishing a herd or flock will be to *decide definitely* what you wish to accomplish. The breeder can no more attain success by chance than the builder or sculptor. Did Bates, or Booth, or Webb, or Cruickshank or any other of the old breeders reach their position by a haphazard system of management? Not at all. Study their lives and you will find that in every case they proceeded on a definitely defined plan. They decided what particular type of animal it was desirable to produce, and with this ideal clearly set they year by year pursued their work with what result all the world now knows.

I want especially to emphasize this point because I claim that no permanent success can be realized unless the breeder is impressed with its importance. Why is it that you see on entering many of our dairy stables so many types? All sizes and all shapes are represented. The reason is that the proprietor or agent who gathers the animals together has selected them without having any definite type fixed in his mind. One often wonders in looking at a flock of sheep why there is so little uniformity. The reason is clearly that the owner has no ideal, and may be unable to tell one from another without looking at the tag in the ear.

I well remember the herd of cows on my father's farm when it was passed over to my control. They were of all ages, all sizes and all colors, some of them red, some black, some blue, some white and some brindled, and others with a combination of all these. Some of them had long horns and some short, and some none at all; some were turned down and others turned back. They had been gathered together without any other idea than that they were able to produce a calf and furnish a supply of milk. It is not necessary in order to have a cow give milk that she should be ugly to look at. I remember a very old cow that used to be kept at the College farm. I objected to her appearance, and the authorities there found fault with me because they claimed she was an extra good milker. My point is that it is just as easy, and certainly more desirable, to have the herd consist of animals of reasonable appearance, which will furnish just as large a quantity of milk, as to have it composed of animals that are simply shocking to look at.

The best large milking herd I ever saw in this country was that owned at one time by Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, who furnished the town with milk from his herd. They were nearly all grade cattle, but were evidently selected by some one who had a definite idea of what he wished to purchase. They were nearly all of the same size, and all had more or less the same outline—they were wedge-shaped, rather narrow in front and wider behind. All had similar shaped udders, and they were a delight to the eye, and filled the pail as well.

One of my neighbor farmers, who was a Scotchman and reared in Ayrshire, claimed twenty years ago that it should not be necessary to send abroad for a good family of milking cattle; that among what were called Canadian cows in our country at that time could be found the very best type of a milk cow that could be desired. This man knew the form he wished and always had animals of that description in his yard, and he claimed that if some man would take it up and establish a breed on that foundation, it would be as useful as any of the dairy breeds we now have.

The young beginner should first decide what particular breed is best suited to his circumstances, but it is not enough for him to select the breed, nor is it enough for him to determine that these should be registered in some herd or flock book. There is often

nearly as much distinction between individual specimens of the same breed as there is between average types of different breeds. He who is to be a successful breeder should have in his own mind the particular form as well as the particular breed he desires to produce. If this be understood he will naturally when selecting foundation stock secure that which is nearest the ideal. Doubtless it will be impossible for him absolutely to reach it. We have not yet been able to find perfection in any of these animals. His skill will therefore be seen in his ability to build up and perpetuate the good, and at the same time eliminate as far as possible whatever imperfection his keen eye may discern.

There are some qualities common to all animals that must not be unnoticed by the beginner. Good health, robust constitution, with the ability to produce beef, milk, mutton, wool or pork, as may be the design, at the lowest cost, should be requisites in every case. A weakly, puny, cow, pig or sheep is just as likely to bring his owner success as that a race of warriors should spring from puny, consumptive parents. These weaklings ought to be weeded from any herd or flock; much less should they be chosen as foundation stock by any beginner. I am a strong believer in judicious selection in order to increase superior production. It is true in plant life, and is just as true and more easily discerned in the animal world.

Fortunately in our day we have the advantage of the wisdom and experience of skilful breeders of the past, who working with a definite object, have produced breeds of animals particularly adapted for certain specific purposes Breeds of cattle have been developed with special beef qualities and others with special milk characteristics, and some there are that claim a combination of both. There are breeds of sheep that are kept solely for the fine texture of the wool they produce; others are kept principally for the extra quality of the mutton, while the wool is considered of minor importance. We have also breeds of swine which, judging from their appearance, would never produce anything but lean meat, while others at an early age give indications of an extra quantity of lard. With these various characteristics developed in the different breeds, it is clear that the young beginner must decide what he specially desires to produce. If his design be to produce milk, then it is idle for him to invest his money in certain of the beef breeds. He will find already produced at his hand animals with special characteristics in the direction he seeks. On the other hand, if he determines that beef is his main staple—that his design is to produce cattle whose chief characteristic shall be the production of prime beef—he would be very silly to choose the Jersey breed for that purpose. He will find at his hand animals that have been bred for generations to a type that will give him the greatest returns in that direction in the least time. At the same time there is no doubt that all these breeds may be changed somewhat; that is to say the milking qualities of a beef breed may be encouraged and developed, while the beefing properties of really a milking breed may also be turned in the same direction by judicious selection and breeding; but it is a great mistake for the beginner to think there is no difference. There is a vast difference, and he must, before he makes his selection, be prepared to acknowledge and act upon it.

In founding a herd or flock the females should be selected as near the ideal as possible. I should want to do this first. Having selected the females, then you are better prepared to select a male animal that will be calculated to fix the ideal type or to correct imperfections that may be observed in the herd.

While my judgment would be to give little prominence to pedigree without an animal to match, yet a selection, especially of cattle, will not be complete without some regard being given to breeding. Every man of any experience knows that in the coldest blood to be found among our cattle you will sometimes discover an animal of very superior qualities. If this animal be selected for foundation stock the chances are that the result will be most disappointing. If on examining the breeding it is seen that the animal belongs to a family of animals bearing that type, you will have greater certainty that the produce will be such as is desired. Let no beginner however feel that he has an absolute certainty in this regard. No matter how careful the selection, it will sometimes happen, for what reason I am unable to tell, that the produce does not show that accuracy of form and type that the owner was warranted in expecting. Such animals should

always be discarded as breeders, and sent to the butcher at the earliest opportunity, and only those retained that come the closest to the ideal set before the breeder. As years go by, if the skill of the breeder is sufficient, the herd will improve in uniformity, and conform more closely to the design he has in mind. On the other hand it is a very easy thing after you have selected a choice herd of females to destroy the type altogether by the use for a few years of an improper sire. This is especially the case with sheep and swine, because the animals will need to be replaced by young ones within a few years. It is sometimes said that the male animal is half the herd; in some cases the breeder proves he is more than half, because if he be an improper sire he will destroy the type altogether. It is therefore true that the young beginner and the old breeder as well, will always find the greatest difficulty in the selection of a suitable male animal. If the animals that comprise the herd are seen to have any specially weak point, the selection of the male should not be such as to perpetuate it, because when it is once set it becomes a characteristic of the herd and it is extremely difficult to breed it out. He should therefore be selected bearing in mind the characteristics of the individual animals comprising the herd. This principle, if acted upon, means that an animal useful to one breeder would not necessarily meet the requirments of another. I should be delighted if the day would ever come in this country when the man who goes to purchase would go having his own individual ideas of what he wants for himself, and be prepared to act upon them without regard whatever to the opinions of others. Who has not seen men refuse to bid at an auction sale because their neighbor was not bidding? Or who, on the other hand, has not seen a man bidding on an animal simply because he saw a prominent breeder doing the same? It might be wise for the prominent breeder to bid, but very unwise for the man who is copying and trying to follow in his footsteps. Every man should be his own judge, and be prepared to follow the good example of breeders in Great Britain, who formed their own opinions and acted independently of everyone else.

In selecting the male animal the first principle to be observed is that the general appearance should indicate his sex. It should not be necessary to look all around an animal before you are satisfied whether you are looking at a male or female. Especially in cattle and sheep he ought to have what I call an independent, noble bearing. It ought to be seen when he walks at the head of a herd that he is not only prepared to assume the parentage of future generations, but that he will undertake their defence if necessary. Dignity of bearing and strength of character are good things in a man, and they are equally good at the head of your flock or herd. It is not an easy thing to describe to an inexperienced breeder what is meant by noble bearing as seen, say, in a bull or ram. It might be better to say that an animal exhibiting sourness of disposition, sluggishness of movement or coarseness in general formation is not the best type of animal to select as the sire of a herd. He ought to be docile, yet alert and watchful, active, yet not ugly. I would expect to see a typical animal hold up his head as if he were not ashamed to meet the world, but rather proud of his position.

If the herd once established is to be maintained and improved, attention must be given to the care and feeding of the animals. The first thing that meets us is the subject of health. In my judgment the best health can only be secured and continued by placing the cattle in the most natural conditions. I do not mean to turn them into a field regardless of there being found in it sufficient food for their sustenance; but I mean placing them in such conditions as nature would provide, where there is an abundance of food right at hand. In countries where cattle can graze outside for a large portion of the year there is undoubtedly an advantage. I believe that the pure atmosphere of heaven is the best element in which these animals can live; but in our country the climate is such that we must shelter them from the storm and the severity of our winter weather. If they must be confined, let the ventilation be strictly attended to, and let it be constantly remembered that your animals need fresh air just as much as you do yourself.

Nor do I believe that animals can be kept in perfect breeding health without more or less exercise. It is possible that a bear is so constituted that he can crawl into his hole and suck his paw during the winter weather without exercise, but none of our domestic animals will be able long to continue a process of that kind. I hope, however,

that no one will misunderstand this statement, and conclude that the easiest and shortest way to give exercise is by the use of a dog. I once heard of a man who, listening to a discussion on sheep breeding, learned that he could not succeed unless the sheep had a good run. Mistaking the meaning of this remark, he determined to try it. He therefore gathered his sheep into a five-acre field and sent for his hired man to whom he gave instructions to take the dog and run the sheep for an hour, and to continue it each day. You may guess what was the success of such exercise. Exercising by dogs will not be conducive to health or to the increased production of beef or milk. To quote from Mr. John Gould, of Ohio, "A dollar's worth of bran is worth more than $5 worth of dog." If an animal must be confined in winter, then it is best to give it such food as most nearly approaches that provided by nature. Ensilage roots, etc., serve this purpose. But I have learned from experience and observation that there are different kinds of ensilage. Rotten ensilage is just as useless as rotten roots or rotten hay. All of these ought to be transferred to the manure pile, and never should find their way into the stable. The question of proper food, however, is a subject by itself, and possibly ought not to be mentioned in this paper.

The foregoing are some of the principles that ought to be observed in founding and continuing a herd or flock. I think it ought to be said further that every man will not be able successfully to apply them. There is required for this purpose a sort of intuition, which is not found naturally in every man, and which it seems very difficult to give some by instruction. It is said that one hundred persons could be found competent to fill the position of Prime Minister of England to one who could successfully carry out the principles (which everyone may admit may be accurate) required in order to attain success as a breeder.

Having laid down all the principles and discussed all the points that an animal ought to have, we then meet this difficulty, that no two animals of the same breed are to be found exactly alike. The power to select exactly what is needed without mistakes is one that may well be coveted by the wisest men. It is a power that may add to the perfections of an animal or subtract from them those already there. It is a subject well worthy of study, and I am glad to know that in these days our young men are not left entirely to their own experience in the matter, but that we have schools and colleges where these questions are discussed, and where a boy commences even in his school days his observations, and receives constant aid and assistance to enable him to accomplish the desired result. We have not commenced this work too soon, and we cannot give it too much of our sympathy.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the Hon. John Dryden's paper, and I would like to hear some discussions upon it, and I take pleasure in calling upon Mr. Johnston.

Mr. ARTHUR JOHNSTON: I think it would be rather unreasonable to expect me to make any lengthy remarks upon this subject. No man will charge me with flattering the honorable gentleman who read that paper; but I felt while I listened to it that I had seldom heard a better. He has told you that every man should set up a type and ideal to which he should aspire. It is just as unreasonable to expect to get to the city of Toronto by starting out from here and going whichever way the street happened to turn, as to expect to accomplish anything by breeding without having a type. These gentlemen who formed types had, I believe, an estimate in their own minds of what they wanted and worked constantly up to these types, and I think the reason that we are not as successful in the present day is because we have been selfishly endeavoring to construct an animal similar to the one already constructed, or in other words, aiming at no type or stamp. While one has been endeavoring to breed a Booth, another gentleman has been just as accurately breeding after the Bates idea, without having the Bates skill or using the material Bates had on hand, and others have been breeding Cruickshank's blood instead of Cruickshanks' object in making that. I appreciate the paper very much indeed, and it would be vain in me to attempt to criticise a paper when I do not think that I am at all capable of writing a similar one. (Applause.)

The Chairman: I will now call upon Mr. Levering.

Mr. Mortimer Levering: I will state that I was very much pleased with this paper; very glad to have heard it. It is an endorsement of the principle that I have long felt was necessary for the farmers to adopt in their stock raising. I have even carried it to such an extreme that I believe in the matter of poultry alone a man could have a uniform type, that is light Brahmas, and he could follow it with white turkeys and white geese. There is nothing so attractive on a farm as uniformity. I remember riding through parts of Pennsylvania and seeing herds of Dutch belted cattle. I should think fifty of them on a farm is enough to make any man who is not a stock raiser ask what they are and how the man could breed such a uniform type? Then I think, as our honorable friend has said, that there is something behind mere color to be looked at. There should be a type in view. If you want a type of animals that are low and bulky and well developed, a man could discard any animal in purchasing that would be out of that particular form, and I am satisfied that this would enable every man to have better success and greater pleasure in raising stock that will be uniform both as regards type, color and for what he wants to breed that particular animal. (Applause.)

The Chairman then called on Mr. J. C. Snell to criticise the papers that had been read at last year's meeting.

CRITICISM OF LAST YEAR'S PAPERS.

Mr. J. C. Snell said: When I was selected as critic of the essays on swine-breeding and management in our Report for 1893, I feared I had not been assigned a pleasant task. As a rule a critic is supposed to be a fault finder, though I suppose that is not necessarily all of his work. But I am glad to be able to state to this meeting, that after carefully reading these papers I have had only one opinion and one impression, and that is that they are singularly free from causes for complaint; that they are exceedingly creditable to the writers; that they bear on their face the evidence of being prepared by practical men who knew what they were writing about, and that the Department of Agriculture and this Association are doing a good work in placing in the hands of the farmers of this Province and the Dominion literature on the subjects embraced in these papers which is so safe and solid, so well calculated to be helpful to young farmers and breeders and to the inexperienced generally in such matters.

For my own part, I am glad to find so little room for adverse criticism, because I would at any time rather commend than complain. Yet there are a few points in some of the papers upon which there are honest differences amongst practical men, and I think it is well to refer to some of these with a view to drawing out discussion upon them, and of possibly reaching a conclusion which may be generally satisfactory and safe. And here let me say that if I make no reference to some of the essays it is not because I consider them unworthy of notice, but because they are so good as to be beyond criticism.

The first paper on the list is that of my friend James Anderson, of Guelph, whose views largely coincide with my own upon many points, and especially one, namely, that success in swine-breeding for profit depends not so much upon the breed as upon the "right stamp" of the breed, and the right management or treatment after you have secured the right stamp.

There are bad, good, better and best in all the breeds, and if we all would favor "the survival of the fittest" and act as we believe, the "best is none too good." Almost any of the breeds can be so improved by selection as to come near enough to the desired type for all practical and profitable purposes without engaging in a war of extermination, though perhaps not without bloodshed. It is refreshing to find a man who has the courage to run a tilt at the conclusions of the professors at the Agricultural College, and Mr. Anderson takes issue with them on the question of raw *versus* cooked food for fattening hogs. This is a question upon which there is much difference of opinion, and

it would be well if it could be definitely settled which is the more profitable. I think it safe to say that one experiment is not sufficient to settle such a question, especially when the experiment is conducted by different men, one of whom may not have shown as good judgment in the manner of feeding as the other; for it is well known that one man with the same kind and quantity of food may by judicious feeding as to regularity, distribution, etc., produce very much better results than another man with the same facilities who lacks in these essentials of management. Much also depends upon the style of the pigs, their disposition to take on flesh and to make growth.

While I have never made any carefully conducted experiments to settle this question, I am free to say from what experience I have had, that it seems to have settled itself in my mind that as a rule it is more profitable to give the food in a raw state. When the extra labor and the value of fuel are taken into account I am quite persuaded it will not pay to cook food for pigs, and I am not sure that they will as a rule fatten more rapidly or make greater weight for the food consumed.

Mr. Anderson makes the statement that barley is a first-class feed for fattening hogs. This is a point that I think would bear some discussion, and as I have had very little experience in feeding barley, since I do not grow any, I would like to learn which is the best way of feeding barley. Of course I take it that ground barley is meant, but whether it is best to feed it dry, or soaked in water, or freshly mixed with water or swill, is what I would like to have settled.

In the paper written by W. A. Cowie, Valens, Ont., on "The Sow and the Litter," the only statement that I would criticise is that "the sow at farrowing should be from ten to twelve months old." I take it that the writer did not intend to convey the impression that this is the best age for the best results. My experience teaches me that older sows produce stronger litters and as a rule make better nurses, and I think farmers as a rule are too ready to kill the old sow and try a younger one. As long as a sow is doing satisfactory work it is best to keep her at it, for young ones are untried and consequently uncertain. I am persuaded that if the sow produces her first litter at from fifteen to eighteen months old, she will with the same treatment grow larger and have laid the foundations of a stronger constitution. Certainly I think it safe to say they should not be bred to produce at a younger age than twelve months.

I have noticed in several of the papers in our report on the management of the sow and her litter at weaning time it is recommended to wean a part of the litter first, say the stronger pigs, and the remainder in a few days later. I am not sure that this is the best practice, and would invite discussion on this point. I have never followed this rule, and have had no experience of injurious results to the sow. For the comfort and safety of the sow I think it is well to let her return to the pigs once or twice, say on the second and fourth day after separation, but my idea is that every pig has settled down to one teat, and that if a part of the litter is removed the pigs remaining with the sow will only suck the teats they have been used to, and that the sow will continue to secrete milk in all her teats, possibly to the injury of those which are not relieved.

In the essay of Dr. Ormsby on "The Sow and How to Treat Her," I find this statement: "That while it is generally supposed that a sow will farrow almost on the exact day she is due, I do not find it so. I find the time varies much with different sows, some running as much as ten days over the expected time." Now, while I do not doubt this for a moment, I will say that from my experience I have found that as a general rule a sow that has had the best treatment, that has had plenty of exercise and access to the earth or some substitute, such as ashes, charcoal and roots, will farrow almost on the exact day she is due, and when she goes from six to ten days over her time I have little hope of seeing a strong litter of pigs. I have known them to go ten and twelve days over time with spring litters, but almost invariably the pigs have been weak and flabby, and have lived only from a few minutes to a few hours. I have never had a case of a fall litter coming more than four days late, and then never in the condition of helplessness that I have described in the case of spring litters that have gone over time, and I can attribute the difference only to the fact that in summer the sows have more natural conditions—that is, abundant exercise and free access to mother earth.

Mr. G. W. Neville and several other writers advise taking young pigs away from the sow when they are born, placing them in a box or basket, and returning them at intervals for nourishment. Now I think that in very cold weather, or in a building where the temperature is too low for comfort and safety, and in special cases where the sow is very restless, this practice is all right, but I feel sure that as a general rule it is safer and better when the temperature and surroundings are all right, to let nature have its course, and that the less meddling that is done the better it is for all concerned. If the sow has had proper treatment before she is due to farrow, having had exercise and such food as to keep her bowels regular and free, a quiet place comfortably warm and scanty litter of some short material and protection from the sides of the pen, she will in nine cases out of ten attend to her own business better than any can do it for her. Of course there are exceptional cases which require exceptional treatment, and it is well to be on the lookout and to provide for the management of such cases.

Mr. Sleightholm, in his excellent paper, brings out a point which I think is worthy of consideration and of commendation. In the treatment of fall litters of pigs during the cold weather of winter he says: "The feed should be given dry, since wet feed loads the stomach with a cold mass which is decidedly injurious." My own opinion is that a great many pigs are ruined in winter by feeding large quantities of wet food, that is a meal on shorts mixed with cold water. The pigs overload their stomachs with this cold mess, then lie in their beds and shiver. Nothing can be more likely to produce indigestion and derangement. I think that the troughs should be divided so that in cold weather the dry food can be fed in one department, and drink given in the other, so that the pigs can take it at their pleasure.

Mr. James Sharp, in his paper, says: "I look upon it as of very little account at what season of the year the pigs are farrowed if one has a warm pen." My own opinion is that there are just two seasons at which it is most profitable to have the pigs farrowed, that is in early spring and early autumn Pigs born in March or April can soon be let out upon the ground in fine days for exercise, and the variety of condiments which instinct teaches them to look for, for even a little pig "wants the earth," and may be fattened for the late summer and early fall market, and if kept for breeding purposes will be a good age in November and December—the boars for service and the sows for being bred to farrow when a year old. Fall pigs for best results should be born in September and early in October when they can have abundant exercise on the ground to strengthen and develop bone and constitution to stand the close confinement necessarily incident to fattening pigs in winter. Pigs which are born in the late fall and winter months are liable to get stunted even in very warm pens, or to go off their legs largely from want of exercise; and if they do not get stunted it is reasonable to say they cannot have the necessary exercise to develop bone and muscle to the best degree, which is very essential in the case of those which are to be kept for breeding purposes. September and October pigs again are of good age in April and May to breed for early fall litters, or to market for pork in the early summer months, when, as a rule, prices are higher than at any other season of the year.

I have only words of commendation for the paper of Mr. Wm. Davies, of Toronto, on "How, When and Where to Market Hogs." I have more than once in the past felt it my duty in the interests of the farmers of this country to antagonize Mr. Davies when he undertook to teach them "how to *breed* hogs," but when he writes of how to dispose of them he is at home in his work, and knows what he is writing about. It is all right for the butcher or the packer to point out to the farmer the quality and condition of product most desirable for the demands of the market, but when he undertakes to give advice on the science of breeding he goes outside of his proper sphere, and is liable to lead inexperienced men far astray from the best paths.

My friend Capt. Young, of Tupperville, Ont., has, I think, in his paper come far short of settling the question of "the best breed of swine." That is a problem with which mighty men have been wrestling with for centuries, and to all human appearances it is as far from being solved as ever it was. In old England, the home of most of the breeds, there is as much difference of opinion upon the subject as there is here; and in the United

States, where several very useful breeds have originated, the battle of the breeds which has been waged for many decades is still going on. The homemade breeds, Poland Chinas, Chester White and Duroc Jersey, the black, white and red, are as fiercely as ever contending for the ascendancy, while the Berkshire with characteristic quietness, dignity and conscious superiority is steadily gaining ground and making friends in all the sections of the American continent. Capt. Young seems to think that because the majority of the farmers of the western States favor the Poland China that must be the best breed, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that they have been bred and built especially for a section of the country where corn is cheap and plentiful, and where a wasteful system or want of system of feeding it to cattle is followed; where the corn is thrown upon the ground for the cattle unshelled and unground and the hogs are allowed to follow as scavengers, gathering up what grain is left, and later on selecting from the droppings of the cattle the undigested corn which has passed through them. It is here that the careful observer sees the object in breeding a hog with ears so arranged as to protect his eyes, for when a steer raises his tail there will a Poland China hog be anxiously intent on the plums in the pudding. Capt. Young, evidently pins his faith to the majority, but let me remind him of the fact that the majority is generally wrong. If that were a safe rule to follow in the matter of breeds and breeding the "scrub" would be found to have it by a large majority.

The writer remarks, "do not the Americans buy our horses and sheep and everything we excel in? Then why do they not buy our hogs?" I have a very pleasant experience that they do buy our hogs and have good prices for them too. There is scarcely a week in the year that I do not ship hogs to, not one section, but to all sections of the United States, from the sunny south to the far west, but they are not Poland Chinas. The progressive Americans are always looking for something better than they have, and they are not likely to come to Canada for Poland Chinas. What we want is a cosmopolitan hog, one that will give a satisfactory account of himself under a variety of circumstances, suiting himself to the extremes of climate, active yet strong in constitution, capable of early maturity and making the best returns in quality of meat and in money for the food consumed. Given such an animal, it is to the average farmer of little consequence of what breed he is. Let each man decide for himself which is the best breed for him, the most suitable to his tastes and preferences, to his farm and his market and then by careful observation and experiment seek to improve the breed he has, by selecting the best, those nearest to the type which the market demands, and he is tolerably sure to make a success.

Mr. Alfred Brown in his paper (page 45) raises a point which is worthy of consideration, and that is the effect of different feeding stuffs upon the quality of meat in producing fat or lean This is a matter which can probably be best dealt with at our agricultural experiment stations, and it is important that a continued series of experiments should be made, and the results published, so that farmers may be informed as to the best methods of feeding to produce the kind of meat required by the market. The experiment quoted by Mr. Brown from the report of the Wisconsin station certainly tends to show that the qualtity of meat is largely affected by the kind of food, but the cost of production is not given, and that is an important consideration.

Mr. D. E. Smith in his paper (page 48) deals intelligently with the question "Can a pig be fed profitably on grains?" and gives a rule which seems to have been fairly well tested at the different experiment stations, by which any farmer may ascertain whether he is getting a better price for his grain by converting it into pork than by selling it on the market; and at present low prices of grain, with judicious management in feeding this is a matter that hardly admits of a doubt. It is well that the farmer may know that in this way he is largely independent of the grain buyer, and may find another and a better market for his grain, and at the same time enrich his farm.

In dealing with the question "How many hogs may be kept on 100-acre farm?" Mr. Smith shows from statistics that is 1892 the average number of hogs in Ontario was not more than five to each one hundred acres of assessed farm lands. It is safe to say that this number might profitably be doubled, and instead of exporting little over half a

million dollars' worth of swine products we would easily make it a million, and if we exported in proportion to population, as our neighbors in the United States do, we should bring to our country six and a half millions of dollars for products of the hog.

The last chapter in our Report for 1893 deals anonymously with "That tired feeling" manifested by so many of the hogs seen at the fairs and in feeding pens. As a rule if the mother has had rational treatment the little pigs are not born tired, and if they become so in later life it is well to inquire into the cause of such a condition. The writer very properly says "No matter how fleshy a hog becomes he ought to be able to stand up on his pins." Now this will depend largely upon the way he is fed and brought up. Quality of bone is something which demands consideration, as well as quality of flesh, and we believe may be largely affected and controlled both by breeding and by feeding. It is not the coarsest bone that is the strongest, and coarseness of bone indicates coarseness of flesh and a slow feeder. It is the medium sized bone that has good stuff in it that should be sought after in breeding, and this should be supplemented by an active life, by avoiding close confinement, by giving, and if necessary compelling, exercise, and by feeding such foods as are calculated to promote growth and strength of bone, all of which tends to produce a good constitution and a healthy and profitable animal.

ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR OF GUELPH.

Mr. W. G. Smith, Mayor of Guelph, then addressed the meeting saying: While I will not attempt to criticise Mr. Snell's criticisms, I certainly must compliment him upon the ability shown in the paper. While I am not a farmer, still I have been on a farm for a considerable time, and know pretty much all about it. What I wish to say to-night is that I am pleased on behalf of the city of Guelph to welcome the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of the Dominion to the Royal City. This is the second time I have had the pleasure of welcoming these associations, and although it will be the last time I will have that pleasure, still I trust that others who will follow me will have the pleasure from year to year of welcoming the backbone of the country, as we have been told to-night the farmers are, and I believe that is the fact. And while we look upon the farmers as being the backbone of the country, still at the same time they are dependent somewhat upon the city as well, as the city is dependent upon the farmers. I think we are dependent one upon the other. If we can carry out this theory in practice, that no section of the community can exist without depending upon the other, we will go far toward making up a good community. I am not going to read a paper on any special farming subject to-night. However I must say that the gathering together of farmers from the various parts of the country, and listening to papers such as you have had to-day and yesterday, and such as I have had the pleasure of listening to last year, must be a very great benefit; and no doubt the benefit derived last year and previous years is one reason why there is such a large turnout here on this occasion. I only trust, as I remarked to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture at the former meeting, that the Fat Stock Club will make Guelph a permanent place for holding the Fat Stock Show, and the Sheep Breeders' and the Swine Breeders' Associations all in one, and that the Government in their kindness and generosity will be able to make a sufficient grant so that all these organizations will come together and make a grand success from year to year. Our guest told us to-night that there were cities in the east and cities in the west, and cities near the sea but the city of Guelph is good enough for him. I think the city of Guelph is one of the finest in the province, and we have the finest province in the Dominion, and so in welcoming the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations I have very much pleasure in tendering you the hearty freedom of Guelph, and trust that the pleasant time you have spent here upon this occasion will be simply an indication that in the future we will be able to welcome the backbone of the country to the city of Guelph from year to year. I have no doubt that with the Agricultural College so close at hand, and so many eminent breeders of various kinds of stock in our immediate vicinity, the city of Guelph stands high in regard to this matter and as this has been a

very successful show—more successful than upon any previous occasion—I trust it has been so pleasant for you that there will be no trouble in continuing this show from year to year. I tender you a hearty welcome to the Royal City of Guelph, and trust that your meetings will be held here permanently from year to year.

ADDRESSES BY VISITORS.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo of Woodstock, was then called upon, and said: I do not know what your worthy Chairman has against me, or some one near him—I rather suspect my friend Mr. Dryden—that they should disturb my quiet enjoyment of your meeting by calling upon me this evening. I slipped down here to Guelph to do what I wanted to do in years past, to attend the meetings of these two Associations and the Fat Stock Show; and I dropped in here quietly, little expecting to be called upon this evening. I must express the very great pleasure that I have in being here as representing another Association in this country, "The Western Dairymen's Association." I began to think that I must have got into the wrong place; I began to feel so perfectly at home in listening to these papers that I really thought this must be a body of dairymen, instead of a body of breeders. This reminds me that there is a very close connection between breeders (certainly of hogs) and the dairymen of this country. I was greatly pleased with Mr. Dryden's paper, because it might with equal propriety have been read at our Association. As one who has paid some attention to the dairy interest of this country, it has been a matter of surprise that in the leading dairy districts such as Oxford, so little improvement has been made in the dairy herds. We have got a great many more dairy cattle in the country, but taking the herd of the average dairyman I do not know that a very great improvement has been made for many years past. The idea which Mr. Dryden has advanced here is one that ought to be impressed upon the dairymen of this country, and I should be very glad indeed to hear Mr. Dryden discuss that question at the meeting of our Association in January next. With respect to the paper of Professor Saunders that was equally of interest to the dairymen of this country. I should like to see every hog breeder connected with this association attend our meeting at Stratford, in January next. I would like to remind you here that you have a very special interest in doing so, because the feeding of hogs has got to be an adjunct of the dairy, and the breeders of hogs are depending just now perhaps more upon the dairymen than upon any other class in the community; and for that reason I think you ought to cultivate the Dairy Association, and you ought to become members of the Association. We do not want to absorb you, but I just give you a gentle hint that your interest is very much wrapped up in the prosperity of the Dairy Association. I congratulate you very much upon being connected with the Association which you so worthily represent. We hear a great deal about hard times among the farmers. Times have been bad among the farmers, but you are particularly fortunate in being stock breeders, instead of merely the growers of grain in these times. You have got hold of what I believe to be the essential idea of agriculture in these days—this, that it is more profitable to sell the condensed products of the farm than the raw material, such as the grain. Those who produce beef and pork, and mutton, and butter and cheese, the condensed products of the farm are the only class of farmers who have been doing well in these latter days. Therefore you are to be congratulated as well as those connected with the Association to which I belong. I will conclude in asking you and in expressing the hope that there is not a man connected with the great interest which you represent but who will attend the meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association at Stratford in January next. I may say we are going to make the feeding of hogs a speciality at that meeting. We have got Mr. Everett, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, an expert in hogs, and said to be one of the smart men in the United States on the subject, and a number of others to speak on this subject.

Mr. N. Awrey, M.P.P., said: I think prudence will dictate to me not to say anything upon this subject. I rather hoped to hear a discussion upon Mr. Snell's paper. I

would like to have heard Mayor Smith get at him, and I venture to say if he had, his ears would not have been long enough to cover his eyes. (Laughter.) I can only join with the others in saying that the members of these two Associations are to be congratulated upon the magnificent gathering they have here to-day and yesterday. The oftener farmers and stockbreeders get together and discuss questions of mutual interest, one with the other, the oftener they are doing good work for their country. I was very much pleased with the paper of Prof. Saunders. It is a problem now we all have to solve, as my friend who has just taken his seat has said, as to what we can best produce with the grain that we grow. I had hoped that Prof. Saunders would have given us an experiment, where he tested the value of wheat alone as a food for pigs, to see how much you could have made wheat bring us in the market. If it can be proven that by feeding wheat to pigs we can get 60 or 70 or 80 cents a bushel for our wheat, taking the millions of bushels of wheat grown in this country, it will add very much to the amount of money we have in our coffers. All these questions are questions of practical importance, and I am bound to say that as breeders you are taking the right course. The man who in this age depends upon making a living out of farming and adding to his wealth by growing grain exclusively, and farming along old lines, is going to be a failure. You must turn the products of the farm into a finished article. Ship out the grain in finished pork; that is the way to make the money now. The dairymen and stockmen of this Province are going to be eventually the men who will be prosperous and successful farmers of the Province of Ontario. We cannot compete with the other countries of the world and grow wheat If we do we will get poorer from year to year, unless we feed the wheat to the pigs and sell the pork. I was just looking at the people here, and I wondered whether the men who were handling pigs all the time could be as kindly and good natured a lot of people. I am delighted with this meeting. It is astonishing to me as I consider the number of men engaged in the business of hog raising. It has become a wonderful industry in this country. I would have liked to have heard you discuss the different points in the paper read by my friend Mr. Snell. He would be a bold man who would attempt to say which was the correct breed of pigs to raise. I think he would be rooted out of the community so quickly he would not know what struck him. I have a faint idea that my friend Mr. Snell breeds Berkshire pigs. After all it is a question now to consider whether there is another pig that will make better bacon. It is a question that we all might discuss and study, and I came here to-night hoping that each breeder would give his experience as to the profitableness of the breed he is raising. I had hoped the man referred to in Mr. Snell's paper was here to-night, and we would have seen the fur fly. (Applause).

Prof. Saunders: In reply to my esteemed friend, who regrets I did not put the subject in that practical form so as to show how much he can get from our wheat by converting it into pork, I explained that in two experiments which were mentioned, an average of about fifteen pounds of pork was got for each bushel of wheat. As pork does not command the same price everywhere I thought that was the best way of putting it.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Prof. Saunders on motion of Mr. Andrew Elliot, seconded by Mr. William Cowan.

Mr. Brethour: There is another matter I would like to bring up this evening. This building has been given to us free by His Worship the Mayor of Guelph. He has also furnished a caretaker for us, and rendered every assistance in his power to make our meetings a success, and I am sure we are under a debt of gratitude to His Worship the Mayor, and I take pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to him for his kindness. Carried unanimously.

Mr. William Cowan: I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Dryden. If each breeder here will only go away with the idea that Mr. Dryden has so forcibly brought before us, that we have to start breeding and follow out with one ideal in our mind, we will all be benefited by our attendance here to-night. I am pleased to know we have a gentleman at the head of the agriculture interests of this Province, who has not only been a successful breeder on his own farm, but who is a gentleman who can come here and give us his experience in breeding and in farming.

Mr. Arthur Johnston: I take pleasure in seconding that motion. I have seldom listened to a paper with more interest.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Mr. Dryden: I am very much obliged to you for this expression of opinion; I do not like so much this vote of thanks; it is all very well to Mr. Levering and Mr. Saunders, who do not belong to this Association, but I want you to remember I am a member of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, both of them, and therefore you have a right to anything I can give you. I want to say to you that you always have my services at your command when you require them; I am ever delighted to be with you.

Mr. Shore: I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. J. C. Snell for his very able criticisms on these papers. Mr. Snell has been for years intimately connected with swine breeding, and any word from him bears great weight with us. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1894 AND 1895.

Name.	Address.	Class.
Arkell, Henry	Arkell, Ont	Berkshires.
Adams, V. R	Drayton, Ont	Berkshires.
Ackland, John	Delaware, Ont	Berkshires.
Andrew, Joseph	Hamiota, Man	Berkshires.
Andrew, A. Y	Wyoming, Ont	Berkshires.
Austin & Mathewson	Dewdney, Alta	Yorkshires.
Austic, Chas	Springfield, Ont	Duroc Jerseys.
Anderson, A. Y	Wyoming, Ont	Berkshires.
Brethour, J. E	Burford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bell, John	Amber, Ont	Tamworths.
Butler, Wm. & Sons	Dereham Centre	Chesters and Victorias.
Bonnycastle, F. & Sons	Campbellford, Ont	Berkshires.
Bray, James	Portage La Prairie, Man	Yorkshires.
Brettels, Thos	Greystead, Ont	Berkshires.
Boynton, P. W	Dollar, Ont	Berkshires.
Bennet, H. & J	Athol, Ont	Berkshires.
Burgess, R. L	Burgessville, Ont	
Bennett, Geo	Charing Cross, Ont	Chester Whites.
Boyce, H. F	Qu'Appelle Station, Assa	Yorkshires.
Bryant, J. D	Young, B.C	Berkshires.
Barbour, J. H. S. & J. W	King, Ont	Yorkshires.
Blais, A. & J	Glensanfield, Ont	Yorkshires.
Brown, R. M	Cowansville, Ont	Chester Whites.
Baird, Geo., sr	Clinton, Ont	Tamworths.
Bowles, Levi S	Springfield, Ont	Yorkshires.
Blanchard, M. C	Phillips, Maine, U.S	Yorkshires.
Beigessner, F. X	Mildmay, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Browndridge, J. T	Ashgrove, Ont	Tamworths.
Blain, N. M	St. George, Ont	Tamworths.
Bennett, James	South Buxton, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Bow Park Co. (Ltd.)	Brantford, Ont	Berkshires.
Chute, H. J	Somerset, N.S	Chester Whites
Chadwick, Robt	Burnhamthorpe, Ont	Yorkshires.
Chapman, C. S	Springfield-on-Credit, Ont	Yorkshires.
Coxworth, S	Whitby, Ont	Berkshires.
Cairn, Joseph	Camlachie, Ont	Chesters.
Cressman, Israel	New Dundee, Ont	Berkshires.
Clark, H. C	Brampton, Ont	Berkshires.
Calvert, James	Thedford, Ont	Tamworths.
Cliffor, Frank	Wellington, Ohio, U.S	Yorkshires.
Cousins, Jno. & Sons	Harriston, Ont	Yorkshires.
Caldwell Bros	Orchardville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Campbell, D. & Son	St. Thomas, Ont	Berkshires.
Couse, J. E. & Son	Wyoming, Ont	Chester Whites.
Caverly, E	Sine, Ont	Berkshires.
Curtis, A. E	Stanstead, Que	Chester Whites.
Clarke, Wm	West Lorne, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Conney, E. B	Laurel, Ont	Berkshires.
Clarke, Wm	North Wiltshire, P.E.I	Yorkshires.
Christie, A	Winchester, Ont	Chester Whites.
Crews, R. S. & Sons	Trenton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Cooper, J. V	Picton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Chalmers, Wm	Mayfield, Man	Yorkshires.
Cochrane, A	Almonte, Ont	Berkshires.
Collis, W. R. F	Shoal Lake, Man	Chester Whites.
Campbell, Robt	Roseneath, Ont	Yorkshires.
Clarke, J. G	Ottawa, Ont	Yorkshires.
Court, J. S	Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa	
Davis, H. J	Woodstock, Ont	Berkshires.
Decoursey, D	Bornholm, Ont	Chester Whites.
Dorsey, R	Burnhamthorpe, Ont	Yorkshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Deckar, C. R.	Chesterfield, Ont.	Berkshires.
Dodd, G. F.	Melita, Man.	Berkshires.
Delbridge, Rich	Winchelsea, Ont.	Berkshires.
Dickenson, Wm.	Mildmay, Ont.	Berkshires.
Duthie, James	Melgund, Man.	Berkshires.
Drury, Oliver	Fargo, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
Dool, E	Hartington, Ont.	Berkshires.
Drake, S. F	Pownall, P.E.I.	Berks. and Chester Whites.
Darling, James	Woodstock, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
David, Camille	Duhamel, Alta.	Berkshires.
Dyer, John E	Enfield, Ont.	Tamworths.
Dunn, Andrew	Ingersoll, Ont.	Tamworths.
Duncan, G. L.	Morganstown, Ont.	Tamworths.
Dafoe, George	Avon, Ont.	Tams. and Poland Chinas.
Day, N.	Powle's Corners, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Dollin, A.	Chatham, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Dowdle, S.	Baldur, Man.	Berkshires.
Edwards, Ernest	Chatham, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
Ewing, J. B.	Dartford, Ont.	Berkshires.
Edwards, W. C.	Rockland, Ont.	Berkshires.
Eyre, H. E.	Harlem, Ont.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Elder, James	Virden, Man.	Berkshires.
Elliot, Andrew	Galt, Ont.	Tamworths.
Enright, J. G	Grenville, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Elliot, A.	Pond Mills, Ont.	Tamworths.
Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Everett, Wm. W.	Chatham, Ont.	Berkshires.
Edwards, Edwin	North Wiltshire, P.E.I.	
Featherston, Jos., M.P	Streetsville, Ont.	Suffolks, Essex and Yorks.
Fletcher, Joseph	Oxford Mills, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Frank, A. & Sons	The Grange, Ont	Suffolks.
Fearman, H. H.	Hamilton, Ont.	Tamworths.
Fraser, Byron	Morden, Man.	Yorkshires.
Flewelling, A. J.	Logoch, Man.	Berkshires.
Frink, H. B.	Napanee, Ont.	Berkshires.
Frood, D.	Renfrew, Ont.	Berkshires.
Fraser, D	Quebec, Que.	Yorkshires.
Foster, Fletcher	Clarksburg, Ont.	Berkshires.
Fisher, Wesley	Benmiller, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
Gilmour, A. & Co	Huntington, Pa., U.S.	Yorkshires.
George, E. D.	Putnam, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Garbutt, T. C	Claremont, Ont.	Berkshires.
Goodyear, Wm. & Son	Woodstock, Ont.	Yorkshires.
George, H. & Sons	Crampton, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Green, Geo.	Fairview, Ont.	Berkshires.
Gibson, Rich.	Delaware, Ont.	Berkshires.
Gier, J. & W.	Grand Valley, Ont.	
Gehl, A.	Preston, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
Grant, Jas. L. & Co	Ingersoll, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Geigere, David	Ayr, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Greenway, Hon. Thos	Winnipeg, Man.	Yorkshires.
Gilroy, G. A.	Glenbuell, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Gater & Eustace	Moosomin, Assa.	Yorkshires.
Gowdy, W. Y	Fairfield Plains, Ont.	Berkshires.
Gilroy, C. J	Glenbuell, Ont.	Berkshires.
Graham, D. A.	Parkhill, Ont.	Berkshires.
Goddard, Mark F	Waterloo, Que.	Chester Whites.
Gerin, L.	St. Edwidge, Que.	Berkshires.
Hurley & Son, J. M.	Belleville, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Harding, R. H.	Thorndale, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Henderson, James	Belton, Ont.	Berkshires.
Hanna, John S.	Streetsville, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Howkins, Dennis	Woodville, Ont.	Berkshires.
Hume, Alex	Burnbrae, Ont.	Yorkshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Hyslop, Robt	Brantford, Ont	Berkshires.
Huff, W. C	Mountain View, Ont	
Haycraft, W. J	Agincourt, Ont	Berkshires.
Hood, G. B	Guelph, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hanley, J. C	Read, Ont	Berkshires.
Hulburt, J. R	Clymer, N.Y., U.S	Yorkshires.
Henderson, W. C	Keady, Ont	Berkshires.
Howell, W. S	Thornyhurst, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hyde, Geo. A	Shakespeare, Ont	Berkshires.
Hallman, A. C	New Dundee, Ont	Tamworths.
Hickingbottom, J	St. Augustine, Ont	Yorkshires.
Honey, R	Brickley, Ont	Yorkshires.
Herron, Henry	Avon, Ont	
Hurry, H. R	Charlottetown, P.E I	Yorkshires.
Hall, Gilbert	Arkona, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hord, J & Son	Parkhill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Inglis, George	Maple Hill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Irwin, John	Streetsville, Ont	Berkshires.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
James, Walter	Rosser, Man	Yorkshires.
Jones, W. & H	Mt. Elgin, Ont	Yorkshires.
Johnston, Arthur	Greenwood, Ont	Berkshires.
King, J. C	Uxbridge, Ont	Berkshires.
Kitson, Wm	Burnside Station, Man	Berkshires.
Klock, R. H. & Co	Klock's Mills, Ont	Berkshires.
Kneal, J. A	Holbrook, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Kitching, John	Corwhin, Ont	
Keough, Jas. E	Rockwood, Ont	Yorkshires.
Koeing, Wm	Ayton, Ont	Berkshires.
Kaios, C. F	Cushing, Que	Yorkshires.
Klien, L. A	Black Lake, Que	Berkshires.
Lang, R. L	Oak Lake, Man	Berkshires.
Lashbrook, Thos	Croton, Ont	Berkshires.
Loughead, Jacob	Wodehouse, Ont	Chester Whites.
Lawrence, Jos	Clearwater, Man	Yorkshires.
Legare, P. T	Charlesburg, Que	Yorkshires.
Lowrey, H. H	Frankfort, Kan., U.S	Yorkshires.
Linton, Rocliffe	Aurora, Ont	Berkshires.
Leask, Jas	Tauton, Ont	Berkshires.
Leatherdale, Elias	Morden, Man	Berkshires.
Lawrie, Jas	Malvern, Ont	Berkshires.
Lee, Joseph	Dunham, Que	Chester Whites.
Lamarsh, Peter	Wheatley, Ont	Duroc Jerseys.
Lyster, A. J	Kirkdale, Ont	Berkshires.
Mason, W. J	Oliphant, Ont	Yorkshires.
Martin, John H	Rapid City, Man	Berkshires.
Martin, R G	Marysville, Ont	Berkshires.
Mitchell, R. J	Winnipeg, Man	Berkshires.
Martin, E E	Canning, Ont	Berkshires.
Medcraft, J. H	Sparta, Ont	Yorkshires.
Machie, Thos. & Sons	North Arm, B.C	Berkshires.
Mair, J. G	Howick, Que	Yorkshires.
Moody, R	Guelph, Ont	Berkshires.
Meyer, John	Kossuth, Ont	Berkshires.
Mullin, Jas. A	Cypress River, Man	Berkshires.
Mair, Robt	Treesbank, Man	Yorkshires.
Meridith & Dunlop	Thorncliffe, Ont	
Mitchell, Jas	Nottawa, Ont	Berkshires.
Miller, J. S	Manitou, Man	Yorkshires.
Master, Levi	Haysville, Ont	Tamworths.
Martin, W. H	Warden, Que	Berkshires.
Mills, P. G	Brockville, N.B	Poland Chinas.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
McNish, W. H. & C. H.	Lyn, Ont.	Yorkshires.
McGill, A. F.	Hillsburg, Ont.	Yorkshires.
McBlane, Alex.	Ladner's Landing, B.C.	Berkshires.
McMullin, R. B.	Goldsmith, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
McLellan, W. D.	Harriston, Ont.	Yorkshires.
McAllister, Wm.	Varna, Ont.	Berkshires.
McDonald, Peter	Virden, Man.	Berkshires.
McGregor, J. D.	Brandon, Man.	Tamworths.
McCalum, A. & Son	Danville, Que.	Berkshires.
McKenzie, John	Milton, Ont.	Berkshires.
McBeth, R. S.	Oak Lake, Man.	Berkshires.
McCabe, Alex. & Sons	Castlederg, Ont.	
McFarlane, Archie	Dunmore, Ont.	Berkshires.
McKay, A.	Exp. Farm, Indian Head, Assa.	Yorkshires.
McIntee, T. S.	Woodhill, Ont.	Yorkshires.
McKenzie, R.	High Bluff, Man.	Berkshires.
McCutchen, Hugh	Glencoe, Ont.	Duroc Jerseys.
Noble, Thos.	Brampton, Ont.	
Nichols, Robt	Brussells, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Ormsby, J. Y., V.S.	Danville, Que.	Yorkshires.
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ont.	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Oughton, J.	Crystal City, Man.	Chester Whites.
Odell, H. M.	Belmont, Ont	Tamworths.
Payne, J. J	Chatham, Ont.	Poland Chinas.
Potticary, Geo. A	St. Thomas, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Pearen, J. H.	Nelson, Man.	Yorkshires.
Pike, J. & Sons	Locust Hill, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Pineo, W. W.	Waterville, Que.	Berkshires.
Page, H. F.	Mission City, B.C.	Berkshires.
Page, J. E. & Sons	Amherst, N.S.	Poland Chinas.
Pope, R. H., M.P.	Cookshire, Que.	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Pangnam, S.	Vallentyne, Ont.	Berkshires.
Pettit, W. G.	Freeman, Ont.	Berkshires.
Rudd, W. J.	Eden Mills, Ont.	Berkshires.
Rusnell, D. H.	Pine Orchard, Ont.	Berkshires.
Ridout & Percival	Solsgirth, Man.	Yorkshires.
Row, W. & F.	Avon, Ont.	Tamworths & Poland Chinas.
Ramsay, Robt	Nottawa, Ont.	Berkshires.
Richardson, Jno. A.	South March, Ont	
Rivens, R. & Son	Walkerton, Ont.	Berkshires.
Ross, John A.	Butterfield, Man.	Berkshires.
Russell, Thos.	Exeter, Ont.	Berkshires.
Rhodes, J. H.	Uxbridge, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Rusnell, F	Cedarville, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Robinson, Henry	Lyn, Ont.	Berkshires.
Revell, H.	Ingersoll, Ont.	Tamworths.
Revell, J. L	Putnam, Ont.	Tamworths.
Rodger, Wm.	Genoa, Que.	Yorkshires.
Richardson, J. S.	Bethany, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Smith Bros.	Brampton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Snell, J. C.	Edmonton, Ont.	Berkshires.
Smith, W. M. & J. C.	Fairfield Plains, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Snell, J. G. & Bro.	Edmonton, Ont.	Berkshires.
Simmons & Quirie	Ivan, Ont.	Berkshires.
Sieffert, J. H.	North Bruce, Ont.	Berkshires.
Steinacker, John	Mitchell, Ont.	P. C. and C. W.
Shringley, John	Allandale, Ont.	Berkshires.
Stewart, Wm., jr.	Menie, Ont.	Berkshires.
Southern, J. & R.	Manitou, Man.	Berkshires.
Shannon, Thos	Clover Valley, B.C.	Berkshires.
Scott, Jacob, jr.	Stonewall, Man	Yorkshires.
Shaw, James	Drummond, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Straus, Geo.	Formosa, Ont.	Chester Whites.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Concluded.*

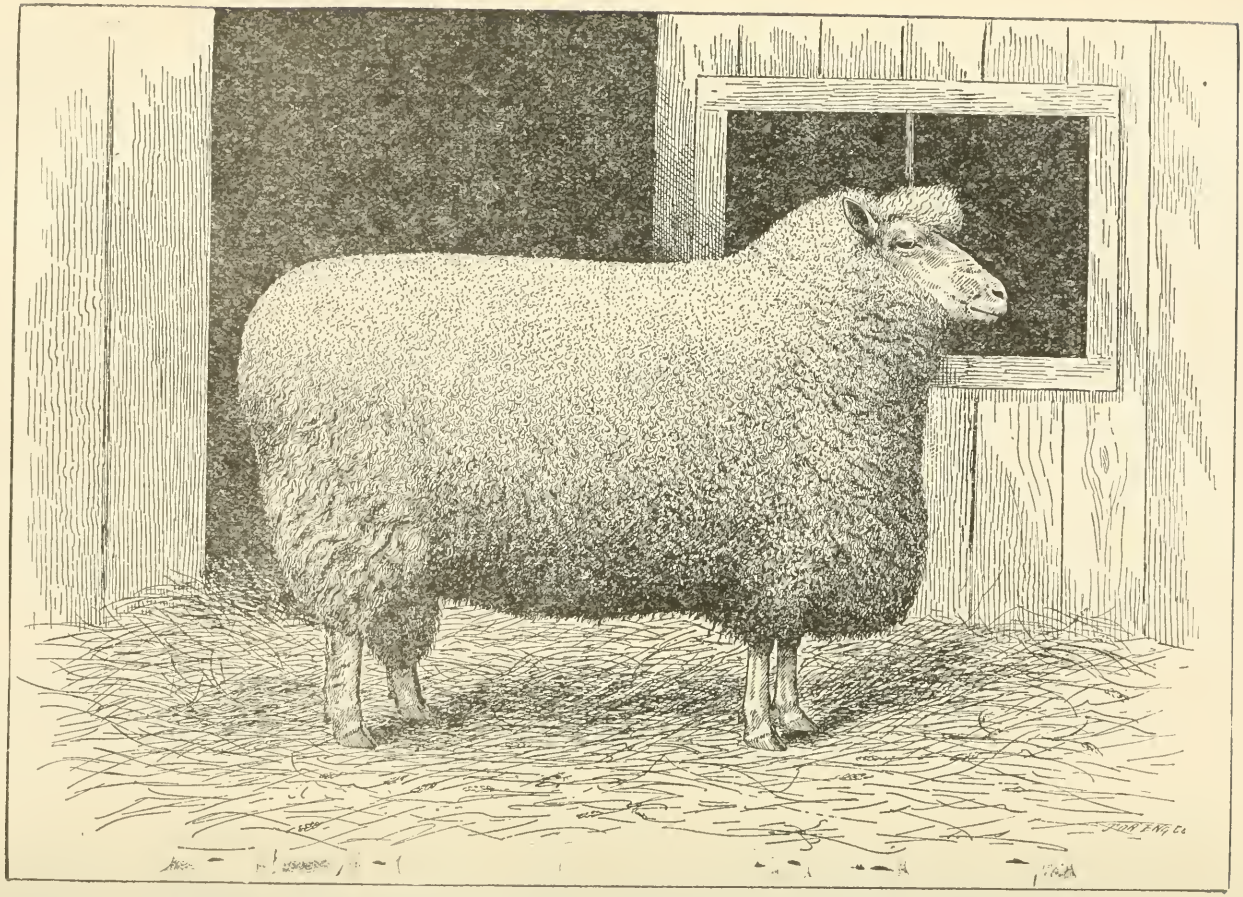
Name.	Address.	Class.
Scott, F. W	Highgate, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, James S	Maple Lodge, Ont	Berkshires.
Stevenson, R. S	Ancaster, Ont	Yorkshires.
Swale, Cecil	Wiarton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, O. H	Bear's Hill, Assa	Yorkshires.
Shepardson, W. J	Walter's Falls, Ont	Berkshires.
Siprell, E. W	Carholme, Ont	Berkshires.
Shaw, W. M	Oak Lake, Man	Berkshires.
Stephen, Jas. & Son	Trout River, Que	Yorkshires.
Shaw, A. J. C	Thamesville, Ont	Berkshires.
Shore, F. R	White Oak, Ont	
Snarey, Bilton & Sons	Croton, Ont	Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas.
Sparling, Geo	Stafford, Ont	
Snowden, W. H	Morden, Man	Berkshires.
Stevens, C. E	Deloraine, Man	Berkshires.
Smith, John & Sons	Duntroon, Ont	Berkshires.
Stewart, Chas	Harrowsmith, Ont	Berkshires.
Shipley, John	Komoka, Ont	Berkshires.
Spence, W. H	Morpeth, Ont	Berkshires.
Shirley, W. J	Harrowsmith, Ont	Berkshires.
Sutherland, D	Suthwyn, Man	Yorkshires.
Staples, Geo	Lifford, Ont	Berkshires.
Simenton, J. H	Chatham, Ont	Tamworths.
Smith, John E	Brandon, Man	Yorkshires.
Sharpe, H. E	Ida, Ont	Yorkshires.
Stratford, Jos	Brantford, Ont	Chester Whites.
Teasdale, Thos	Concord, Ont	Berkshires.
Taylor, J. & H	Richmond Station, Que	Yorkshires.
Thomson, Geo	Bright, Ont	Berkshires.
Thorndike, Wm	Oakwood, Ont	Berkshires.
Tipling, Amos	Wingham, Ont	Yorkshires.
Thorncliffe, John	Lambeth, Ont	Tamworths.
Tenant, J., V.S	London, Ont	Tamworths.
Teasdale, Wm	Dollar, Ont	Yorkshires.
Vance, R	Ida, Ont	Berkshires.
Vance, Ed	Emerson, Man	
Waters, D	Fernhill, Ont	Berkshires.
Watson, Thos	Springvale, Ont	Berkshires.
Willis, Robt., jr	Glen Meyer, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Wright, W. E	Glanworth, Ont	Chester Whites.
Watt, J. & W. B	Salem, Ont	Berkshires.
Wright, C. J	Dixville, Que	Berkshires.
Wilkinson, Thos	Hamilton, Ont. (Insane Asylum)	Berkshires.
Wood, C. E	Freeman, Ont	
Wills, Paul	Winger, Ont	
White, R. J	Colinville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Welstead, Chas	Homer, Ont	Tamworths.
Waite, Rolls	Springfield, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Wade & Miller	Ninga, Man	
Wright, Samuel, jr	Evansville, Ont	Chester Whites.
Watson, J. C	Epsom, Ont	Berkshires.
Wright, Wm	Kenilworth, Ont	Yorkshires.
Webster, R. A	Merrickville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Yuill, Jos	Carleton Place, Ont	Berkshires.
Young, A. W	Tupperville, Ont	Poland Chinas.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1894 AND 1895.

Name.	Address.	Class.
Arkell, Peter	Teeswater, Ont	Oxfords.
Arkell, Henry	Teeswater, Ont	Oxfords.
Arkell, Henry	Arkell, Ont	Oxfords.
Awrey, N	Hamilton, Ont	
Armour, Andrew	Dunnville, Ont	Leicesters.
Aulesorook, Thos	Paris, Ont	Leicesters.
Beattie, W. H	Wilton Grove	Shropshires.
Benninghoff, F. W.	Greenville, Pa., U.S.A.	Horned Dorsets.
Brown, Alf	Bethel	Shropshires.
Blais, A. & J	Glen Sandfield, Ont	Leicesters.
Birdsall, F. & Son	Birdsall, Ont	Oxfords.
Bowman, James	Guelph, Ont	Dorsets.
Bush, W. T	Woodburn, Ont	Shropshires.
Burgess, R. L	Burgessville, Ont	Southdowns.
Bonnycastle, F. & Son	Campbellford, Ont	Cotswold.
Burns, John	King, Ont	Leicesters.
Currelly, T. & Son	Fullarton, Ont	Leicesters.
Conworth, John	Paris, Ont	Shropshires.
Coxworth, S	Claremont Ont	Cotswolds.
Campbell, J. & J. K	Palmerston, Ont	Leicesters.
Cooper, James & Son	Kippen, Ont	Shropshires.
Calder, Jas	Brooklin, Ont	Shropshires.
Campbell, John	Woodville, Ont	Shropshires.
Crookshanks, Fred	Lion's Head	
Cousins & Sons	Harriston	Oxfords.
Cameron, Thos	Botany, Ont	Southdowns.
Dale, David	Glendale, Ont	Southdowns.
Dryden, Hon. John	Toronto, Ont	Shropshires.
Dickeson, Wm	Mildmay, Ont	Oxfords.
Douglas, T. C	Galt, Ont	Southdowns.
Dicken, John	Milton West, Ont	Shropshires.
Donaldson, W	South Zorra, Ont	Shropshires.
Davidson, G. Howard	Millbrook, N.Y.	
Davies, Robt., Queen Street East	Toronto, Ont	Shropshires.
Errington, Fred	Glanworth, Ont	Shropshires.
Elliot, Andrew	Galt, Ont	Shropshires.
Ewing, J. B	Dartford, Ont	Shropshires.
Everett, G. P	Mt Vernon, Ont	Shropshires.
Evans, Smith	Gourock, Ont	Oxfords.
Elliott, Andrew	Pond Mills, Ont	Oxfords.
Empey, M. N	Napanee, Ont	
Frink, H. B	Napanee, Ont	Cotswolds.
Frear, Alex	Ithaca, N. Y	Southdowns.
Featherston, Jos	Streetsville, Ont	Shropshires.
Grey, Allan	Uxbridge, Ont	Cotswolds.
Gibson, John T	Denfield, Ont	Lincolns.
Gowanlock, Robt	Maple Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Gardhouse, J. & Son	Highfield, Ont	Leicesters.
Garnham, E. A	Straffordville, Ont	Leicesters.
Gould, G., Sr	Rutherford, Ont	Lincolns.
Ganton, G. D	Elmvale, Ont	Shropshires.
Hallam, John	Toronto, Ont	Wool and hides.
Hawkshaw, W. S	Glanworth, Ont	Shropshires.
Hanmer, D. G	Mount Vernon, Ont	Shropshires.
Hector, T. W	Springfield-on-the-Credit	Horned Dorsets.
Harding, R. H	Thorndale, Ont	Horned Dorsets.
Hobson, John I	Mosboro', Ont	Shorthorns.
Honey, R	Warkworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Humphrey, E	Thamesford, Ont	Lincolns.
Hunter, John	Wyoming, Ont	Horned Dorsets.
Hannah, Alex	Byng, Ont	Leicesters.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont.	Southdowns and Leicesters.
Jackson, John	Abingdon, Ont.	Southdowns.
Kelly, John, Jr	Shakespeare, Ont.	Leicesters.
Ketchen, A. P.	Brucefield, Ont.	
Legge, Joshua	Gananoque, Ont.	
Laidlaw, W. G	Wilton Grove, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Laidlaw, John.	Wilton Grove, Ont.	Leicesters.
Laidlaw, James	Guelph, Ont.	Leicesters.
Lea, H. F	Redwood, Ont. (Muskoka)	Horned Dorsets.
Martin, Wm.	Binbrook, Ont.	Southdowns.
Martin, R. G	Marysville, Ont.	Leicesters.
Miller, R	Brougham, Ont.	Shropshires.
Metler, Peter	North Pelham, Ont.	Southdowns.
Mutter, Major James	Somenos, B. C.	Southdowns.
McEwen, J. D.	Falkirk, Ont.	Leicesters.
McGillvray, John A.	Uxbridge, Ont.	Dorsets.
McCrae, David	Guelph, Ont.	Cotswolds and Southdowns.
McFarlane, Jas.	Clinton, Ont.	Shropshires.
McKellar, John	Amonton, Ont.	
Newman, Wm.	Gilbert's Mills, Ont.	
Oliver, Wm	Avonbank, Ont.	Lincolns.
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ont.	All breeds.
Orr, John	Galt, Ont	Leicesters.
Phin, J. P.	Hespeler, Ont	Shropshires.
Patteson, T. C	Toronto, Ont.	Shropshires.
Parkinson, Ernest	Eramosa, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Russell, James	Richmond Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Rutherford, John	Rosevale, Ont	Southdowns.
Robson, Thos. E.	Ilderton, Ont.	Lincolns.
Rawlings, Heber & Sons	Ravenswood, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Stephens, R. W	Lambeth, Ont.	Lincolns.
Simmons, C. M	Ivan, Ont	Berks. and Shorthorns.
Simenton, Arthur	Blackheath, Ont.	Southdowns.
Smith, W. M. & J. C	Fairfield Plains, Ont.	Merinos.
Snell, J. C.	Edmonton, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Shaw, Robt. & Sons	Glanford Station	Southdowns.
Snell, J. G. & Bro.	Edmonton, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Slater, J	Buttonville, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Stratford, Joseph	Brantford, Ont.	Dorsets, Shropshires and Oxfords.
Snell, James	Clinton, Ont	Leicesters.
Shore, Hardy	Glanworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Smith, Alex	Maple Lodge, Ont.	
Tolton, James	Walkerton, Ont	Oxfords.
Telfer, A. & Sons	Paris, Ont.	Shropshires.
Thompson, Wm	Uxbridge, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Thompson, James	Mildmay, Ont.	Suffolks.
Tirrell, A	Wooler, Ont.	
Vance, Ed	Emerson, Man.	
Whitesides, T. M	Innerkip, Ont	Shropshires.
Weld, W. S	Calder, Ont	Horned Dorsets.
Whitlaw, Wm.	Guelph, Ont.	Leicesters.
Wightman, Robt.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Little's Tick Destroyer.
Waters, Thos	Rockwood, Ont.	Cotswolds.
Walker, G.	Ilderton, Ont.	Lincolns.
Wright, W. E.	Glanworth, Ont	Shropshires.
Weeks, Geo	Glanworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Whitelaw, Andrew	Guelph, Ont.	Leicesters.
Wood, C. E	Freeman, Ont.	Leicesters.
Yonge, John.	Abingdon, Ont.	Shropshires and Leicesters.



THE LINCOLN RAM "VULCAN," BRED AND OWNED BY CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

APPENDIX B.

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW AT GUELPH.

The Eleventh Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show, held under the joint management of the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, opened December 11th, 1894, under most favorable conditions.

SHEEP.

(Reported by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ontario.)

The display of sheep at the Fat Stock Show, held at Guelph on December 11th to 13th, 1894, was not such as to leave the impression that Canadian flock-masters are discouraged by the present depression in prices, but rather that they have faith in their sheep, and hope that the cloud will soon pass away and that brighter days will dawn. The organization of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association has already proved a good thing for the breeders, and if wisely directed in the future is almost certain to lead on to better things. Never in America has such a grand display of fat sheep been seen together as was collected in the Victoria Rink at Guelph on this occasion. Nearly 300 sheep of the different breeds and grades were on exhibition, and it is safe to say there were hardly any that were not really creditable animals, while the number that took high rank as first-class was highly gratifying to all concerned. The breeds represented were Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxfords, Hampshires and Dorsets, in classes for pure-bred registered animals. The grades represented crosses of these on each other, and on common or mixed-bred sheep, and made a very strong class of butcher's stock. The pure-bred sheep were divided into three classes, namely :

(1) Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.
(2) Shropshires, Oxfords and Hampshires.
(3) Southdowns, Dorsets and Merinos.

In the latter class only Southdowns and a few Dorsets were shown, and in the first-class only one Cotswold was in competition. This classification is by no means satisfactory to exhibitors, or to judges, and will be abandoned just as soon as sufficient funds are available to justify the directors in offering prizes for each breed separately. As an evidence that this is now the leading fat stock show in America, as far as sheep are concerned, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that the Canadian exhibitor who, at the American Fat Stock Show in Chicago, a month earlier, won seventeen first prizes, had here to be content with five firsts.

In the first class, open to Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters, for best ewe under two years, with Messrs. James Russell, Richmond Hill, and Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, as judges, ten of the eleven entries filed an appearance. The only pure-bred Cotswold exhibited in the show was in this ring, a typical specimen of the breed, an imported ewe shown by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ont. She was good enough to be in the first prize pen at the English Royal Show a few months earlier, and was full of good flesh, and good in all points, but had evidently not been on as full feed since the fall fair as some of her rivals, and wanted the ripeness and firmness of flesh which characterized her best rival, Gibson & Walker's Lincoln ewe, which was well finished, and though not large

for a Lincoln, had a grand back and was true throughout, with the exception of being a bit light in her neck. She was properly placed first, if the rules of a fat stock show are to govern, as she was fully ripe for the butcher's knife and ready to die. The third prize went to John Kelly's Leicester ewe "C. A.," a fine representative of the breed, with a broad chest and back, but a little loose and slack in her back.

Of the fifteen entries for ewe under one year fourteen faced the judges, and an uncommonly good lot they were. Among these were three imported Cotswolds, entered by the Messrs. Snell, under a misapprehension of the rules which confined the competition to Canadian bred lambs. These were therefore excluded, but it is safe to say they were a trio of the grandest lambs that ever appeared in a Canadian show, being exceptionally large and full of flesh. Gibson & Walker's Lincoln, a lamb of fine character, with broad level back, deep body and thick flesh, was a clear first, followed by John Kelly's long, low and level Leicester for second, and a low-set, blocky, well-fleshed entry by Wm. Oliver, a Lincoln, for third place.

There were five entries of long wool wethers, one year and under two, and all were Leicesters. Three of these were shown by Mr. Kelly and two by Mr. Rutherford. The first place was given to an entry of the former breeder, an excellent type of the breed and a well finished animal. The second and third prizes went to Mr. Rutherford's entries, which were well up to the standard.

Six wethers, under a year, were brought out, three of which were from the flock of Gibson & Walker, and the remainder from Mr. Kelly's. These were all creditable specimens and well fleshed, but the Lincolns had it in ripeness and firmness, and the first-named captured the first premium and the third, the second going to the Leicesters.

Five entries came to the call for best pen of three ewe lambs, Gibson & Walker's Lincolns taking first place, Wm. Oliver's Lincolns second and John Kelly's Leicester's third. All were well brought out, showing good breed-type and having heavy fleeces of fine fibre. Of the two entries of three wether lambs Gibson & Walker had again the first prize lot, and Mr. Kelly second. These, while not equal to the ewe lambs in character, were well forward in condition, and should make fine yearlings in such good hands. For the best five sheep bred by the exhibitor, one prize only being offered, there were two entries, by Gibson & Walker and John Kelly, comprising the winners in their respective sections. Both were strong pens, showing the best points of the breeds in a high degree. The prize went to Gibson & Walker's Lincolns.

In the class for medium wools, including Shropshires, Oxfords and Hampshires, Messrs. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind, and Henry Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., were the judges, and they had no easy task to perform, the two former breeds especially being well represented. In the first section, ewes over one year and under two, thirteen entries were forward, three of which were Oxfords from the flock of Peter Arkell, Teeswater, and one of the same breed shown by W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle. Seven Shropshires were entered by John Campbell, Woodville; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; D. G. Hanmer & Son, Mt. Vernon, and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Mr. John Kelly showed one Hampshire. The judges selected from these, two of Mr. Campbell's, two from Mr. Arkell's and one each from those of Mr. Beattie and Mr. Wright from which to pick the prize winners. The first premium was finally awarded to a magnificent Shropshire ewe, shown by Mr. John Campbell, a typical representative of the breed, full of quality and style, standing on straight, strong legs, with a wide chest, a grand leg of mutton and firm flesh. The other two prizes went to a grand pair of Oxfords, shown by Peter Arkell, of large size, strong constitution, full of good lean flesh and showing strong breed character.

Twenty-four ewe lambs came to the call, including sixteen Shropshires, shown by John Campbell, J. P. Phin, W. E. Wright, D. G. Hanmer & Son, and W. H. Beattie; six Oxfords by Peter Arkell and W. B. Cockburn, and two Hampshires by John Kelly. This was an exceedingly interesting ring; all were good, and most of them of very high merit. The judges drew out twelve, and chose from these for first place an entry of Mr. Campbell's, which, for quality, style and finish, would stand for a model of the breed in any company in any country. The second place was given to a capital lamb shown by D. G. Hanmer & Son, and third to W. E. Wright's entry, a splendid lamb brought out in fine form.

In the section for wethers over one and under two years four entries came forward, all Shropshires, including one each by W. H. Beattie, John Rutherford, W. E. Wright and J. P. Phin, all of which were good specimens, the prizes being given in the order named.

There were twelve entries for wether lambs, all of which were Shropshires, including three from each of the flocks of W. E. Wright, John Campbell, W. H. Beattie and D. G. Hanmer & Son, and here the ribbons were awarded in the order mentioned. The Shropshire men are doing wisely in making more wethers from year to year to place in the competition at this show, and the breeders of other classes would do well to follow their example in this matter.

For the best pen of three ewe lambs, John Campbell, W. H. Beattie, D. G. Hanmer & Son and J. P. Phin, carried the honors, while for the best three wether lambs, W. E. Wright, W. H. Beattie and John Campbell were the winners, in the order named.

For the best pen of five sheep under two years, the judges failed to agree on an award between the entries of John Campbell (Shropshires), and Peter Arkell (Oxfords). Both were strong pens in point of character and quality, and fairly representative of the breeds named. Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Hamilton, was called in to decide between these two entries, and gave the coveted prize to the Shropshires.

In the class for Southdowns, Dorsets and Merinos, representatives of the two first named appeared, but there were very few Dorsets in it, and they were not in as blooming condition as we sometimes see them at the fall fairs. In the section for ewes, over one and under two years old, there were seven Southdowns entered by A. Simenton & Son, Black Heath, T. C. Douglas, R. H. Shaw, R. L. Burgess and Geo. Baker, and one Dorest by R. H. Harding, Thorndale. This was a remarkably good lot, showing the superior mutton qualities of the tight little Downs in a marked degree. The first place was given to a grand ewe shown by A. Simenton & Son. This was a beautiful specimen of the breed, wonderfully ripe in condition and perfect in conformation, with a grand neck, broad chest, deep flanks, fore and aft, a strong leg of mutton, and with all a stylish appearance calculated to catch the eye of a connoisseur and hold it. The ewes shown by Messrs. Burgess and Shaw were also well up in quality and finish, and were placed in the order mentioned.

Eighteen ewe lambs made a very fine show. The exhibitors were R. L Burgess, A. Telfer & Son, A. Simenton & Son, R. Shaw & Son, Geo. Baker & Son, and D. H. Dale. The prizes, after a long contest, were given to the three first mentioned, and there was room for a few more awards based on solid merit.

In the section for wethers over one and under two years appeared one of the sensations of the show in the grand entry of D. H. Dale, Glenvale, which was awarded first prize in his class and afterwards won the grand sweepstakes for best pure bred wether of any breed. He is certainly a model mutton sheep, and might be well taken for a pattern to work by. The other exhibitors in this ring were W. H. Beattie, J. Rutherford and T. C. Douglas, and the second and third awards went to those first named.

In wether lambs, Messrs. Dale, Douglas, Telfer and Baker & Son had ten entries, all of which were good ones and promise to go on well for the future ; the prizes went to those first named.

Probably the keenest contest in the show was that for the grand sweepstakes prize for the best pure bred ewe of any breed under two years old. The competition for this much coveted prize was so close that the judges had great difficulty in reaching a decision. The contest at last narrowed down to Gibson & Walker's Lincoln shearling ewe, John Campbell's shearling Shropshire, and Mr. Simenton's shearling Southdown. These were splendid representatives of the breeds named and were closely matched for quality, though of different types. The Southdown was finally declared out, leaving the Lincoln and the Shropshire to fight it out. The two sets of judges on long wools and short wools had joined to award the sweepstakes prizes. The two long wool judges stood out for the Lincoln and the two short wool judges for the Shropshire. The two referees for these classes, Messrs. John Jackson, Abingdon, and Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton, were then called in, and they settled the dead-lock by giving the prize to the Lincoln ewe.

The elegant silver cup presented by Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas, to be awarded to the exhibitor who should win it two years in succession or any three

years for the best sheep bred by the exhibitor, brought out a very strong competition. In this case the judges again divided between Gibson & Walker's yearling Lincoln ewe and John Campbell's Shropshire ewe lamb. The referees were again called in, and this time decided in favor of the Shropshire. Mr. Campbell's ewe lamb also won the special premium of $50 offered by the American Shropshire Association to the winner of the grand sweepstakes prize (if won by a Shropshire.)

Grades and Crosses.

This was one of the most interesting classes in the show, and is one that ought to be fostered and encouraged, as it serves to test the claims of the different breeds to their power to improve the stock they are crossed on. The difficulty in this class is that there is room for suspicion that some of the entries are not fairly entitled to rank as grades, many of them being evidently as purely bred as some that are shown in the pure bred classes. We fancy that in some cases no pains have been taken to trace the pedigrees to see if the animals were eligible to registry, and in inspecting some of these one was liable to find himself involuntarily looking for Association record labels.

It would no doubt be a difficult matter to formulate a rule to meet and correct this seeming incongruity, but it might be well to make the attempt, or at least to discuss the matter in the convention of breeders. There were, however, in this show some very strong cards that were evidently grades and crosses in the well understood sense of the terms, and in some cases these were model butcher's stock. There were about one hundred and thirty-five sheep in this class, and they were judged by Messrs. Russell and Smith. In the section for ewes over two years, there were seven entries. The prizes went to Gibson & Walker's Lincoln-Leicester grade, Thos. Wood's Cotswold grade, and John Campbell's Shropshire grade. The first prize ewe was a very level, firm fleshed animal with a beautiful fleece of long lustrous wool.

In ewes over one and under two years, there were thirteen entries, and the prizes went to Gibson & Walker's Lincoln grade, James Bowman's Shropshire grade, and James Scott's Cotswold grade. The first prize ewe had all the appearance of a pure bred Lincoln, and a good one at that.

Twenty seven ewe lambs were brought out, and a goodly company they were, showing a great variety of breeding, but a uniformity of excellence in quality. The prizes went to Thos. Wood's Cotswold grade, and John Campbell's and D. G. Hanmer's Shropshire grades.

Among eleven two-year old grade wethers John Rutherford cleared the prize list with a Southdown grade for first place and Cotswold grades for second and third. The same exhibitor led in the ring for yearling grade wethers, while D. G. Hanmer won second and third with Shropshire grades.

There were twelve entries in the section for pens of three ewe lambs, making thirty-six on exhibition, a very fine show, most of them looking like thoroughbreds. The first prize pen was, however, an exception, and Mr. John Campbell was fairly entitled to what he got, namely, first prize for a well fitted pen of Shropshire Oxford grades that weighed an average of 175 lb. and were full of good meat. Gibson & Walker secured second prize on a pen of capital Lincoln-Leicester grades ; and Daniel Barbaree third prize for a trio of Leicester grades.

The seven entries of twenty-one grade wethers under one year were a uniformly good lot, and should go on to make a fine lot of yearlings for next year's show. The prizes went to John Campbell's Shropshire grades, John Rutherford's Shropshire grades and Gibson & Walker's Lincoln grades.

SWINE.

(Reported by J. C. Snell.)

The exhibition of swine at the winter meeting at Guelph on December 11th to 13th, 1894, was decidedly the best both as to numbers and quality that has been held since the organization of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. This Association has marked a new era in the experience of the swine breeders of Canada, and has already been instrumental in leading to a wide dissemination of improved breeds of swine and in improving the general quality of the hogs placed upon the market, bringing them nearer to the desired type to produce the quality of meat the market demands and making the product more uniform in quality.

A better classification of swine has been secured than in the sheep department, four of the leading breeds having classes to themselves.

Berkshires

were exhibited by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Geo. Green, Fairview, Patrick McGarr, Guelph, and John Kitching, Corwhin. The judges in this class were A. Elliot, Galt, and S. Coxworth, Claremont.

In the section for barrows over nine and under eighteen months, J. G. Snell & Bro. showed three grand hogs, all of one litter, farrowed July 2nd, 1893, and sired by the famous imported boar Enterprise—1378—. This pen of hogs was on all hands admitted to be one of the chief attractions of the show. They had plenty of size and length to satisfy the most fastidious, and combined with this smoothness and thickness, and a fine quality of flesh. They stood well on short, strong, straight legs, had grand backs, sides and hams, and a stylish appearance. The three prizes in the section went to these three hogs, there being no room for one to come between them. The first prize winner, Happy King, was later in the show awarded the Sweepstakes prize for best pure bred barrow of any breed.

George Green, Fairview, had the next section to himself, there being no other entries but his Texas and Fairview Duke. The former, a son of Queen's Own, was a pig of good quality, thick, level and straight in his lines. Both were well brought out, and would have stood well in larger competition.

There were seven entries in the section for sows over nine and under eighteen months, the first prize going to Geo. Green for his Maid of Texas, sired by Royal Crown, a sow of good length and depth, level and smooth. Second and third prizes went to John Kitching for Lady Flora and Lady Fanny, a pair of well fatted sows.

There was a strong contest for honors in the section for sows under nine months, in which the entries were made by Geo. Green and J. G. Snell & Bro. The former scored first with Charmer, by Royal Hubert, a sow of fine quality. Messrs. Snell won second prize with Memory, by Prince Regent. Mr. Green's Cherry Blossom made a good third.

For pen of three pigs, offspring of one sow, Messrs. Snell had an easy first in the invincible trio entered in section one of the class, namely, Happy King, Freedom and Smart, a family of which their mother might well be proud. Geo. Green came in for second with Texas, Rosy and Cherry Blossom, a strong combination and worthy of their place. Patrick McGarr had the third prize pen, and they were a good, even lot.

Poland Chinas.

There were just two exhibitors in this class, and they well sustained the reputation of the breed, by bringing out some well fitted animals. They were Messrs. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, and W. & F. Row, Avon.

For barrow over nine and under eighteen months, the former breeders won first honors with Trenton Rock, a hog of great scale and even proportions, well fitted and standing on short legs, with deep sides and full hams. The second place was given to the same firm for Rob Roy, a hog of similar character and quality.

For barrow under nine months, Messrs. Row won first with Jack, a strong, straight, smooth, well formed and well fed hog. The second prize went to Messrs. Jones' Oxford Boy, a good representative of the breed, well brought out.

In the section for sows over nine and under eighteen months, were three very strong cards. Messrs. Jones' great sow Pride 3rd had gone lame and showed to bad advantage. But for this she seemed a clear first, as she is a wonderful sow, with broad, level back, deep sides and broad full hams. But her feet threw her, and she had to take second place to Messrs. Row's Beautiful Belle, by Senator, and third prize went to Dorchester Belle, by the same sire and from the same herd. For the pen of three pigs bred from one sow, Messrs. Row had first prize for Jack, Dorchester Belle and Beautiful Belle, Messrs. Jones taking second and third with very useful lots.

Yorkshires.

There was a good display of Improved Yorkshires, in which a number of well known breeders participated. The class was well filled by entries from the herds of Joseph Featherston, M.P., Streetsville; J. E. Brethour, Burford; R. Gibson, Delaware; Robert Chadwick and Jas Jackson, Avon. Mr. Featherston won first prize in the section for barrow over nine and under eighteen months, with his English Bacon, a big, good one, appropriately named and well brought out. Mr. Chadwick had second and third with Nip and Tuck, two brothers of the same litter and pretty evenly matched.

Mr. Gibson had a sure first in the section for barrow, nine months and under, with his well named and well fitted Quality, by Sir Tatton. He was large for his age, with a good back, deep sides, full hams and good quality of flesh. Mr. Chadwick had second and third prize winners in Prince and Charlie, both good ones and worthy of their honors. In sows over nine months, Mr. Featherston had the only entry, and his I X L was worthy of her easily won honors. The same exhibitor won first for sow under nine months with Canadian Maid, by Halton King. Mr. Brethour's entries, Frauline IV. and V., full sisters of same litter, were placed second and third, and were smooth, level sows of fine quality. The latter exhibitor showed only in this section, and for the pen of three pigs from one sow, where he won third prize, the first going to Mr. Chadwick's entry and second to Mr. Featherston.

Chester Whites.

The judges on this class were Mr. Featherston, M.P., and Mr. Brethour. The exhibitors were R. H. Harding, Thorndale; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and H. George & Sons, Crampton. In barrows over nine months, the latter's George's Best took first place, followed by Wright's Jim and Sam, a very even pair of brothers by Glanworth King.

The Georges won first for barrow under nine months with a mammoth named Lenox, too big for his age, beating Mr. Harding's straight, smooth, deep sided Eddie, which had to take second place.

Sows under nine months brought out three really good entries, one by each exhibitor, Messrs. George scoring first with a very grand sow, Chester Queen, afterwards declared to be the best sow in the show of any pure breed in the Sweepstakes competition. Mr. Harding had a worthy second in his wonderful sow, Flossy, bred by Mr. DeCourcey, well fitted and having a grand back, deep sides and extra good hams. Mr. Wright's Lily, also a good one, had to take third place.

Messrs. George had two entries in sows under nine months, and Mr. Harding three entries, all of which were fine representatives of the breed. The first place was given to George's Rosa, and second and third to Mr. Harding's Annie and Minnie. For three pigs from one dam, Messrs. George had first place, Mr. Wright second and Mr. Harding third.

Tamworths and Jersey Reds.

These two red breeds were classed together. The former were especially strongly in evidence. H. George & Son and W. & F. Row were the principal exhibitors. L. H. Stauffer, Breslau, had three entries in Tamworths.

In barrows under eighteen months, the Georges won first with an immense Jersey Red, Sambo, said to weigh 614 lb.; second with a Tamworth, Last Look, and third with another Tamworth, Grant's Choice.

In the section for barrows under nine months, Messrs. George had what was generally considered the best hog in his class, Pork Packer's Choice, a Tamworth, which was placed first. He was a very smooth, level and well balanced pig of good length and depth, and with good hams. The second prize went to Mr. Row's Sam (Tamworth).

Messrs. George were the only exhibitors in the section for sows over nine months, with two immense Jersey Reds, Duroc Choice and Lena.

Messrs. Row carried off both first and second prizes for sows under nine months with Fancy and Red Bird, both of which were good types of the breed. The family prizes in this class were awarded to H. George & Sons and Messrs. Row in the order named.

Suffolks.

The class for Suffolks, Essex and Victorias contained only Suffolks. These were shown by Joseph Featherston, M.P., Streetsville; R Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, and A. Frank & Son, The Grange. The two former divided the prizes pretty nearly equally between them, Mr. Dorsey taking the family prize and Messrs. Frank third in that section.

Grades.

The same judges as in the above class. This class brought out a great variety of crosses and colors, among which were some grand pigs for the butcher's block. In twelve entries for barrows over nine and under eighteen months Messrs. J. G. Snell & Bro. had an easy winner with the Berkshire grade Boxer, a grand specimen of the profitable pig for all concerned, breeder, feeder, butcher and packer. A. Barber, Guelph, won the second and third with Grit and Tory, a Yorkshire-Berkshire cross of extra merit, showing good feeding qualities, with a quiet disposition and early maturity.

In grade barrows under nine months there were fifteen entries. Barber's Jake was placed first, the second and third prizes going to a well-fitted pair of cross-bred pigs (Poland China and Berkshire) shown by Messrs. Jones, of Mount Elgin. Mr. Barber, Guelph, also won first on grade sow under eighteen months.

The call for sows over nine and under eighteen months brought out five good ones, mostly Yorkshire grades. A. Hales, Guelph, won first with a good, even fleshed well fed sow; S. Congdon, Everton, second, and W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, third, with smooth well proportioned pigs.

Sweepstakes Silver Medal.

The sweepstakes prize for best grade hog, any age, breed or sex was awarded to Snell Bros. for Boxer, the first prize winner in his section. It is worthy of note here that at the last year's show it was also a Berkshire grade that won this prize.

The Ingersoll Packing Co.'s Prize.

This prize for pair of pigs, pure bred or grade, under nine months old, to weigh not more than from 160 lbs. to 220 lbs. each, suitable for the export trade, brought out twelve pairs, and under the electric light the judges, Messrs. Coxworth, Elliot and Teasdale, entered upon their unenviable task. They began by weeding out the most unlikely lots till they had reduced the number to three pairs, Mr. Featherston's Yorkshires, a fine, even pair of long, deep-sided bacon pigs; George & Son's Tamworths, and a pair of cross-bred Tamworth and Berkshire pigs shown by Geo. North, Marden. These were finally placed in the order named. A protest was, however, entered claiming that these pigs were overweight, which proved to be so in the case of the first and second pairs. And Dr. J. Y. Ormsby was later ordered by the directors to make another examination of eligible lots and he placed the first prize upon Mr. North's cross-bred pair, and second on a pair of Mr. J. E. Brethour's Yorkshires. The first prize pair were model packer's pigs, though somewhat deficient in hams.

Summary.

In summing up the results of the show a careful observer is impressed by the fact that a considerable improvement has in the last few years been brought about in nearly all the large breeds of hogs in Canada, largely in consequence of the discussions which have taken place in the agricultural papers; the Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites being lengthened and strengthened to suit the demands of the markets, and the Yorkshires shortened, refined and brought nearer the ground. These changes have been effected, too, without crossing the breeds or sacrificing the stock which was in the hands of breeders. It has been done by the selection for breeding stock of such as came nearest to the desired type, and is only another illustration of what satisfactory results may be attained by careful and judicious selection and breeding. The storm is over, and men may safely settle down to the business of raising any one of several breeds of swine which fill the bill profitably for the producer as well as the consumer.

THE ONTARIO AND CHICAGO FAT STOCK SHOWS IN CONTRAST.

By R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

The fat stock at Chicago was decidedly disappointing from a cattleman's point of view. In the first place, he was made to feel like an intruder as soon as within the doors; for it was evident at first glance that the stock were only a side-show to the big circus, and this did not materialize as expected. The "bon ton" with the four-in-hands did not turn out *a la* Madison Square Garden. The reserved boxes were not filled with Chicago first families, so the stale old hippodrome and racing dogs fell flat upon the old habitues of these shows. But to the show proper. Comparing it with Guelph, I find that there were 48 head of cattle at Chicago, against 55 at the latter; Shorthorns, 13 to 12; Herefords, 8 to 4, Angus, 7 to 2; Galloways, 0 to 4; Devons, 8 to 2, and Grades, 12 to 31.

Now, as to quality, Guelph decidedly leads in the Shorthorn class. Both the white steers in two-year-old class were decidedly better than any shown in Chicago, as is also Crerar's white heifer. The best of the lot was the over-done Whiskers, owned by that inimitable showman, "Billy Potts," a decided steal both in his class and again in Sweepstakes. Smith's steer, though 95 days younger, scales within 36 lbs. as much as Whiskers, and was smoother and leveler all over. Oke's Snowball was also a better steer, inasmuch as he was not loaded down with blubber, but carried plenty of natural flesh of firm quality, evenly distributed; and when it comes to real quality and neatness, the greatest weight in smallest superficies, Crerar's white three-year-old daughter of Indian Chief was decidedly superior to anything shown at Chicago, except, possibly, the two crack Herefords, and they would have had to be looking and feeling at their best, as she was just as neat and sappy, but lacked a little in handling.

In Herefords, Chicago decidedly leads, as I consider Cherry Brandy one of the best I have ever seen, and he only just beats H. Fluck's Percy (who did not show well at first, being off his feed and feverish in the feet), the latter having the thicker loin, but is a trifle bare on the shoulder; but they were a grand pair.

There were no Galloways at Chicago; had there been it would have taken a gem of the first water to have beaten Keough's heifer. In my opinion, the best and most profitable butcher's animals on exhibition were grades. While in these classes, at Chicago, Hereford grades won all before them, at Guelph Shorthorns did the same. The Hereford two-year-old would have been a worthy competitor of Rennie's heifer (weighing nearly 1,700 lbs., and sold for $130), and the issue would be very doubtful, but in the younger classes Chicago decidedly scores; no such youngster as Van Natta's Tom Reid was to be found.

SHEEP.

As far as sheep are concerned, Guelph fairly smothers the Windy City. Take away the Ontario exhibit from Chicago—what remains? Not a single ribbon. Not a third prize could have been won at Guelph by any American sheep shown at Chicago—except the Merinos had a class to themselves, and then they would have had no competition. John Rutherford, who did so well west, had to be content with five firsts here against seventeen there.

SWINE

would be hard to compare. In numbers, I should think the Guelph entries, 240, would be more than three times as many, and, as far as I am capable of judging, the quality fully equal to anything there. Todd's young Chester Whites were certainly very fat—fatter than anything here; but of what avail? They would not fetch more than three cents a pound in the market here, our buyers wanting something besides lard.

In summing up, Guelph had decidedly the better show. While honors were easy as far as cattle are concerned, in sheep and swine our cousins were not in it. Now, why is it that Chicago can't get up a show equal to the Royal City? Some will say because feeders did not have sufficient notice, and that they did not prepare. My own opinion is that the management is all wrong, and that as long as it is tacked on to the tail end of a horse show, it can never rise to the dignity of a Smithfield or a Guelph. Let the fat stock show be run entirely on its own merits; then, if the people of Chicago won't patronize it, move to some less pretentious city, and then let it die the death it deserves if still unsuccessful. If the west can't interest the people sufficiently without introducing the catch-penny, stale jumping exhibitions, let the east try, but never let it go forth to the world that a stock show cannot be held in the United States successfully unless a circus performance is made the chief attraction. That it is so looked upon at Chicago is pretty evident, for the anathemas were just as loud and just as deep from the heavy horse stables as from the cattle pens. They were not an attraction, consequently were not paraded in the ring, and being stabled in dark stalls, in such out-of-the-way places, many were never seen by the public.

PRIZE LIST.

Following is the list of winners at the Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show, held at Guelph in December, 1894 :

SHEEP.

Judges.—Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill ; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge : Henry Arkell, Teeswater.

CLASS VIII.—LONGWOOLS—COTSWOLD, LINCOLN OR LEICESTER.

Sec. 1.—Ewe, one year and under two.

11 entries. 1st prize, $15 ; 2nd, $10 ; 3rd, $5.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln), G. & W's. 168, 1079 ; lambed April, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Riby Conqueror, 503 ; dam, No. 10, 514, etc.
2. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, (Cotswold), Charming Pearl (imp), 906, 8757 ; lambed spring, 1893. Bred by J. R. Hurlbert, Cirencester, Eng.; sire, Acrobat, 408, etc.
3. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), C. A., 840 ; lambed March, 1893. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Gaiety, 284 ; dam, C. 3, 378, etc.

Sec. 2.—Ewe, under one year.

15 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln), G. & W's. 170, 1074 ; lambed March, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Riby Conqueror, 503 ; dam, No. 6,510, etc.
2. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), Queen, 953 ; lambed February, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Royal Chester, 742 ; dam, Lucy, etc.
3. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, (Lincoln), Oliver's 73.

Sec. 3.— Wether, one year and under two.

5 entries. 1st prize, $15 ; 2nd, $10 ; 3rd, $5.

1. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), Big Will, 839 ; lambed March, 1893. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Gaiety, 284 ; dam, Nell, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Leicester), Lorne, 857 ; lambed April 4th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Jim ; dam, Lady Jean, etc.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Leicester), Henry, 858 ; lambed April 4th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Jim ; dam, Lady Jean, etc.

Sec. 4.—Wether, under one year.

6 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln), Gibson & Walker's 13, (273) ; lambed April, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Riby Gem, (109) ; dam, Gibson & Walker's, 94 (144), etc.
2. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester), Pete, 1072 ; lambed March, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Jimmy, 283 ; dam, Nell, etc.
3. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln), Gibson & Walker's 11, (271) ; lambed April, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Riby Gem, (109) ; dam, Gibson & Walker's 71, (121), etc.

Sec. 5.—Three ewes, under one year.

5 entries. 1st prize, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $10.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln).
   G. & W., 170, 1074.
   G. & W., 173, 1072.
   G. & W., 184, 1321.
2. Wm. Oliver, Avonbank, (Lincoln).
   Oliver's 73.
   Oliver's 72.
   Oliver's 59.
3. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester).
   Lady McCarney, 954.
   Queen, 954.
   Little May, 952.

Sec. 6.—Three Wethers, under one year.

2 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincoln).
   Gibson & Walker's 11, (271). (See Sec. 4.)
   Gibson & Walker's 12, (272). "
   Gibson & Walker's 13, (273). "
2. John Kelly, Shakespeare, (Leicester.)
   Harry Kelly, 1070. (See Sec. 4.)
   Sam Kelly, 1071. "
   Pete, 1072. "

Sec. 7.—Five sheep, under two years old, bred by the exhibitor.

2 entries. 1st prize, $25.

Gibson & Walker, Denfield, (Lincolns).

CLASS IX.—OXFORD, HAMPSHIRE OR SHROPSHIRE.

Sec. 1.—Ewe, One year and under two.

12 entries. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshire), Campbell's 508, 56994; lambed spring, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Royal Doncaster II., 30989; dam, Campbell's 226, 14489, etc.
2. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, (Oxford), Butterfly 30th, 8509; lambed April, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Kelmscotonian, 6716; dam, Prairie Rose, 7326, etc.
3. Peter Arkell, Teeswater, (Oxford), Butterfly 34th, 8513; lambed April, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Kelmscotonian, 6716; dam, Sall of Teeswater, 8162, etc.

Sec. 2.—Ewe, under one year.

24 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshire), Campbell's 540, 68735; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Settler, 56985; dam, Campbell's 309, 28084, etc.
2. D. G. Hanmer & Son, Mt. Vernon, (Shropshire), Hanmer's 237, 69175; lambed April 4th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Wool Merchant 19297; dam, Miller's 1568, 28016, etc.
3. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, (Shropshire), Wright's 103, 68732; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Wright's 81, 58032; dam, No. 27, 11532, etc.

Sec. 3.—Wether, one year and under two.

4 entries. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

1. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), Beattie's 428, 60514; lambed spring, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Columbia 2, 29253; dam, No. 1 (Beattie's), 6675, etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Shropshire), J. P. Phin's 358, 60548; lambed April, 1893. Bred by Jas. P. Phin, Hespeler, Ont; sire, Sir John, 40882; dam, J. P. Phin's 237, 40889, etc.
3. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, (Shropshire), Wright's 96, 63133; lambed spring, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Wright's 51, 42003; dam, Hawkshaw's 19, 17874, etc.

Sec. 4.—Wether, under one year.

12 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, (Shropshire), Wright's 104, 71900; lambed March 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Wright's 51, 42003; dam, Hawkshaw's 7, 17862, etc.
2. John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshire), Bouncer 546, 72086; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sir Settler, 56985; dam, Campbell's 211, 14483, etc.
3. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire), Beattie's 441, 71472; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor sire, Columbia 2, 29253; dam, No. 1, (Beattie's), 6675, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three ewes, under one year.

7 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshire).
   Campbell's 540, 68735.
   Campbell's 544, 68736.
   Campbell's 553, 68737.
2. D. G. Hanmer & Son, Mt. Vernon, (Shropshire).
   Hanmer's 235, 69173.
   Hanmer's 237, 69175.
   Hanmer's 240, 69178.
3. Jas. P. Phin, Hespeler, (Shropshire).
   Phin's 6, 72206.
   Phin's 3, 72207.
   Phin's 4, 72208.

Sec. 6.—Three wethers, under one year.

4 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

1. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, (Shropshire).
   Wright's 106, 71081.
   Wright's 104, 71900.
   Wright's 105, 71901.
2. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Shropshire).
   Beattie's 441, 41472.
   Beattie's 442, 41473.
   Beattie's 443, 41474.
3. John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshire).
   Bouncer 546, 72086. (See Sec. 4.)
   Broadback 562, 72087. "
   Barney 554, 72088. "

Sec. 7.—Five sheep, under two years old, bred by the exhibitor.

6 entries. 1st prize, $25.

John Campbell, Woodville, (Shropshires).

CLASS X.—SOUTHDOWN, HORNED DORSET OR MERINO.

Sec. 1.—Ewe, one year and under two.

8 entries. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

1. A. Simenton & Son, Black Heath, (Southdown), Simenton Ewe, 27, 6033; lambed March 5th, 1893. Bred by Windle Johnson; sire, Sox 5, 5482; dam, Sallie, 5867, etc.
2. R. L. Burgess, Burgessville, (Southdown), Burgess Ewe 6, 7337; lambed March 28th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, E.F.B. (199), 5662; dam, Daisy, 4298, etc.
3. R. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, (Southdown), Margerie 6346; lambed spring, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Duke of Cambridge, 2944; dam, Missie, 6342, etc.

Sec. 2.—Ewe, under one year.

18 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. R. L. Burgess, Burgessville, (Southdown), Burgess Ewe 7, 7338; lambed March 29th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, E. F. B. (199), 5662; dam, Burgess Ewe 1, 7310, etc.
2. A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, (Southdown), Telfer Ewe 44, 7192; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026; dam, Telfer Ewe 8, 3951, etc.
3. A. Simenton & Son, Black Heath, (Southdown), Simenton Ewe 38, 6968; lambed March, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Bill Martin, 6119; dam, Bess, 5869, etc.

Sec. 3.—Wether, one year and under two.

6 entries. 1st prize, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.

1. D. H. Dale, Glendale, (Southdown), Heavy Weight, 7007; lambed May 2nd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026; dam, Jonas Ewe 5, 5032, etc.
2. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (Southdown), Bunker Hill, 7006; lambed March 20th, 1893. Bred by D. H. Dale, Glendale, Ont.; sire, Dale 18, 5969; dam, Colman Dale Ewe 4, 5027, etc.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Southdown), Dandy, 6189; lambed April 16th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Essex 113, 5003; dam, Nell I., 6187, etc.

Sec. 4.—Wether, under one year.

10 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. D. H. Dale, Glendale, (Southdown), Jonas.
2. T. C. Douglas, Galt, (Southdown), Penfold V., 7070; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor: sire, Penfold II., 5965; dam, Lady Court III., etc.
3. A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, (Southdown), Jumbo, 7358; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Young Cambridgeshire, 5026; dam, Telfer Ewe, 12, 4346, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three ewes, under one year.

8 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

1. A. Simenton & Son, Black Heath, (Southdown), Simenton Ewe No. 32, Simenton Ewe Nos. 1, Simenton Ewe No. 38.
2. D. H. Dale, Glendale, (Southdowns), Lady Clare, Lady Lind, Alice.
3. T. C. Douglas, Galt. (Southdown).
   Douglas Ewe, 58, 7066; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Penfold II 5965; dam, Douglas Ewe, 31, 5008, etc.
   Douglas Ewe, 59, 7067; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Penfold II 5965; dam, Douglas Ewe, 31, 5008, etc.
   Douglas Ewe, 60, 7068; lambed spring, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Penfold II., 65; dam, E. F. B. Ewe (95), 5667, etc.

Sec 6.—Three wethers, under one year.

4 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

1. D. H. Dale, Glendale (Southdown), Joe, Jonas, Surprise.
2. T. C. Douglas, Galt, (Southdown).
   Champion VIII., 7063. (See Sec. 4)
   Penfold IV., 7069. "
   Penfold V., 7070. "
3. A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, (Southdown).
   John H., 7357. (See Sec. 4).
   Jumbo, 7358. "
   Woolly Eyes, 7359. "

Sec. 7.—Five sheep, under two years, bred by the exhibitor.

5 entries. 1st prize, $25.

Robt. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station, (Southdown).

Class 10½.—Sweepstakes.

Sec. 1.—Best pure-bred wether, any breed, under two years old, bred by exhibitor.

1st prize, $20.

D. H. Dale, Glendale, Heavy Weight 7007.

Sec. 2.—Best pure-bred ewe, any breed, under two years old, bred by exhibitor.

1st prize, $20.

Gibson & Walker, Denfield, G. & W's. No. 198.

Special Prizes for Sheep.

Special prize, given by American Southdown Breeders' Association, viz., for the best two lambs, one ram and one ewe, bred and raised in Ontario by a resident of the Province, the animals to be recorded in the American Southdown Record (S. E. Prather, secretary),—The four published volumes of that Record.

1. D. H. Dale, Glendale, King Nelson 7449, Lady Clare 7448.

Prizes offered by the American Shropshire Record Association.

Grand Sweepstakes, if won by a registered Shropshire sheep, $50, in 1894, and also in 1895.

1. John Campbell, Woodville.

Shropshire wether, two years old or over.

1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $3.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Shropshire), Button (imp.), 321, 61134; lambed April 22nd, 1892. Bred by A. S. Berry, sire, Knight of Sherlow (6177); dam, by Pheasy III., (4721), etc.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, (Shropshire), Barber (imp.), 292, 20364; lambed spring, 1890. Bred by R. Barber; sire, Harlescott Boy (4005); dam, by Somerset (2817), etc.

Wether, one year and under two.

1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $3.

1. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville.
3. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth.

Wether, under one year.

1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $3.

1. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth.
2. John Campbell, Woodville.
3. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Extra Special Premiums for best Wethers Sired by Registered Shropshire Rams and out of Grade Ewes.

Wether, 2 years old and over.

1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, Dick 2nd.
2. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Glory.

Wether, 1 year old and under two.

1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, Jim.
2. H. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon, Harry.

Wether, under 1 year.

1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's No. 1.
2. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's No. 2.

COOPER DIP PRIZE.

Best sheep, bred by exhibitor.

Silver cup, value $100, given by Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's 540.

PRIZES GIVEN BY THE SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

1. For Sweepstake Ram—The first three volumes of the Southdown Flock Book of England.

1. Geo. Baker & Sons, Simcoe, Hero 3rd, 4351.

2. For Sweepstake Ewe—Same premium.

1. A. Simenton & Son, Black Heath, Simenton Ewe, 27.

CLASS XI.—GRADES.

Sec. 1.—Grade ewe, two years and over.

12 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Maggie.
2. Thos. Wood, Nassagaweya, Sally.
3. John Campbell, Woodville, Grant's Best.

Sec. 2.—Grade wether, two years and over.

9 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, 8 ; 3rd, 4.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, Dick 2nd.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, Jumbo.
3. John Rutherford, Roseville, Dick 1st.

Sec 3.—Grade ewe, one year and under two.

13 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Belle.
2. James Bowman, Guelph, Nellie.
3. Jas. Scott, Aberfoyle, Kate.

Sec. 4.—Grade wether, one year and under two.

11 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, Jim.
2. H. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon, Harry.
3. H. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon, Billy.

Sec. 5.—Three grade ewes under 1 year.

9 entries. 1st prize, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.

1. John Campbell, Woodville.
2. Gibson & Walker, Denfield.
3. Daniel Barberee, Corwhin.

Sec. 6.—Three grade wethers under one year.

7 entries. 1st prize, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.

1. John Campbell, Woodville.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville.
3. Gibson & Walker, Denfield.

Sec. 7.—Grade wether under one year.

24 entries. 1st prize, $8 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's No. 1.
2. John Rutherford, Roseville, Sifter.
3. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's No. 2.

Sec. 8.—Grade ewe under one year.

27 entries. 1st prize, $8 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Thos. Wood, Nassagaweya, Louise.
2. John Campbell, Woodville, Campbell's No. 4.
3. D. G. Hanmer & Son, Mt. Vernon, Jennie.

Sec. 9.—Grade wether, any age.

Prize, $10.

1. John Rutherford, Roseville, Dick 2nd.

Sec. 10.—Grade ewe, any age.

Prize, $10.

1. Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Belle.

SWINE.

Class XII.—Berkshire.

Sec. 1.—Barrow over nine months and under eighteen.

5 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

Judges.—S. Coxworth, Claremont ; A. Elliott, Galt ; Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

1. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Happy King —3284— ; farrowed July 2nd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Enterprise (imp.) —1378— ; dam, Happy Bell —2788—, by Perry Lad (imp.) —1354—, etc.
2. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Freedom —3283— ; farrowed July 2nd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Enterprise (imp.) —1378— ; dam, Happy Bell —2788—, by Perry Lad (imp.) —1354—, etc.
3. J. G. Snell, & Bro., Edmonton, Smart —3285— ; farrowed July 2nd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Enterprise (imp.) —1378— ; dam, Happy Bell —2788—, by Perry Lad (imp.) —1354—, etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Geo. Green, Fairview, Texas —3287— ; farrowed April 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Queen's Own —2613— ; dam, Queen Albina —2879—, by Golden Prince —2528—, etc.
2. Geo. Green, Fairview, Duke —3311— ; farrowed April 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Queen's Own —2613— ; dam, Queen Albina —2879—, by Golden Prince —2528—, etc.

Sec 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

7 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Geo. Green, Fairview, Maid of Texas —3645— ; farrowed June 20th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor ; sire Royal Crown —2317— ; dam, Mountain Daisy —2095—, by Lord Belmont —1598—, etc.
2. John Kitching, Corwhin, Lady Flora —3619— ; farrowed February 3rd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Wallace —2463— ; dam, Fancy —1915—, by Lord Dufferin —1022—, etc.
3. John Kitching, Corwhin, Lady Fancy —3618— ; farrowed February 3rd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Wallace —2463— ; dam, Fancy —1915—, by Lord Dufferin —1022—, etc.

Sec. 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

5 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. Geo. Green, Fairview, Charmer —3579— ; farrowed March 15th, 1894. Bred by Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont. ; sire, Royal Herbert —2402— ; dam, Lady —2872—, by Royal Crown —2317—, etc.
2. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Memory —3634— ; farrowed April 12th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Prince Regent —1396— ; dam, Evangeline —2789—, by Duke of Woodsome (imp.) —1377—, etc.
3. Geo. Green, Fairview, Cherry Blossom —3637— ; farrowed April 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Queen's Own —2613— ; dam, Queen Albina —2879—, by Golden Prince —2528—, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow ; bred by exhibitor.

3 entries. 1st prize, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.

1. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
   Freedom —3283—. (See Sec. 1.)
   Happy King —3284—. "
   Smart —3285—. "
2. Geo. Green, Fairview.
   Texas —3287—. (See Sec. 2.)
   Rosy —3636—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Cherry Blossom —3637—. (See Sec. 4.)
3. Patrick McGarr, Guelph.
   Dick —3293—. (See Sec. 1.)
   Sam —3294—. "
   Lass —3642—. (See Sec. 3)

CLASS XIII.—POLAND CHINA.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Sir Oliver —628— ; farrowed November 23rd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Canada Boy —478— ; dam, Oxford Queen —598—, by Mount Elgin Chief —432—, etc.
2. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Rob Roy —619— ; farrowed March 3rd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Ella's Moor —460— ; dam, Perfection —600—, by Mount Elgin Chief —432—, etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. W. & F. Row, Avon, Jack —660— ; farrowed May 1st, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Senator —256— ; dam, Avon Belle —545—, by Corwin U. S., 17081, O., etc.
2. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Oxford Boy —654— ; farrowed March 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Ella's Moor —460— ; dam, Comparison —619—, by Moorish King II. —430—, etc.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.

1. W. & F. Row, Avon, Dorchester Belle —821— ; farrowed September 15th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Senator —256— ; dam, Avon Belle —545—, by Corwin U. S., 17081, O., etc.
2. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Pride III, —816— ; farrowed August 27th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Ella's Moor —460— ; dam, Pride —753—, by Moorish King II. —430—, etc.
3. W. & F. Row, Avon, Beautiful Belle —785— ; farrowed September 15th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Senator —256— ; dam, Avon Belle —545—, by Corwin U. S., 17081, O., etc.

Sec 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

6 entries. 1st prize, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.

1. W. & H. Jones, Mount Elgin, Princess —773— ; farrowed March 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Ella's Moor —460— ; dam, Comparison —619—, by Moorish King II. —430—, etc.
2. W. & F. Row, Avon, Fancy Queen —822— ; farrowed March 20th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Senator —256— ; dam, Fancy —617—, by Corwin Tecumseh, 20763, O., etc.
3. W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, Princess A. —774— ; farrowed March 5th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Ella's Moor —460— ; dam, Comparison —619—, by Moorish King II. —430—, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow ; bred by exhibitor.

4 entries. 1st prize, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.

1. W. & F. Row, Avon.
   Jack —660—. (See Sec. 2.)
   Dorchester Belle —821—. (See Sec. 3.)
   Beautiful Belle —785—. "
2. W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin.
   Trenton Rock —609—. (See Sec. 1.)
   Pride III. —816—. (See Sec. 3.)
   Pride IV. —817—. (See Sec. 4.)
3. W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin.
   Princess —773—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Princess A —774—. "
   Oxford Boy —654—. (See Sec. 2.

CLASS XIV.—YORKSHIRE.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, English Bacon —1706—; farrowed June 3rd, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Plymouth Prince —671—; dam, Rose Midge —912—, by J. Y. —416—, etc.
2. Robt. Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe, Nip —1712—; farrowed October 8th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Plymouth Prince —671—; dam, Prescott Lady —514—, by Worsley Court (imp.) —110—, etc.
3. Robt. Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe, Tuck —1713—; farrowed October 8th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Plymouth Prince —671—; dam, Prescott Lady —514—, by Worsley Court (imp.) —110—, etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

7 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. R. Gibson, Delaware, Quality —1720—; farrowed March 28th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Tatton —1141—; dam, Susan (imp. in dam) —1885—, by Holywell Minor, etc.
2. Robt. Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe, Prince —1714—; farrowed April 20th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Plymouth Prince —671—; dam, Prescott Lady —514—, by Worsley Court (imp.) —110—, etc.
3. Robt. Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe, Charlie —1715—; farrowed April 20th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Plymouth Prince —671—; dam, Prescott Lady —514—, by Worsley Court (imp.) —110—, etc.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

1 entry. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, I. X. L. —1674—; farrowed September 7th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, J. Y. —416—; dam, Lancashire Maid (imp.) —158—, by Ben 3rd (927), etc.

Sec. 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

5 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. Joseph Featherston, Streetsville, Canadian Maid —1876—; farrowed March 15th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Halton King —1045—; dam, Lancashire Maid (imp.) —158—, by Ben 3rd (927), etc.
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Frauline IV. —1887—; farrowed April 3rd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire Oak Lodge Model II. —1262—; dam, Flora —846—, by Sultan (imp.) —12—, etc.
3. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, Dominion Maid —1879—; farrowed April 8th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Halton King —1045—; dam, Jane 2nd —1672—, by J. Y. —416, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow; bred by exhibitor.

6 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $7.

1. Robt. Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe.
   Nip —1712—. (See Sec. 1.)
   Tuck —1713—. "
   Prince —1714—. (See Sec. 2.)
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville.
   Ontario Maid —1880—; farrowed April 18th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Halton King —1045—; dam, Holywell Royalty (imp.) —58—, by Holywell Judge (993), etc.
   Ontario Lass —1881—; farrowed April 18th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Halton King —1045—; dam, Holywell Royalty (imp.) —58—, by Holywell Judge (993), etc.
   Ontario Girl —1882—; farrowed April 18th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Halton King —1045—; dam, Holywell Royalty (imp.) —58—, by Holywell Judge (993), etc.
3. J. E. Brethour, Burford.
   White Rose —1890—; farrowed June 10th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Holywell Emigrant (imp.) —173—; dam, Tuber Rose —1886—, by Model Duke —747—, etc.
   White Rose II. —1891—; farrowed June 10th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Holywell Emigrant (imp.) —173—; dam, Tuber Rose —1886—, by Model Duke —747—, etc.
   Oak Lodge Baconer —1725—. (See Sec. 2.)

CLASS XV.—CHESTER WHITE.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

4 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

Judges.—Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, George's Best —487—; farrowed September 10th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Honest Tom —301—; dam, Canada's Pride —369, by Uncle Sam —105—, etc.
2. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, Jim —482—; farrowed September 29th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Glanworth King —228—; dam, Glanworth Maid —301—, by Silver Chief —66—, etc.
3. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, Sam —481—; farrowed September 29th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Glanworth King —228—; dam, Glanworth Maid —301—, by Silver Chief —66— etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

2 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, Lennox —489—; farrowed June 13th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Victor —305—; dam, Success, —368—, by Uncle Sam —105—, etc.
2. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Eddie —421—; farrowed March 11th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Cleveland —320—; dam, Thorndale Maid —186—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, Chester Queen —551—; farrowed September 10th, 1893 Bred by exhibitor; sire, Honest Tom —301—; dam, Canada's Pride —369—, by Lord Nelson —102—, etc.
2. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Flossy —504—; farrowed September 29th, 1893. Bred by Daniel De Courcey, Bornholm; sire, Archie Silver —283—; dam, Bessie —283—, by Ed. Morris —59—, etc.
3. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth, Glanworth Lily —562—; farrowed September 29th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Glanworth King —228—; dam, Glanworth Maid —301—, by Silver Chief —66—, etc.

Sec. 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

5 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, Rosa —552—; farrowed March 26th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Honest Tom —301—; dam, Canada's Pride —369—, by Lord Nelson —102—, etc.
2. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Annie —519—; farrowed March 11th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Cleveland —320—; dam, Thorndale Maid —186—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.
3. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Minnie —520—; farrowed March 11th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Cleveland —320—; dam, Thorndale Maid —186—, by Broadbrim —128—, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow; bred by exhibitor

4 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $7

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton.
   Rosa —552—. (See Sec. 4)
   Chester Queen —551—. (See Sec. 3.)
   George's Best —487—. (See Sec. 1.)
2. Wm. E. Wright, Glanworth.
   Jim —482—. (See Sec. 1.)
   Sam —481—. "
   Glanworth Lily —564—. (See Sec. 3.)
3. R. H. Harding, Thorndale.
   Annie —519—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Minnie —520—. "
   Fannie —521—. "

CLASS XVI.—TAMWORTH OR JERSEY.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Jersey), Sambo —30—; farrowed October 18th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley —4—; dam, Dora —4—; by Oxford Duke 3443, A., etc.
2. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Tamworth), Last Look —289—; farrowed October 22nd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Short Nose (imp.) —88—; dam, Countess 2nd (imp.) —105—, by Gun Hill Prince (1591), etc.
3. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Tamworth), J. L. Grant's Choice —215—; farrowed October 22nd, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Short Nose (imp.) —88—; dam, Countess 2nd (imp.) —105—, by Gun Hill Prince (1591), etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

3 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Tamworth), Pork Packers' Choice —290—; farrowed March 27th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Short Nose (imp.) —88—; dam, Countess 2nd (imp.) —105—, by Gun Hill Prince (1591), etc.
2. W. & F. Row, Avon, (Tamworth), Sam —292—; farrowed March 16th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Indian Chief —85—; dam, May Queen —229—, etc.
3. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Tamworth), Sam —290—; farrowed March 27th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Short Nose (imp.) —88—; dam, Countess 2nd (imp.) —105—, by Gun Hill Prince (1591), etc.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Jersey), Duroc Choice —27—; farrowed October 18th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley —4—; dam, Dora —4—, by Oxford Duke, 3443, A., etc.
2. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Jersey), Lena —43—; farrowed October 18th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley —4—; dam, Dora —4—, by Oxford Duke, 3443, A., etc.

Sec. 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

6 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. W. & F. Row, Avon, (Tamworth), Fancy —300—; farrowed March 16th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Indian Chief —85—; dam, May Queen —229—; by Buffalo Bill —143—, etc.
2. W. & F. Row, Avon, (Tamworth), Red Bird —301—; farrowed March 16th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Indian Chief —85—; dam, May Queen —229—, by Buffalo Bill —143—, etc.
3. H. George & Sons, Crampton, Farmer's Friend —320—, farrowed May 7th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Amber Jim 2nd —154—; dam Red Skin —106—, by Short Nose (imp.) —88—, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow; bred by exhibitor.

4 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $7.

1. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Tamworth).
   Sam —291—. (See Sec. 2.)
   Pork Packer's Choice —299—. (See Sec. 2.)
   Last Look —289—. (See Sec. 1.)
2. H. George & Sons, Crampton, (Jersey).
   Duroc Choice —27—. (See Sec. 3.)
   Lena —43—. "
   Sambo —30—. (See Sec. 1.)
3. W. & F. Row, Avon, (Tamworth).
   Sam —292—. (See Sec 2.)
   Fancy —300—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Red Bird —301—. "

CLASS XVII.—SUFFOLKS, ESSEX, VICTORIAS, ETC.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

Judges.—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Jas. Main, Milton, Ont.

1. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), King George —183—; farrowed September 13th, 1894. Bred by Wm. Elliott, Milton, Ont.; sire, Prince George —121—; dam, Mary —170—, by Milton Boy —146—, etc.
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Suffolk Pork —194—; farrowed October 10th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion II. —165—; dam, Ida II. —169—, by I Am First —147—, etc.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

3 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, (Suffolk), Charley —199—; farrowed April 1st, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Caledon Lad —155—; dam, Susie —173—, by Prince George —121—, etc.
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Punch —195—; farrowed March 10th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Camalia —184—, by Prince George —121—, etc.
3. R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, (Suffolk), Dick —198—; farrowed April 1st, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Caledon Lad —155—; dam, Susie —173—, by Prince George —121—, etc.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

3 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Susie —173—; farrowed March 10th, 1893. Bred by Wm. Elliott, Milton, Ont.; sire, Prince George —121—; dam, Mary —170—, by Milton Boy —146—, etc.
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Lucy —189—; farrowed September 13th, 1893. Bred by Wm. Elliott, Milton, Ont.; sire, Milton Boy —146—; dam, Sister to Nettie —147—, by Pugilist —77—, etc.
3. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Ida 3rd —191—; farrowed October 10th, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Ida 2nd —169—, by I Am First —147—, etc.

Sec. 4.—Sow, nine months and under.

6 entries. 1st prize, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $4.

1. R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, (Suffolk), Milton Lass —207—; farrowed April 1st, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Caledon Lad —155—; dam, Susie —173—, by Prince George —121—, etc.
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Punchy —201—; farrowed March 10th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Camalia —184—, by Prince George —121—, etc.
3. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk), Ida 4th —192—; farrowed April 3rd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Ida 2nd —169—, by I Am First —147—, etc.

Sec. 5.—Three pigs, offspring of one sow; bred by exhibitor.

4 entries. 1st prize, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $7.

1. R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, (Suffolk).
   Milton Lass —207—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Dick —198—. (See Sec. 2.)
   Charley —199—. "
2. Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, (Suffolk).
   Ida 4th —192—. (See Sec. 4.)
   Ida 5th —202—; farrowed April 3rd, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Ida 2nd —169—, by I Am First —147—, etc.
   Ida 6th —203—; farrowed April 13th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Champion 2nd —165—; dam, Ida 2nd —169—, by I Am First —147—, etc.
3. A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, (Suffolk).
   Purple —179—; farrowed October 14th, 1892. Bred by exhibitors; sire, I Am First —147—; dam, Nancy —155—, by I Am First —147—, etc.
   Blue —180—; farrowed April 12th, 1893. Bred by exhibitors; sire, I Am First —147—; dam, Nancy —155—, by I Am First —147—, etc.
   Violet —208—; farrowed September 26th, 1894. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Tarry —187—; dam, Nancy —155—, by I Am First —147—, etc.

Sweepstakes.

Pure bred barrow, any age or breed.

1st prize, $15.

1. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Happy King —3284—, (Berkshire). (See above).

CLASS XVIII.—GRADES.

Sec. 1.—Barrow, over nine months and under eighteen.

10 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Boxer.
2. A. Barber, Guelph, Grit.
3. A. Barber, Guelph, Tory.

Sec. 2.—Barrow, nine months and under.

13 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. A. Barber, Guelph, Jake.
2. W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, Scottie.
3. W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, Dexter.

Sec. 3.—Sow, over nine months and under eighteen.

1 entry. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. L. O. Barber, Guelph, Mary.

Sec. 4.—Sow nine months and under.

5 entries. 1st prize, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

1. A. Hales, Guelph, Alice.
2. Samuel Congdon, Everton, Lottie.
3. W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Bess.

CLASS XIX.—GRADE.

Sweepstakes.

Sec. 1.—Hog, any age, breed or sex.

Silver Medal.

1. J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Boxer.

Special Prizes.

Pair of pigs (grade or pure bred) under nine months old, suitable for the export trade.

1st prize, $25, given by The Ingersoll Packing Company, Ingersoll, Ont.; 2nd, $10, given by The Agriculture and Arts Association.

1. Geo. North, Marden, Jack and Tom, (grade).
2. J. E. Brethour, Burford, Oak Lodge Baconer —1725— and White Rose —1790—, (Yorkshires). (See above).

APPENDIX C.

SPRING MEETING.

The spring meeting usually held early in April, was delayed until May 23rd. The following is the programme, five hundred and twenty-five copies of which were mailed to members and other interested parties :

PROGRAMME OF JOINT MEETING OF DOMINION SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

A joint meeting of the members of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held in the City Hall, London, May 23rd. Each officer and member is urgently requested to be present. The actual expenses of officers attending from the opening to the close of the sessions will be paid by the Association.

The following clauses will be considered :

1. The Treasurer's Report and Auditors' Statement.

2.—(*a*) The annual winter show. (*b*) Where held. (*c*) At what date. (*d*) Revision, if necessary, of rules and prize list for said show. (*e*) Selection of judges for sheep and swine divisions at same.

3. The appointment of an executive committee for each Association, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the resolutions passed by the directors or members, also to act as a programme committee, and as such to assist the Secretary in preparing a programme for the next annual meeting.

4. The appointment of an experimental committee for each Association.

5. The consideration of the following clauses of the Secretary's address :

"Our constitution, rules and by-laws should be revised. I am often asked for a copy but cannot supply it. They were never published in pamphlet form, and are only to be found in one of our early annual reports. Since they were published, a great many by-laws have been added ; these are scattered through the reports of the various years. A committee should be appointed to gather all together, revise them and report at next meeting of the Association.

Experimental Work.

"Several years ago, Prof. Brown, then an officer of the O. A. C., Guelph, conducted experiments in feeding sheep of several breeds for the purpose of establishing a record of the feeding qualities of each sort. This experiment is frequently quoted. it is claimed by some that the conclusions arrived at were not what they would have been had the animals been more carefully selected. It has also been suggested that the authorities be asked to repeat the experiment during the season of '95, that members appointed by the Executive of the Sheep Breeders' Association be allowed to select the animals, and that said committee be consulted by the officers having charge of the experiment. That the animals bought be of good and uniform breeding. That if possible wethers and ewes of each breed be fed. That at the proper time the animals be killed and the carcases cut up and valued. That photographs be taken of the various cuts, thus putting on record the appearance of the flesh ; and that the quality of the flesh be reported on by competent persons to be hereafter chosen.

"The question, 'What sort of pig should I breed ?' is uppermost in the minds of many. It is a recognized fact that there is a greater difference between animals of the different types of the same breed, than between animals of a similar type of different breeds. The pork packer wants a certain type. Many farmers claim that that sort is hard to feed and therefore not as profitable. The pork packer replies that he must have that sort, or he cannot put on the market prime goods. He claims that he must have long lean sides and narrow backs in order to hold the European markets. Would it not be wise to ask the authorities to have pigs of the various types fed ? Say three of the Suffolk type, three broad back, fleshy, thick-jowled Yorkshires, three medium Yorkshires, three narrow-back Yorkshires, and that three Berkshires of each type be also fed. That the cost of feeding each type of each breed be ascertained ; that the pigs be killed at the proper time ; that photographs be taken of the various cuts, showing the appearance of the meat. That the quality of the flesh be reported on by competent persons to be hereafter chosen. That persons appointed by the Executive of the Swine Breeders' Association be allowed to select the animals, and this committee be consulted by the officers having charge of this experiment."

7. The consideration of the following reports by the committees appointed to draft model rules and prize lists.

SHEEP.

Messrs. James Tolton and Henry Arkell, representing the Sheep Breeders' Association, report as follows:

Your committee after due consideration and consultation with a number of the prominent breeders and exhibitors of the Province, beg to report the following as in our judgment, the best we can offer:

Rules for the Larger Exhibitions.

(1) All sheep competing in the pure bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books and bear the record label at the time of exhibition.

(2) In making entries, the owner's name and address in full and the age of the animals must be given, and it shall be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor for at least thirty days previous to the exhibition.

(3) All sheep to be closely shorn not earlier than the 1st of April previous to the exhibition and so certified at the time of making entry. Animals stubble shorn, or those whose wool has been colored, to be excluded from competition.

(4) Judges shall be provided with a standard of excellence for the respective breeds, and be guided thereby in making awards.

(5) Ewes two years and over, must have suckled a lamb for at least three months, and so certified at the time of making entry.

(6) The awarding committee shall consist of two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide.

(7) No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties; exhibitors so doing, shall forfeit any premium or premiums to which they may otherwise be entitled, or which they have been awarded.

(8) That no person be allowed to judge a breed of sheep with which he is not thoroughly acquainted. An exhibitor shall be allowed to protest against one not so qualified before the judge enters upon the discharge of his duties.

Prize List for Larger Exhibitions.

1. Ram, two shears and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Pair of ewes, two shears and over.
5. Pair of shearling ewes.
6. Pair of ewe lambs.
7. Pen of sheep, to consist of one ram, one year or over; four ewes, one year or over, and two ewe lambs.
8. Ram, any age.
9. Ewe, any age.
10. Three ram lambs, bred by exhibitor.
11. Three shearling ewes, bred by exhibitor.
12. Three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor

Rules for County Fairs.

(1) Every animal must be the *bona fide* property of the person in whose name it is entered, for at least twenty days previous to time of exhibition.

(2) Not more than two prizes to be allowed any one exhibitor, in any section of a class, and no prize to be awarded without competition, unless the judges consider there is decided merit.

(3) Awarding committee to consist of two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide.

(4) Great care shall be taken in selecting judges who thoroughly understand the respective breeds.

(5) No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges, while in the discharge of their duties. Any objection to a judge shall be made in writing before he commences the discharge of his duties.

(6) All sheep competing in the pure bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books, and bear the record at time of exhibition.

(7) All sheep must be shorn subsequently to the 1st of April of current year.

Prize List for County Fairs.

1. Ram, two shears and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Pair of ewes, two shears and over.
5. Pair of shearling ewes.
6. Pair of ewe lambs.
7. Pen of sheep, to consist of one ram, one year or over; four ewes, one year or over; and two ewe lambs.
8. Three ram lambs bred by exhibitor.
9. Three ewe lambs bred by exhibitor.

Township Show Rules.

(1) Every animal must be the property of the person in whose name it is entered.

(2) Only one prize shall be allowed an exhibitor in one section of a class, and no prize to be awarded without competition, unless the judges think there is merit.

(3) Awarding committee to consist of two judges.

(4) Care should be taken in the selection of judges, that men be appointed who are thoroughly conversant with the merits of the different breeds.

(5) Ewes two years and over must have suckled lambs up to the first of August.

(6) All sheep must be shorn subsequent to the first of April of current year.

Township Show Prize List.

1. Ram two shears and over.
2. Shearling rams.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Ewe, two years or over.
5. Shearling ewe.
6. Ewe lamb.
7. Pen of sheep to consist of one ram, four ewes one year or over, and two ewe lambs.

SWINE.

Messrs. S. Coxworth and R. H. Harding send the subjoined report for swine.

Rules for Large Exhibitions.

(1) The owner's name and address in full, with exact date of birth of animals, shall be given when making entries.

(2) The name and record number of each animal shall accompany the entries.

(3) If required, the exhibitors shall make a statutory declaration, that their animals are of the ages stated by them and are their *bona fide* property.

(4) No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section not corresponding with its age.

(5) The ages of pigs to be calculated from September 1st.

(6) No animal may compete in more than one section, except for pen prizes or specials.

(7) In making the awards, the judges shall take into consideration the apparent usefulness of aged stock as breeders or stock-getters.

(8) Directors and judges are expected to enforce the foregoing rules.

Classification of Swine at Large Shows.

1. Boar two years and over.
2. Boar over one and under two years.
3. Boar over six and under twelve months.
4. Boar under six months.
5. Sow two years and over.
6. Sow over one year and under two.
7. Sow over six months and under twelve.
8. Sow under six.
9. Herd, boar and three sows any age.
10. Herd, boar and four of his get under six months old, produce owned and bred by exhibitor; sow and four of her produce, under six months old, produce owned and bred by exhibitor.

Rules for County and Township Shows.

(1) The owner's name and address in full and exact age of animals shall be given when making entries.

(2) The age of pigs shall be calculated from September 1st.

(3) No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section different from its age.

(4) If so required, the exhibitors shall make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the ages stated.

(5) No animal shall be allowed to compete in more than one section, except in cases of specials or herd prizes.

(6) All pure bred swine for which there is a Canadian record shall be registered before being allowed to compete.

(7) Sows over one year old must have raised pigs the present year, or show satisfactory evidence of being with pig.

Classification of Swine for County or Township Shows.

1. Boar one year old and over.
2. Boar over six months and under twelve months.
3. Boar under six months.
4. Breeding sow, one year and over.
5. Sow, over six months and under twelve.
6. Sow under six months.
7. Herd, boar and two sows any age.

At the annual meeting of the Associations, the reports of the foregoing committees were referred to the officers and directors with power to act. Each officer and director is respectfully requested to carefully consider these reports.

8. The cost and mode of registering sheep and swine will be considered, and the advisability of appointing a committee to revise the rules governing our present records, and the mode of editing and printing the volumes of the records.

Breeders of sheep and swine are particularly interested in No. 8. All are doubtless aware that the Agriculture and Arts Act of 1895, transfers the control of records to the various associations immediately interested in said records.

9. The appointing of a committee to revise the constitution and consolidate and revise the by-laws, so as to fulfil the requirements of the new Act, provided this cannot be accomplished at the meeting now announced.

FIRST SESSION.

The first session was held in the City Hall, London, 23rd of May, 1895. On motion, Mr. J. I. Hobson took the chair.

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to the fact that there were some mistakes in the names of the expert judges of sheep and swine.

Moved by Mr. Coxworth that Mr. Simmons be added to the Berkshire list. Carried.

A letter was read from Mr. Edmund Weld, Solicitor, of London, on behalf of Messrs. H. George & Sons. Mr. Weld himself appeared and addressed the meeting on behalf of his clients in regard to prize money withheld. After some discussion the whole question was referred back to the committee that first dealt with it for their decision.

The Secretary: There is a clause in the new Act giving our Associations the privilege of electing a member of the College staff as a director to each board. I submit the following clause as an addition to our by-laws: "In addition to the directors heretofore provided, the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm may annually elect as a director of this Association one of the staff of said institution, and said director shall enjoy all the powers and privileges of a director elected by this Association. The President of the Agricultural College is hereby requested to forward the name and address of said director to the Secretary of this Association not later than December 5th of each and every year, and the members of this Association may annually declare the aforesaid director duly elected."

Moved by Mr. Featherstone, seconded by Mr. Simmons, "That the clause as read be embodied in the constitution."

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Hood, "That the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot in favor of Mr. G. E. Day as director from the Agricultural College." Carried.

Annual Winter Show.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Jackson, "That we amalgamate with the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, for the purpose of holding a winter fat stock show in Guelph upon similar terms as last year."

Mr. McCorkindale: I am on a deputation to invite you to come to Guelph. As to terms I do not think there will be any difficulty in regard to that matter, except we are at a considerable expense, and we think exhibitors should become members of the Fat Stock Club as well. It would be very much in our favor, and nothing more than right.

Mr. J. Sissons, President of the Agriculture and Arts Association: I may say that I have not consulted with my board with regard to the exact terms that the exhibition shall be held under, therefore I am not prepared to say. I think there are some few things that ought to be changed from last year. I am not in a position to discuss the matter to-day, because I did not suppose this matter would be brought before us. If your board desires to hold the show, I think it very desirable that we should have the best show we ever had. I think it would be better to leave terms to the meeting to be held in Guelph at an early day. I think we committed ourselves at a recent meeting to hold the show in Guelph. I cannot commit myself to any terms at present.

The motion was then adopted. The date of holding the show was left to the joint committee.

Judges for Sheep and Swine Division at Winter Show.

Moved by Mr. Brethour, seconded by Mr. Tolton, "That the judges be nominated to-day." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Kelly, "That Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; Alexander Smith, Maple Lodge; with R. W. Stephens, Lambeth, Ont., as referee, be nominated judges of long wool sheep (classes 8 and 11)." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Tolton, "That John Miller, Markham, and Henry Arkell, Teeswater, be nominated judges, with R. Miller as referee, for classes 9 and 10." Carried.

Swine: Classes 13, 15 and 16—Joseph Featherston, M.P., and Joseph Brethour; James Anderson, referee.

Classes 12, 14, 17, 18 and 19—Thomas Teasdale, Concord, and James Main, to be judges, with Andrew Elliot, of Galt, as referee.

Committee to act with Agriculture and Arts Association and Fat Stock Club: Mr. Jackson and Mr. Tolton to represent the Sheep Breeders' Association; Mr. Hood and Mr. Harding to represent the Swine Breeders' Association.

Programme Committee: Mr. Jackson and Mr. J. C. Snell, to represent the Sheep Breeders' Association; Mr. J. Brethour and Mr. R. Gibson, to represent the Swine Breeders' Association.

Experimental Work.

Mr. G. E Day: I do not think it will make any difference to us whether the experiments are made or not. We put up a piggery for the purpose of the experimental work and it should be there for that purpose. We are arranging another building that is already there for feeding sheep and cattle. These buildings are necessary anyway. We have made them large enough to conduct an experiment of the kind mentioned in the programme. I suppose everyone here will understand that an experiment of that kind would be absolutely useless if conducted for one year only, because doing your best in the selection of animals, it would be impossible to get animals that were really representative of the different breeds, selecting them while they were young. We would have to get them before they were sufficiently developed to determine whether they represented a particular type or not. In all probability there would be a number of disappointments, therefore it would necessitate several years' work, and of course it would mean a somewhat expensive experiment. It would take in the neighborhood of 36 lambs and 30 hogs, all pure bred animals. There is a serious question arising there as to the price at which these animals could be obtained. I am given to understand that the President expects the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations to help as far as possible in securing these animals at a reasonable price. Of course we cannot expect one man to sacrifice a great deal, but we believe that the members of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations are the ones interested in the work, and therefore will be willing, as far as possible, to supply the animals at a reasonable figure. There are a great many details we will have to arrange later on. The suggestion is brought forward by the Association; it will make no difference to us if it is not carried on. There have been no bargains made regarding animals. The whole thing has to be arranged yet; it is just in the initial state.

Mr. Hodson: Do I understand that there would be no disappointment in official circles if the work should not go on?

Mr. Day: The officials might be disappointed; they may expect it to go on. At the same time these buildings are required. They are necessary buildings, because if that work does not go on other work will have to be gone on with, both in hogs, sheep and cattle.

Mr. Hobson: I am strongly opposed to anything of the sort. I believe there is great difficulty ahead before we can come to any conclusion. The small details have to be carefully considered, the peculiarity of the individual animals, and one hundred and one other things which would tend to vary more or less from year to year; and I think at the end of twenty or thirty years we would be very little further ahead than we are now. Last year at our meeting we had a very long paper from Prof. Saunders with regard to an experiment, and I would like to know if any person can stand up to-day and give us a lucid idea of the deduction drawn from it. I believe these things have got to regulate themselves. I believe the changed conditions in the different seasons and years and individual enterprise will give us more information than can possibly be acquired by any elaborate undertaking of that sort.

Mr. J. C. Snell: The same line of argument that you have advanced would apply to all experimental work in the garden and the field, and everywhere else. We all know that no experiment can be considered safe and satisfactory that has only been tested once. It needs a series of experiments over a series of years to get averages that would be safe to depend upon as deductions, and it seems to me it is worth the expense and trouble to make experiments in stock feeding as well as in matters of raising grain and plants, and since we are partially committed to the scheme, and as one was conducted a few years ago that was loosely conducted and not reliable, and now that a class of men are at the College whom we have confidence in, and who are capable of conducting this experiment properly and safely, I think the experiment might well be repeated. Since the suggestions came from these Associations and the College people have made the arrangements and started to put up the buildings for carrying on this work, it seems to me it would be worth while to have these animals placed there, if it were only as an object lesson to the students and visitors to the College. I believe we would be doing ourselves justice, and doing a good thing for the country.

Mr. Featherston: How do they intend to carry out this experiment? Is it intended they should close pen feed, or do they intend to give them the liberty of the yards and the fields the same as a farmer would?

Mr. Day: That would be a matter that would come more particularly under the charge of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations; they should be the dictators of how the experiment should be conducted.

Mr. Featherston: One class of hogs will do well in a pen, while others will not.

Mr. Gibson: I think it would be better for us to experiment on what would be the best cross. Years ago I was on the Wisconsin Experimental Farm, and they claimed that by experimenting with crosses they had given the public much information as to what was the best cross to use, and they also claimed they had done more for thoroughbred stock.

Mr. Brethour: I fall in with the idea of making experiments with crosses. I do not think that experiments with pure breeds would do, because you cannot get two men to agree on any particular type.

Mr. Featherston: If they go into the scheme I would be willing to give them three of my own to experiment with. I think that is what the Agricultural College is for.

Mr. Sissons: I think this is a very important matter. There are thousands of farmers in Ontario who do not have the same knowledge but are looking for light, and I think something along this line would be a very good thing.

Mr. J. C. Snell: I do not see that there is any objection to this Association appointing a committee to act with the College people. If the breeders give their time to the selection, I think the expense should all come out of the Government.

Mr. R. Gibson: My opinion is, that it will be of very little practical value; but if the Government have made up their mind they are going to try this experiment, I think we should do all we can to assist them. I look on cattle the same as human beings. I know some men, you can give them five meals a day and they will keep thin and worried looking, while others will get fat on two meals a day.

Mr. Day: The Government has not made up its mind to carry on this experiment. It is waiting for the sheep and swine breeders to say whether this experiment is to go on; it is for the sheep and swine breeders to say whether it is going on, and then the Agricultural College will receive instructions to help.

Mr. Brethour: The reason that I oppose this is, that we do not usually keep pure breeds for the block; they are kept for crossing purposes. If a man wants to improve his pigs, he wants to know what is the best breed to improve it.

A Member: I don't think an experiment of this kind is going to do us any harm. On the other hand it will be a benefit; we will get information in some way. I think an experiment of this kind will be a good thing for the Province.

Mr. TOLTON: I would like to know what part the Government is going to take in this matter. The professor says they are going to assist. If they expect the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations to furnish the animals or to bear the expense I am opposed to it. As far as sheep are concerned, I do not see that any practical value is going to come of it, because one breed of sheep will do better in one locality than another, but I think it is a different thing with swine.

Mr. DAY: With regard to the question as to who is to help, I had reference largely to the responsibility. Who is responsible for the fact that this experiment is going on? I do not think the College is willing, and certainly I am not willing, to become responsible for the fact that that experiment should be carried on. If the sheep and swine breeders decide they want such an experiment it will be carried on, no doubt. If we cannot get enough money this year we will get it another year.

Mr. FEATHERSTON: I think we had better leave this matter in abeyance. Just now in the pressure of our money market, I think it is just as well to drop the matter, and I move it be laid over until our annual meeting.

Mr. FEATHERSTON'S motion to lay the matter over until the annual meeting was seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR and carried.

THE HOG FOR THE CANADIAN PACKER.

Before this motion was put the following letter from the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, Ont., was read by the chairman:

F. W. HODSON, ESQ., London, Ont. TORONTO, May 16th, 1895.

DEAR SIR.—We have to thank you for the programme of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association. It is not likely that any of our Company can be present at this meeting, but as we are greatly interested in the question "What Sort of Pig Should I Breed?" we take the liberty of sending you our views on the matter, and shall be glad if you will bring them before the meeting.

You say, and say truly, the pork packer says he must have "long, lean hogs," or he cannot make the finest quality of bacon. As all the export packers are agreed on this point, it may fairly be assumed that it is true. It is not a mere crotchet, but is a very tangible reality, as we find when we get advice of sales from England; and as the export business is very large and increasing, it needs no argument to show that it will be wise if not necessary for farmers to cater for this special demand, especially as the tastes of the consumers in the various towns and cities of Canada are precisely the same. In a word, all retail dealers find increasing difficulty in disposing of fat meat. The demand is for lean—absolutely lean—and this has arisen from the ability of pork packers to supply mild-cured appetizing bacon and hams.

Previous to the adoption of summer curing, pork and bacon had to be salted so thoroughly that it would keep twelve months. Under these circumstances, of course, lean meat was almost uneatable, and hence lean, immature hogs were at a great discount. But now the pork packers can cure in the "dog days" as well as Christmas, and this explains the change in taste.

We would like to impress on the farmers that while it may be impossible that the long, lean breeds of hogs may not fatten quite so readily as their more rotund kindred, that is of little consequence to the farmer, as he sells live weight, and in so doing a much larger proportion of the food is weighed with the former—in other words, his interior capacity is so much greater, and the loss in weight in the slaughter of the model bacon pig is much greater than in the fatter kinds.

In addition to this we discriminate against the fat by paying a considerable higher price for the long, lean animals. That this is a very stern fact is shown by the reverse of the above being the rule in Chicago; there the heavy fat hogs bringing considerably more on the market than the hogs we are advocating, because the packer will obtain from five to six per cent. or even more of weight dressed from heavy hogs than from the others.

A further reason why the farmers should produce the kind of hogs pork packers require, is, that experiments at the Government farms in Canada and the United States show conclusively that the pigs yield a much greater return for the food given to make them weigh, say, 180 lbs. alive than they do when fed till older and of a heavier weight; so that the advantage to the farmers in supplying what we are all clamoring for, is three fold (1) a higher price per pound, (2) in selling them alive he sells much more that is not pork with long, lean hogs than short, fat ones, (3) a more profitable utilization of the food given when young.

Yours truly,

THE WM. DAVIES CO. (Ltd.)

CONTROL OF REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF HERD BOOKS.

Moved by Mr. C. M. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. WRIGHT, that Messrs. Featherston, M.P., J. C. Snell, Brethour, Harding, Hobson and the mover, be representatives from this Joint Association to confer with the Minister of Agriculture as to the control of the records for registering animals.

Mr. Tolton: I think we should instruct the committee to take entire control of the work.

Mr. Simmons: Heretofore the Agriculture and Arts Association has been doing the registering work, and they charged us fifty cents for registering and we had no control. The Government wish to put it into our hands now, and it is for us to decide how it will be run hereafter.

Mr. Tolton moved that the matter of registering and the control of the herd books be left to the committee appointed to confer with the Minister of Agriculture, and that said committee report at annual meeting. Carried.

Report of Committee Appointed to Draft Model Rules and Prize List.

Moved by Mr. Featherston, seconded by Mr. Brethour, that the reports be received. Carried.

Mr. Richard Gibson: I wish to call your attention to clause 3. All sheep to be shorn not earlier than the 1st of April. I am opposed to that section entirely. I believe in letting every man show his sheep to the best advantage. On motion the report was taken up clause by clause.

Clause 1. Carried.

Clause 2, on motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. John Gibson, was amended by reducing the time to twenty days, and on motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. DeCourcey, it was amended, "That the record numbers accompany the entries." Carried.

Clause 3. Mr. Richard Gibson, seconded by Mr. Hanmer, moved that the entire clause be struck out. Carried.

Clause 4. Carried.

Clause 5. Moved by Mr. Hanmer, seconded by Mr. Beattie, that clause 5 be struck out. Carried.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 carried without amendment.

Prize list. Carried without amendment.

Rules of County Fairs.

Moved by Mr. Coxworth, seconded by Mr. Douglas, that that part of clause 1 referring to twenty days' ownership be struck out. Carried.

Clause 2. Moved by Mr. Hanmer, seconded by Mr. Coxworth that the first part of the clause be struck out with reference to prizes. Carried. The clause will now read, "No prize to be awarded, unless the judge considers there is decided merit."

Clauses 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed.

Clause 7 struck out.

Prize list for county fairs was then passed.

Rules for Township Shows.

Moved by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Frank, that the first part of clause 2 be struck out. Carried.

Clauses 3 and 4 were passed.

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Teasdale, that clause 5 read, "must have produced lamb, etc." Carried.

Clause 6. Moved by Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Kelly, that clause 6 be struck out. Carried.

Prize List for Township Shows.

Moved by Mr. SHAW, seconded by Mr. DECOURCEY, that where four ewes are mentioned it be changed to two ewes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. JACKSON, seconded by Mr. HANMER, that report as amended be adopted. Carried.

Rules for Large Exhibitions of Swine.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses were passed.

Moved by Mr. DECOURCEY, seconded by Mr. GREEN, that clause 7 be struck out. Carried.

Moved by Mr. BRETHOUR, seconded by Mr. TEASDALE, that the words "and judges," in clause 6 be struck out. Carried.

Revised classification of swine at large shows was adopted.

Revised rules for county and township shows were adopted.

Revised classification for swine for county or township shows was adopted.

Moved by Mr. BRETHOUR, seconded by Mr. GREEN, that the report of committee on swine as amended be adopted. Carried.

On motion Mr. FRANK was heard with reference to having the word "improved" placed before the Suffolk class.

Moved by Mr. HARDING seconded by Mr. FEATHERSTON, M.P., that the word "improved" be added to the Suffolk class. Carried.

Moved by Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR, that Jersey Reds and Tamworths have a separate class at the Fat Stock Show. Carried.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, seconded by Mr. DORSEY, that the Executive of this Association have power to revise the rules and by-laws of this Association, and report to the annual meeting. Carried.

The meeting adjourned until 7 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JAMES TOLTON in the chair, when the meeting was called to order at 7 p.m.

Prize List, Fat Stock Show.

Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, passed, striking out weighing pigs.

Clause 9 was amended to read, "No animals shall be removed till the close of the exhibition."

Animals: Section 1, 2, 3, 4, passed.

Awarding Committees: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, passed. Section 9. The words, "of the department" struck out. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, passed.

General Superintendent: Passed.

RE AGREEMENT WITH AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, M.P., seconded by Mr. JNO. KELLY, that the delegates from this Association be instructed to make arrangements with the Fat Stock Club, in Guelph, and the Agriculture and Arts Association; but if further concessions are asked from us not to make any arrangements at the said meeting.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, this motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the delegates from these Associations were to consider this motion the will of the meeting.

Sheep.

Section 7, class 8. $15, $10, instead of $25, and each class to be similarly amended.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, seconded by Mr. COXWORTH, that the pig prizes be accepted as they are, except that pigs under 18 months should read, "pigs under 20 months."

Moved by Mr. HARDING, seconded by J. BELL, that the age be 15 months instead of 18 months. On a vote being taken there was a tie, and the chairman decided in favor of 20 months.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, M.P., seconded by Mr. HODSON, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the gentlemen who prepared a model set of rules and by-laws. Carried.

Mr. J. S. PEARCE: With regard to any grant or special prize that might be given by the Western Dairymen's Association, that matter was broached by Mr. Hodson at a meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association held here some weeks ago. Nothing definite was done or settled, although I think the majority of the directors will favor the granting of a small sum. I had an idea that there might be $100 granted. I do not know what your ideas are as to what shape that grant should be put in. I think the Western Dairymen's Association would have sufficient confidence in you to leave that entirely in your hands. I think that if this Association or the Fat Stock Show makes an application for that kind of a grant it will be given. The best way will be for you to make an application through your Secretary, and then it will come up in the ordinary way.

Moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, M.P., that if the Western Dairymen's Association see fit to hold a joint show of dairy products with the Fat Stock Club and the Agriculture and Arts and our Association, that we accept their offer.

After a vote of thanks was moved to the chairman, it was moved by Mr. FEATHERSTON, seconded by Mr. HODSON, that this meeting adjourned to meet on the call of the Executive. Carried.

RULES AND PRIZE LISTS.

The following are the Rules and Prize List as passed by the Associations:

SHEEP.

Rules for the Larger Exhibitions.

(1) All sheep competing in the pure bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books and bear the record label at the time of exhibition.

(2) In making entries the owner's name and address in full and the age and record numbers of the animals must be given, and it shall be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor for at least twenty days previous to the exhibition.

(3) Judges shall be provided with a standard of excellence for the respective breeds, and be guided thereby in making awards.

(4) The awarding committee shall consist of two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide.

(5) No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties; exhibitors so doing shall forfeit any premium or premiums to which they may otherwise be entitled, or which they have been awarded.

(6) That no person be allowed to judge a breed of sheep with which he is not thoroughly acquainted. An exhibitor shall be allowed to protest against one not so qualified before the judge enters upon the discharge of his duties.

Prize List for the Larger Exhibitions.

1. Ram, two shears and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Pair ewes, two shears and over.
5. Pair shearling ewes.
6. Pair of ewe lambs.
7. Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, 1 year or over; 4 ewes, one year or over, and two ewe lambs.
8. Ram, any age.
9. Ewe, any age.
10. Three ram lambs, bred by exhibitor.
11. Three shearling ewes, bred by exhibitor.
12. Three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.

Rules for County Fairs.

(1) Every animal must be the *bona fide* property of the person in whose name it is entered at the time of exhibition.

(2) No prize shall be awarded unless the judges consider there is decided merit.

(3) Awarding committee to consist of two judges for each breed, with power to call in a referee in case they cannot decide.

(4) Great care shall be taken in selecting judges who thoroughly understand the respective breeds.

(5) No person shall be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties. Any objection to a judge shall be made in writing before he commences the discharge of his duties.

(6) All sheep competing in the pure bred classes must be recorded in their respective flock books and bear the record label at time of exhibition.

Prize List for County Fairs.

1. Ram, two shears and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Pair of ewes, two shears and over.
5. Pair of shearling ewes.
6. Pair of ewe lambs.
7. Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, one year or over; 4 ewes, one year or over, and two ewe lambs.
8. Three ram lambs, bred by exhibitor.
9. Three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.

Township Shows, Rules.

(1) Every animal must be the property of the person in whose name it is entered.

(2) No prize to be awarded unless the judges consider there is decided merit.

(3) Awarding committee to consist of two judges.

(4) Care should be taken in the selection of judges, that men be appointed who are thoroughly conversant with the merits of each of the different breeds.

(5) Ewes two years and over must have produced lambs during current year.

Prize List for Township Shows.

1. Ram, 2 shears and over.
2. Shearling rams.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Ewe, 2 years or over.
5. Shearling ewe.
6. Ewe lamb.
7. Pen of sheep, to consist of 1 ram, 2 ewes, one year or over, and 2 ewe lambs.

SWINE.

Rules for Large Exhibitions.

(1) The owner's name and address in full, with exact date of birth of animals, shall be given when making entries.

(2) The name and record number of each animal shall accompany the entries.

(3) If required, the exhibitors shall make a statutory declaration, that their animals are of the ages stated by them and are their *bona fide* property.

(4) No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section not corresponding with its age.

(5) The ages of pigs to be calculated from September 1st.

(6) No animal may compete in more than one section, except for pen prizes or specials.

(7) Directors are expected to enforce the foregoing rules.

Classification of Swine at Large Shows.

1. Boar, two years and over.
2. Boar, over one and under two years.
3. Boar, over six months and under twelve.
4. Boar, under six months.
5. Sow, two years and over.
6. Sow, over one year and under two.
7. Sow, over six months and under twelve.
8. Sow, under six months.
9. Herd; boar and three sows any age.
10. Herd; boar and four of his get, under six months old, produce owned and bred by exhibitor; sow and four of her produce, under six months old: produce owned and bred by exhibitor.

Rules for County and Township Shows.

(1) The owner's name and address in full and exact age of animals shall be given when making entries.

(2) The age of pigs shall be calculated from September 1st.

(3) No animal shall be allowed to compete in any section different from its age.

(4) If so required, the exhibitor shall make a statutory declaration that their animals are of the ages stated.

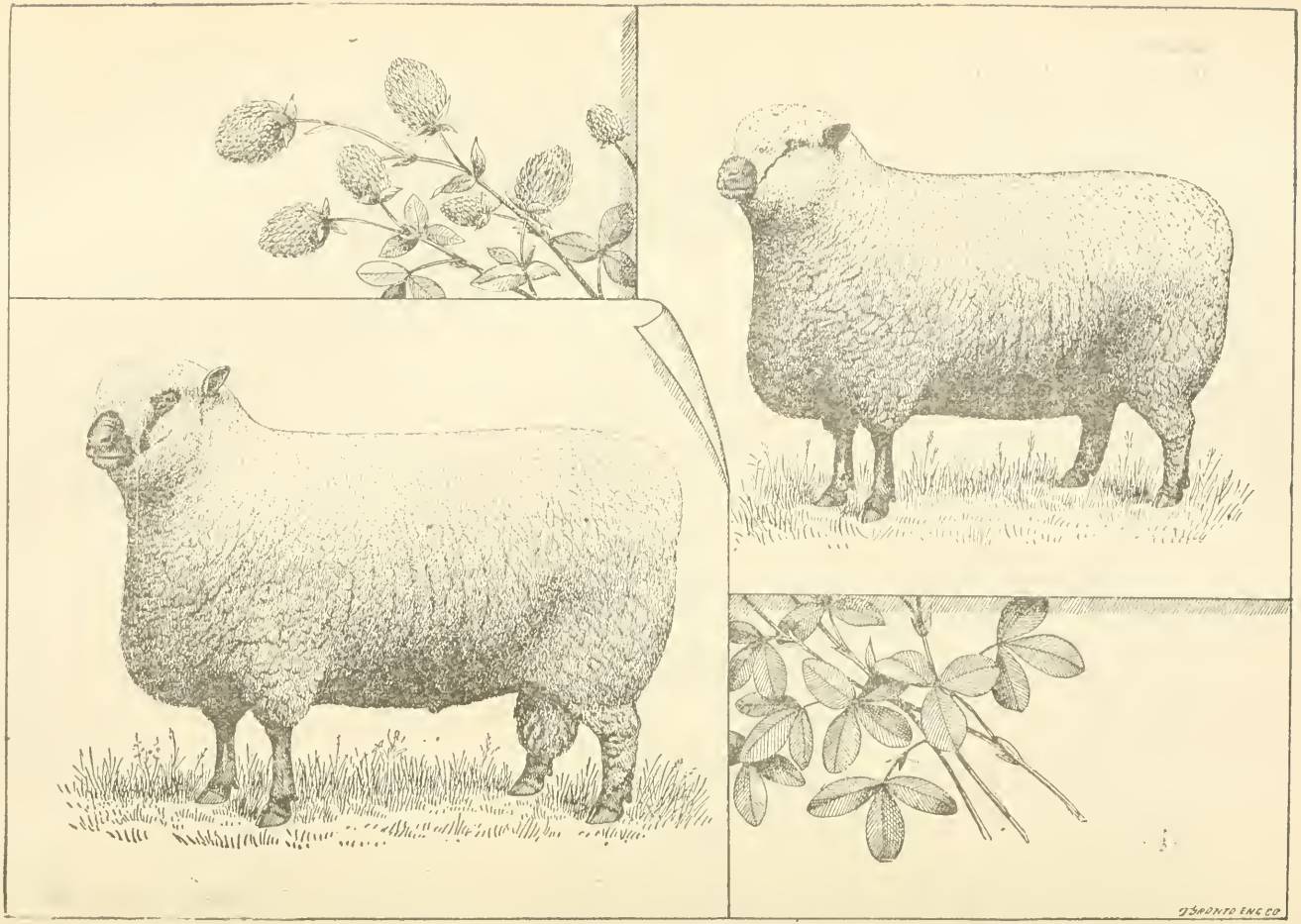
(5) No animal shall be allowed to compete in more than one section, except in cases of specials or herd prizes.

(6) All pure bred swine for which there is a Canadian record, shall be registered before being allowed to compete.

(7) Sows over one year old must have raised pigs the present year or show satisfactory evidence of being with pig.

Classification of Swine for County or Township Shows.

1. Boar, one year old and over.
2. Boar, over six months and under twelve months.
3. Boar, under six months.
4. Breeding sow, one year and over.
5. Sow, over six months and under twelve.
6. Sow, under six months.
7. Herd; boar and two sows, any age.



YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE, THE PROPERTY OF D. G. HANMER & SON, MOUNT VERNON, ONT.

APPENDIX D.

TWELFTH ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

On the 18th of June, 1895, a Provincial Fat Stock Show Association was again organized in the city of Guelph. The Association is composed of delegates elected from the following bodies :

The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by seven delegates, viz : J. Sissons, Barrie ; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch ; J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; R. McEwen, Byron ; A. Rawlings, Forest ; Wm. Dawson, Victoria ; Henry Wade, Toronto.

The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations were represented by five delegates, viz : R. H. Harding, Thorndale ; G. B. Hood, Guelph ; J. Jackson, Abingdon ; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton ; F. W. Hodson, Guelph.

The Guelph Fat Stock Club was represented by four delegates, viz : John I. Hobson, Mosboro' ; James Millar, Guelph ; Jno. McCorkindale, Guelph ; James Anderson, Guelph.

J Sissons was unanimously elected President of the club for the year 1895, Jno. I. Hobson, Vice-President, and Henry Wade, Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Secretary.

Moved by R. H. Harding, seconded by J. C. Snell and carried, " That the agreement of last year be accepted, with the exception that the Guelph Fat Stock Club be allowed to retain the membership fees of their Association." Members of this society will this year be admitted at the gates without paying an additional fee for admission ticket.

The agreement as accepted reads as follows :

1. That our joint Committees compose the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Association for 1895.

2. That the Agriculture and Arts Association be represented by their Fat Stock Show Committee, the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations by five, the Guelph Fat Stock Club by four.

3. That the Guelph Fat Stock Club provide suitable and ample accommodation. This shall include the provision of a suitable building, well lighted by day and night, and containing an ample water supply conveniently located in the building ; sufficient hurdles to properly inclose the animals in pens of a suitable size ; ample feeding troughs for each pen ; enough straw to bed the animals comfortably and keep them clean.

4. The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association agree to provide $500 toward the prize list, and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association $500, on condition that the agreements entered into by the other societies and the enactments of this meeting be faithfully carried out.

5. The Agriculture and Arts Association will provide a sum of money, which, when added to that provided as aforesaid by the other societies, shall be sufficient to make the prizes in all classes equal to those offered in December, 1894, by this Association. The sums thus contributed by the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be $830 for cattle, $185 for pure bred sheep, $310 for pure bred swine, $236 for grade sheep, $98 for grade swine and $114 for poultry—in all $1,773, besides silver medals, offered in prizes by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

6. Special prizes given by private parties or societies shall not be included as a part of the grant given by the Agriculture and Arts Association, but shall be duly chronicled in the prize list.

7. The Agriculture and Arts Association further agrees to pay all expenses, except as previously or hereafter provided, and collect all receipts.

8 All the income arising from the show shall be the property of the Agriculture and Arts Association, except the entry fees received from exhibitors of pure bred sheep and swine, which, at the close of the show, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

9. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations shall pay the expenses of their delegates.

10. Each Director and officer of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, shall be furnished with a complimentary ticket, and the members of the Guelph Fat Stock Club shall enjoy the privileges as above provided by motion.

11. In case all the prizes in the pure bred sheep and swine departments are not paid out, the proper proportion of such unpaid prizes shall be repaid to the Treasurer of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Entries must be made on or before November 25th, by application to the Secretary at Toronto, who will furnish blank applications on which to specify exhibitor's name and address, with age and description of animal offered. Entries after November 25th shall be charged double rates.

2. All animals shown in the pure bred classes and also in the sweepstake classes for pure breds, must be registered in Canadian records or well authenticated English or American records. Each sheep shall be labelled with the record association ear tag. All animals shown in the pure bred classes under one year, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor. In the grade classes, statements naming the number and kind of crosses must be given at the time of making entry.

3. The following fees will be charged and must accompany applications for entry for which accommodation will be provided: For each head of cattle, $2, except for each cow entered in dairy class, in which case fee will be $1; for each sheep and hog, $1; for pen of sheep or swine, $1 per entry, when the animals are not entered in former classes; for each pair of fowls or chickens, 25 cents.

4. Every animal must be entered for competition, giving name of breeder and owner, and when pure bred, the age, record, name and number must also be given at the time of making entry. Each animal shall be shown in its class.

5. A card will be furnished the exhibitor at the time of making the entry, specifying the class, the number of the section and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to the animal during the exhibition; but in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, the card shall be attached to the pen or coop.

6. No animal shall compete for a sweepstake prize that has not been shown in a regular class or is eligible to be shown in such a class.

7. Each exhibitor of pure bred sheep must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. Each exhibitor of pure bred swine must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

8. Diligence will be used by the officers of the Board to prevent injury to, or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

9. The exhibition will open at 8 a.m., December 10th, and close at 10 p.m., December 12th, 1895. The exhibitors will be allowed to remove animals after 4 o'clock p.m. on the 12th inst. Admission will be charged until 6 o'clock of the 12th inst.

Animals.

1. No animal shall be removed until the close of the exhibition.

2. Stock must be in the stalls or pens on Tuesday, 10th December, at 1 o'clock p.m.

3. Cattle must be well halter broken; no vicious animal will be admitted.

4. Butchers' stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums. Animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition. This rule shall not apply to animals shown in the pure bred sheep or swine classes, nor in the dairy classes.

5. The ages of all animals to be computed to the 1st of December.

Awarding Committees.

1. Awarding Committees will consist of two judges and a referee for each class or classes.

Awarding Committees will commence examination at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th of December, and continue until awards are completed.

3. No person shall act as judge of any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, the agent or employee of an exhibitor or otherwise.

4. No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

5. In case of protest, notice must be given to the Secretary before or during the examination of the animal or article protested, or within four hours after the close of said examination a written statement setting forth the reason for protesting must be filed with the Secretary on the day the notice is given, and a deposit of $5 left with the protest, and forfeited if the protest is not sustained.

6. In all cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the Board shall exclude the party protesting from exhibition for two years thereafter.

7. Any exhibitor who shall tear off a premium ribbon, or authorize another to do so, in the presence of the Judges, or shall otherwise insult the Judges, shall forfeit the premium and be excluded from competition.

8. The Judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superficies—taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcase. This rule to be applied to special prizes also, unless other conditions are given.

9. Judges are instructed that if they have good reason to believe that any exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the Committee or the public, and obtain an award by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Secretary, who shall report the same to the Directors, who may expel such exhibitor for fraud for at least two years, and may withhold all or any prizes won by said exhibitor.

10 The entry books must be returned by the Judges of each department to the Secretary as soon as the awards in each are completed.

11. Great care must be exercised to preserve the Judges' books, and the awards must be entered as above in a plain, legible manner in the proper place, as the premiums will be paid on authority of those entries *only*.

12. Judges will be particular to observe the following : *Red Ribbons* are designated for first premiums ; *Blue Ribbons* for second premiums ; *White Ribbons* for third premiums, and *Green* for fourth or commended.

13. Decisions of Judges shall be final ; and no appeal will be considered, except in cases of fraud and protests.

14. Objection to a person serving as Judge must be submitted to the Secretary in writing before the Judge enters upon his duties, and give good and sufficient reasons therefor.

15. Any exhibitor attempting to interfere with Judges during their adjudications will be promptly excluded from competition.

General Superintendent.

1. The Superintendent will have charge of the building and police. The Superintendent will designate the hours of delivery of feed, forage and bedding for animals on exhibition, which can be obtained on application to him at reasonable rates. Stalls and pens shall be cleaned before 8 o'clock, and kept clean until 10 p.m. each day of the show. The aisles and passages shall be kept clean and unencumbered. Feed or bedding shall not be placed in the aisles or littered about the building, but all parts thereof must be kept scrupulously clean and tidy.

Admission Fees.

1. Tickets admitting gentleman each day, 25 cents ; ladies, 10 cents ; children under twelve years of age, 10 cents.

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW, TO BE HELD DEC. 10, 11 AND 12, 1895.

Prize List.

All stock must be in the proper stalls or pens not later than 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 10th.

Cattle.

Class 1.—*Shorthorns. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3	20	00
	2nd "	15	00
	3rd "	10	00
2.	Best steer or heifer, 1 and under 2	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	10	00
3.	Best steer, under 1 year	15	00
	2nd "	10	00
	3rd "	5	00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00
	3rd " "	5	00
5.	Best heifer, under 3 years old	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00
	3rd " "	5	00

Several prizes given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association—$15.00—to be awarded to the best registered Shorthorn steer, and $15.00 to the best registered Shorthorn heifer.

Class 2.—*Herefords. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3	15	00
	2nd "	10	00
	3rd "	5	00
2.	Best steer, 1 and under 2	15	00
	2nd "	10	00
	3rd "	5	00
3.	Best steer, under 1 year	10	00
	2nd "	5	00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00

Class 3.—*Polled Angus. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 4.—*Galloways. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 5.—*Devons. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 6.—*Grades or Crosses of any Breed.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3 years	25	00
	2nd " "	20	00
	3rd " "	10	00
2.	Best steer, 1 and under 2 years	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	10	00
3.	Best steer, under 1 year	15	00
	2nd "	10	00
	3rd "	5	00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	10	00
5.	Best heifer, over 2 and under 3 years	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00
	3rd " "	5	00
6.	Best heifer, under 2 years	15	00
	2nd "	10	00
	3rd "	5	00

Class 7.—*Championship Prize.*

Sec.
1. For the best fat animal on the ground, of any breed or sex, Silver Medal by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Prize of $50 by H. D. Smith, Compton, P. Q., provided sweepstake for best animal at the show is taken by a Hereford.

Sheep.

Class 8.—*Longwools. To include Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best ewe, 1 year and under 2	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00
	3rd " "	5	00
2.	Best ewe, under 1 year	10	00
	2nd "	6	00
	3rd "	4	00
3.	Best wether, 1 year and under 2	15	00
	2nd " "	10	00
	3rd " "	5	00
4.	Best wether, under 1 year	10	00
	2nd " "	6	00
	3rd " "	4	00
5.	Best 3 ewes, under 1 year	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	10	00
6.	Best 3 wethers, under 1 year	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	10	00
7.	Best 5 sheep, under 2 years old, bred by the exhibitor	15	00
	2nd "	10	00

Class 9.—*Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires will compete in this class.*

The sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Class 10.—*Southdowns, Horned-Dorsets and Merinos will compete in this class.*

Here also the sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

PRIZE LIST.—*Continued.*

SHEEP.

Grand Sweepstakes.

	$ c.
Best pure-bred wether, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor	20 00
Best pure-bred ewe, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor	20 00

Class 11.—*Grades and Crosses.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best ewe, 2 years old or over	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
2.	Best wether, 2 years old or over	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
3.	Best ewe, 1 year old and under 2	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
4.	Best wether, 1 year old and under 2	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
5.	Best three ewes, under 1 year	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	7 00
6.	Best three wethers, under 1 year	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	7 00
7.	Best wether, under 1 year	8 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " "	4 00
8.	Best ewe, under 1 year	8 00
	2nd "	6 00
	3rd "	4 00
9.	Best wether, any age	10 00
10.	Best ewe, any age	10 00

The following prizes are offered by the American Shropshire Association. Grand sweepstakes, if won by a registered Shropshire ewe, $50.

And for registered Shropshire wether, two years old or over, first premium $10, second premium $6, third premium $3.

One year old and under 2, first premium $10, second premium $6, third premium $3.

Under one year old, first premium, $10, second premium $6, third premium $3.

Extra special premium for best wether sired by registered Shropshire rams and out of grade ewes, two years old and upwards, first premium $10, second premium $6.

One year and under two, first premium $10, second $6.

Under one year, first premium $10, second $6.

Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews, of Galveston, Texas, manufacturers of the Cooper Sheep Dip, offer for the second time the sterling silver cup, valued at $100, as a sweepstake prize for the best sheep bred by the exhibitor and shown at the next Provincial Ontario Fat Stock Show, to be held in the City of Guelph, December 10, 11 and 12, 1895.

To become final owner, an exhibitor must win the cup twice in succession, or on three separate occasions. It was won in 1893 by Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., with an Oxford ewe, and in 1894 by a Shropshire ewe lamb, bred and owned by Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont..

This splendid trophy is in the possession of F. W. Hodson, London, Ont., Secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and will be on exhibition at the Secretary's office, in Guelph, during the time of holding the show.

SWINE.

Class 12.—*Berkshires.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best barrow, over 9 and under 18 months	12 00
	2nd " " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
2.	Best barrow, under 9 months	10 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " "	4 00
3.	Best sow, over 9 and under 18 months	12 00
	2nd " " "	8 00
	3rd " " "	4 00
4.	Best sow, under 9 months	10 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " "	4 00
5.	Best three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	7 00

Class 13.—*Poland Chinas.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 14.—*Yorkshires.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 15.—*Chester Whites.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 16.—*Tamworths.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months	12 00
	2nd " " "	8 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
2.	Barrow, under 9 months	10 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
3.	Sow, over 9 and under 18 months	10 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
4.	Sow, under 9 months	10 00
	2nd "	6 00
	3rd " highly commended	
5.	Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor	13 00
	2nd "	9 00
	3rd " highly commended	

Class 17.—*Jersey Reds.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months	9 00
	2nd " " "	5 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
2.	Barrow, under 9 months	8 00
	2nd " "	4 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
3.	Sow, over 9 and under 18 months	8 00
	2nd " "	4 00
	3rd " " highly commended	
4.	Sow, under 9 months	8 00
	2nd "	4 00
	3rd " " highly commended	

PRIZE LIST.—*Concluded.*

SWINE.

Class 18.—*Suffolks, Essex, Victorias and other small Breeds.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Sweepstakes.

	$ c.
Best pure-bred barrow, any age or breed	15 00
Best pure-bred sow, any age or breed	15 00

Class 19.—*Grades or Crosses.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best barrow, over 9 & under 18 months.	12 00
	2nd " " "	8 00
	3rd " " "	4 00
2.	Best barrow, 9 months and under	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00
3.	Best sow, over 9 and under 18 months	12 00
	2nd " " "	8 00
	3rd " " "	4 00
4.	Best sow, 9 months and under	12 00
	2nd " "	8 00
	3rd " "	4 00

Class 20.—*Sweepstakes for Hogs.*

Sec.	
1.	Best grade hog of any age, breed or sex.....Silver Medal.

POULTRY.

Class 21.—*Dressed Poultry.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best pair turkey cockerels, hatched 1894	5 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
2.	Best pair turkey pullets, hatched 1894.	5 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
3.	Best dressed turkey, 1894	6 00
	2nd " "	4 00
	3rd " "	2 00
4.	Best pair ganders or geese, hatched 1894	6 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
5.	Best pair drakes or ducks, hatched 1894	6 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
6.	Best pair fowl cockerels, hatched 1894.	6 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
7.	Best pair pullets, hatched 1893	6 00
	2nd " "	4 00
	3rd " "	2 00
8.	Largest and best turkey, any age	5 00
9.	Best display of poultry, hatched 1894	6 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00
10.	Best collection of undressed poultry	6 00
	2nd " " "	4 00
	3rd " " "	2 00

All the aforegoing agreements, rules, regulations, prize lists, judging committees, etc., etc., were duly considered, discussed and unanimously adopted.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 22.

Best Shorthorn cow, pure bred—	
1st	$18 00
2nd	10 00
Best Ayrshire cow, pure bred—	
1st	18 00
2nd	10 00
Best Holstein cow, pure bred—	
1st	18 00
2nd	10 00
Best Jersey or Guernsey, pure bred—	
1st	18 00
2nd	10 00
Best grade cow, any breed—	
1st	10 00
2nd	8 00
3rd	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Special prize, value $25, for the sweepstakes cow, any pure breed (registered pedigree); at least two breeds must compete. Given by the William Weld Company (Limited), publishers of "*The Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine*," London, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Silver plate, value $15, for the best grade cow. Given by Jno. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ontario, seed merchants, dealers and manufacturers of dairy supplies and apparatus.

Andrew Pattullo, publisher of the *Sentinel Review* and *Dominion Dairyman*, Woodstock, Ont., and President of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, has kindly contributed $25 towards the prizes in the regular classes.

J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association, has also contributed $10 towards the prizes in the regular classes.

Rules and regulations governing other departments apply to this department also, with the addition of the following:

Cows must all be giving milk, and the awards shall be made by the following scale under the charge of J. W. Wheaton, secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario:

20 points for constitution and conformation.
1 point for each pound of milk.
20 points for each pound of fat.
4 points for each pound of solids (not fat).
1 point for each ten days in milk, after the first 20 days (limit 200 days).

10 points shall be deducted from the total score for each per cent. of fat below three per cent. of fat in the milk.

Cows shall be milked clean in the presence of the judges at 6 o'clock on the evening of December 10th. The judging shall be done on Wednesday, December 11th. The morning and evening milk to be weighed and tested. The percentage of fat to be determined by the Babcock Milk Tester.

Grade animals shall have two or more pure bred crosses of the breed to which they belong.

It shall be the duty of the judges to make the awards according to the rules, and to present to the Secretary of the Western Dairymen's Association a full report of the dairy department, which shall be published in the annual report. The judges are expected to include in their report suggestions as to how a winter dairy show may be best conducted and made most instructive.

JUDGES.

Cattle.—Pure Breds.

Thos. Russell, Exeter; Alderman Dunn, Toronto; with T. E. Robson, Ilderton, as referee.

Grades.

Jno. Scott, Galt; Wm. Stark, Berwick; with Geo. Morris, London, as referee.
Resolved that the cattle judges award the sweepstake prize in the cattle department.

Sheep.—Classes 8 and 11.

Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; with R. W. Stephens, Lambeth, as referee.

Classes 9 and 10.

Jno. Miller, Markham; Henry Arkell, Teeswater; with W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, as referee.

Swine.—Classes 15, 16, 17 and 13.

Jos. Featherston, M.P., Streetsville; Jos. Brethour, Burford; with Jas. Anderson, Guelph, as referee.

Classes 12, 14, 18, 19 and 20.

Thos. Teasdale, Concord; James Main, Milton; with Andrew Elliot, Galt, as referee.

Poultry.

George Murton, Guelph.

Dairy Department.

J. W. Wheaton, T. B. Millar, G. E. Day, B.S.A.

A letter was read from the president of the Western Dairymen's Association offering $50 towards a dairy show to be held at the same time and place. This was accepted by the club; the Agriculture and Arts Association supplemented this amount by $50. On motion the Executive of the Western Dairymen's Association were requested to take charge of this part of the exhibit, and to prepare the prize list therefor. It was further decided that the matter of space be referred to the Guelph Fat Stock Club, the secretary of which is requested to call a special meeting of said club and report whether this exhibit be one of dairy products or dairy cattle.

Mr. G. E. Day was elected a director to represent the Ontario Agricultural College.

In the case of Mr. Row, the following resolution was passed, that the said Row be requested to furnish Secretary Wade between now and the 10th of December, 1895, proof that prizes won by him and withheld by this Club were rightfully and honorably won. In case Mr. Row does not meet with the requirements of this resolution the money now held by the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be divided according to the agreement of last year.

It was moved by A. RAWLINGS, seconded by R. H. HARDING, and carried unanimously: "That the directors of the Provincial Fat Stock Club respectfully request the authorities of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. to render every assistance in their power to bring about the prompt unloading of stock sent to this show, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the C. P. R. and G. T. R. station agents at Guelph, also to the higher officials of said railroads; also to John I. Hobson, chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations."

The discussion which followed the introduction of this resolution brought out the fact, that the pure-bred stock shipped to fairs and especially to the winter show of the Provincial Fat Stock Club, has frequently been delayed for hours at terminal points and that breeders generally have experienced a great deal of difficulty in effecting the unloading of said stock.

APPENDIX E.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

From April 1st, 1894, to April 1st, 1895.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasurer's hands	$266 35
Members' fees	590 00
Legislative grant	700 00
From public meetings, conventions, etc.	97 00
Money received from prosecution	109 00
	$1,762 35

Expenditures.

Cash paid for prizes	$500 00
Expenses for conventions or regular meetings	27 90
Officers' salaries, 1893 and 1894	200 00
Directors' fees and expenses	131 62
Postage and stationery	58 05
Printing	80 34
Advertising	10 10
Periodicals for members, (copies of record)	444 58
Sundries	8 35
	$1,460 94
Balance in Treasurer's hands	301 41
	$1,762 35

London, April 13th, 1865.

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and find them correct.

Auditors, { Richard Gibson, J. S. Pearce.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

From April 1st, 1894, to April 1st, 1895.

Receipts.

Members' fees	$78 00
Legislative grant	850 00
Receipts from public meetings, etc	131 00
Sundries	50
	$1,059 50

Expenditures.

Balance due Treasurer as shown in last yearly statement	$128 40
Cash paid for prizes	500 00
Expenses for conventions or regular meetings	68 40
Officers' salaries, 1893 and 1894	200 00
Directors' fees and expenses	79 90
Postage	27 09
Printing	75 06
Advertising	10 00
Stationery, cuts, etc.	15 34
Sundries	10 30
	$1,114 49
Balance due Treasurer	54 99

London, April 13th, 1895.

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and find them correct.

Auditors, { Richard Gibson, J. S. Pearce.

TWELFTH ANNUAL

Ontario Provincial

FAT STOCK SHOW

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF GUELPH

. . . ON . . .

DECEMBER 10th, 11th and 12th, 1895,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,
THE SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS ASSOCIATIONS,
AND THE GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB.

Stock to be in the Building by 1 p.m. of December 10th.

OFFICERS:

J. Sissons, President. John I. Hobson, Vice-President. H. Wade, Secretary.

Executive.

Messrs. Wade, Hodson, Hobson, Miller, Snell and the President.

Superintendent.—Mr. Herbert Wright, Guelph, Ont.

Committee on Cattle.—A. Rawlings, John I. Hobson, Jno. Miller, J. Sissons, W. McCorkindale, D. P. McKinnon, and N. Awrey.

Committee on Sheep.—J. Jackson, G. E. Day, J. C. Snell, Jas. Tolton, R. McEwen, Jas. Rowand, M.P.

Committee on Swine.—G. B. Hood, R. H. Harding, Wm. Dawson, Jas. Anderson. D. P. McKinnon.

Committee on Poultry.—Jas. Anderson, G. E. Day, Wm. Dawson.

Programme Committee.—Messrs. Millar, McCorkindale, Sissons, Wade, John Jackson, J. C. Snell, Jos. Brethour, Gibson and F. W. Hodson.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Inspectors of Factories for Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1894.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of Factories' Inspection in the Western District of the Province for the year 1894. In opening my report of last year I made allusion to a general slackening up of the activity in the factories of this district, and this year I regret to mention that this condition is more aggravated, and, with very few exceptions, the employers have told me that trade is unusually quiet. In fact, I could see myself that it was so by there not being so many employees at work, more machinery idle, some factories running on short time and others idle. It was hoped that as the year advanced business might improve, but the hope was not realized in many industries, but rather the reverse. Trade being so depressed it was natural to suppose that a reduction in wages would follow in some industries, and it was so. Moulders' wages were cut in some foundries in Toronto and Brantford. Operatives on boots and shoes, male and female, in several places, had to consent to accept less; and glove-cutters at Acton also. The men in the rolling mills at Hamilton, in March, after a strike, accepted a reduction. Wholesale clothing manufacturers considerably reduced (15 to 20 per cent., I was informed) the price allowed to contractors for making. In the principal cotton mills there were two reductions in prices paid to the weavers, amounting to about 15 to 20 per cent., and in some other industries on a smaller scale wages were pared down. Some of these reductions were not accepted without a protest from the workers by the way of a strike, among whom were the moulders, boot and shoe operatives, glove cutters, rolling mills' men and cotton weavers. Happily these strikes were not of long duration, the workers accepting the situation as probably the best course to adopt under the circumstances. The year began in a very quiet way as to trade, January and February being dull. Then in March the new Tariff Bill, proposing a considerable reduction on the import duties of some manufactures, raised quite a commotion among manufactures, very few of whom were willing to consent to accept any less protection, as they thought such would make matters worse. Those who felt themselves aggrieved impressed their views upon the Government at Ottawa. Eventually the new Bill was adjusted in such a way as to considerably remove the objections the manufacturers had to it in its original form. This matter continued the dull condition of trade into the month of April, so the first third of the year was not looked upon by business men as a cheerful one. No doubt the disturbances caused by the proposed tariff changes afforded a very good argument and lever for the reduction in wages that in some cases followed. So far as I could make an estimate, without having any figures as a guide, but judging from what I observed in the reduction of wages and of working hours, total stoppage of factories for a longer or shorter period, and reduction in the number of employees, I would

say that factory operatives in the Western District earned in 1894 about between 30 and 40 per cent. less than in the year 1892. These diminished earnings of factory operatives have a serious effect on the consumption of such commodities as their narrow income limits them to, principally food and clothing, fuel and rent.

Among the industries that have felt the depression as badly as any are the cotton and woollen trades, and I think it is safe to say that neither of these trades as a body have experienced anything like it in twenty years, if ever before. The stave trade also felt the depression greatly, the principal manufacturers in this line held a meeting in Chatham in July, and in view of the stock on hand agreed to shut down their factories for thirty days. This is a very important industry in the western part of the Province, and is, in fact, nearly the chief industry, including stave bolts, which, as well as staves, are largely exported to the United States, which have only partially recovered from the great depression of the previous year.

The general dulness of trade was further aggravated in the spring by what is known as the soft coal strike, a strike among the miners of bituminous coal, which lasted some weeks, in the United States, on which country this Province is mostly dependent for its supply. When the strike took place the quantity of mined coal was not large in either country, and the railroads appropriated for their own use a considerable portion of that on their tracks intended for other delivery, and even after that on some roads the service had to be curtailed. Some steamboats that could not burn anthracite or wood were compelled to lay up for a time. Some factories in the district depending on soft coal, not having enough, had to stop, and some foundries had to reduce their number of castings, as the supply of coke had run out. On the whole, considerable inconvenience was caused directly and indirectly by this trouble among the miners.

In due time, like all things human, the strike ended, and manufacturing resumed its previous condition. Then came the surprise of the season, demonstrating "What big oaks from little acorns grow." The whole continent was paralyzed by the extension of the Pullman strike to the men of the American Railroad Union. This, though causing great inconvenience as to the delivery of material and goods, did not to any great extent influence manufacturing here. In writing of the dull condition of trade, of course it is only in a general way, for there were many exceptions where the manufacturers told me they were well satisfied with the business they were doing. I had a few applications for permission to work their female operatives over-time, but not to the same extent as in former years.

I was informed that the flax trade was good this year. The mill owners were exporting large quantities of scutched flax to Ireland, as the crop there last year was so good in quality that it was used to manufacture into finer linens, which they usually made from Belgium flax, and they made their twines and coarser goods from flax grown in this Province. A considerable quantity of our flax finds a steady market in the United States. There is not much of it used in Canada except for twines, upholstery and mattress-stuffing. None is woven that I am aware of.

Factory inspection this year, as usual, has gone on without much friction as to employers, who seem willing to accept any reasonable suggestions in regard to enforcing the various requirements of the Act. There is really much less of this required now than formerly, as the factories being previously visited, and for the most part frequently, were in a fair condition as regards health and safety of employees. But new factories starting, older ones removing to other premises, finding some not previously inspected, introducing new machiney, repairing old, alterations in plants, all require the inspector to keep moving about among them to see that every protection is afforded to the workers. One matter I am particularly watchful over is a tendency in some establishments to allow the stairways or their approaches to become partially obstructed with boxes, baskets, barrels, spools, etc. This I cannot overlook in factories where people are at work from three to five stories above the ground. In case of panic the stairs must be free from obstruction; being the way by which workers approach their work, it is natural that in panic their first thought is to rush to them for escape. I have not unlimited faith in fire escapes, but at times they may serve a good purpose when the stairs cannot be made use of.

Young Labor.

The abundance of idle labor has had the effect of displacing children in factories, and this year I found really very few at work under 15 years of age.

Metal Dust.

The chief matter that I have not as yet been able to dispose of satisfactorily is the removal of dust in foundries, bicycle works and places where metal polishing is done. This dust can for the most part be got rid of, but to do so involves considerable outlay

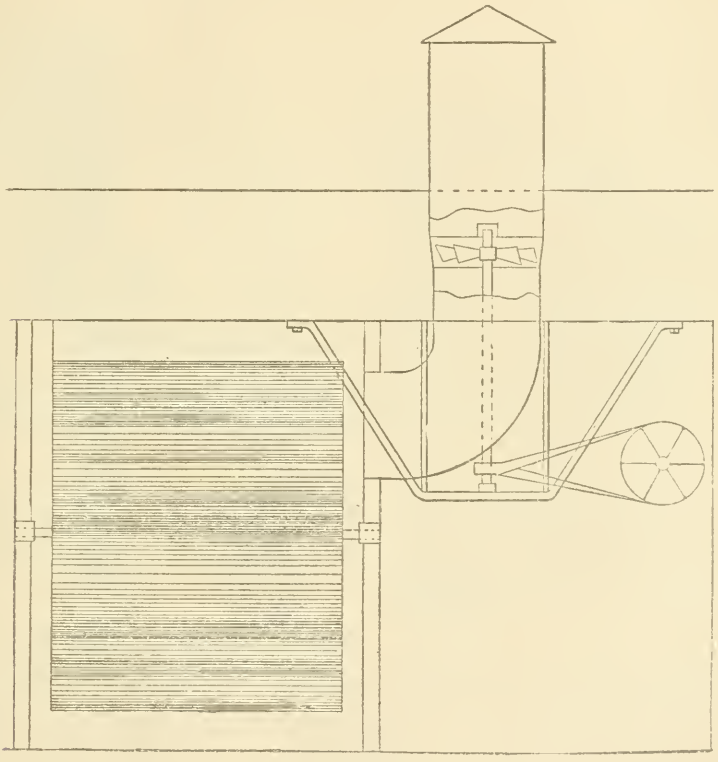


Fig. 1.

of money. I have been asked in some cases to let the matter lie in abeyance till trade revives. I recently received a complaint of dust in a polishing room. On visiting the shop in question I found only one person at work in this department, although it had a capacity for eight. I did not feel justified in ordering a fan and pipes to be put up just then under the circumstances. Foundries are the most troublesome establishments I have to deal with as regards dust. Although quite a number are in as good a condition in this respect as it is possible for them to be, still there are many yet to be improved. I have been met with the objection, by some owners, that it is impossible to get rid of the dust. I tell them to the contrary, because I know it is now being done. There are two reasons why the use of fans is not more common in factories, one of which is the considerable outlay of money involved, which is not looked upon with favor by some proprietors even when trade is good. The other reason is that in some establishments the boiler and engine are already sufficiently taxed to propel the present machinery, and the additional load of a powerful fan would in some cases so reduce the speed that neither fan nor machinery could do its work. This condition of affairs can be remedied only by increasing the power, and this is a more serious outlay than the supplying of a fan only.

In nearly all woodworking industries the fan is introduced, with a branch from the main pipe to such machine, to carry away chips, shavings and dust to the boiler room to be used as fuel. Here there is a *raison d' etre* which in the majority of industries does not exist.

I have thought it well to exhibit a few cuts showing the system of application of fans in some industries for the removal of dust, steam and heat. These cuts I have taken from the catalogue of the Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Figure 1, shows a disc wheel (fan) applied to rattlers in foundries and to carpet cleaning machines. The machines are enclosed and the fan draws out the dust.

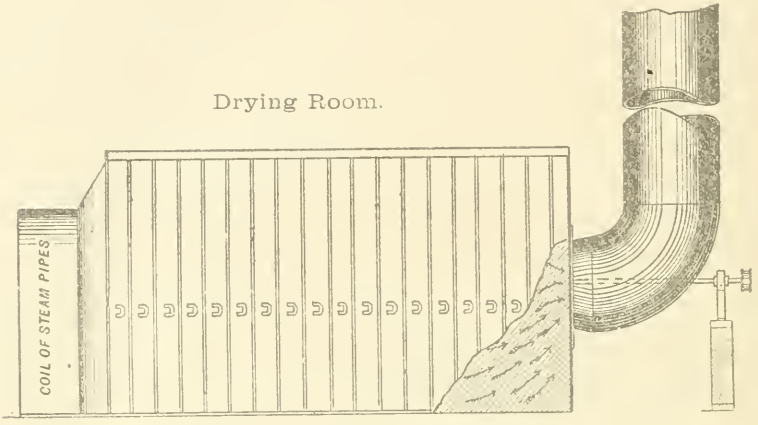
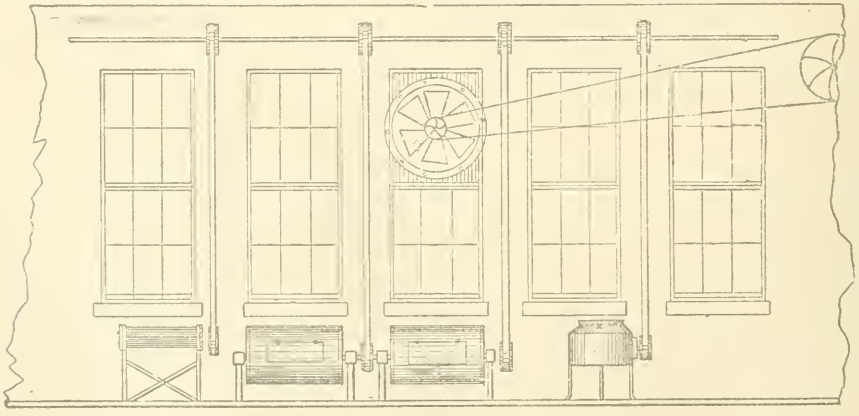


Fig. 2.

Figure 2, shows a drying-room in a laundry and the disc wheel attached for the removal of heat and moisture, which are very exhausting to the employees working near the drying-room, especially in warm weather; the moist condition of the air preventing the skin from being cooled by evaporation.



Washing Room. Fig. 3.

Figure 3 shows a similar fan in the washing-room of a laundry for removing steam, hot air and all offensive odors.

Figure 4 shows the disc wheel as applied to the boiling kettles in candy factories for disposing of heat and steam. The hoods are adjustable; with some slight modification this system can be utilized to remove smoke from the forges in blacksmith shops, but if there are many forges, requiring the removal of much air, the exhaust fan can be substituted for the disc.

Figures 5 to 8 show the application of an exhaust fan for carrying away dust from emery and buffing wheels, each wheel running in an adjustable hood connected with the main pipe by a branch.

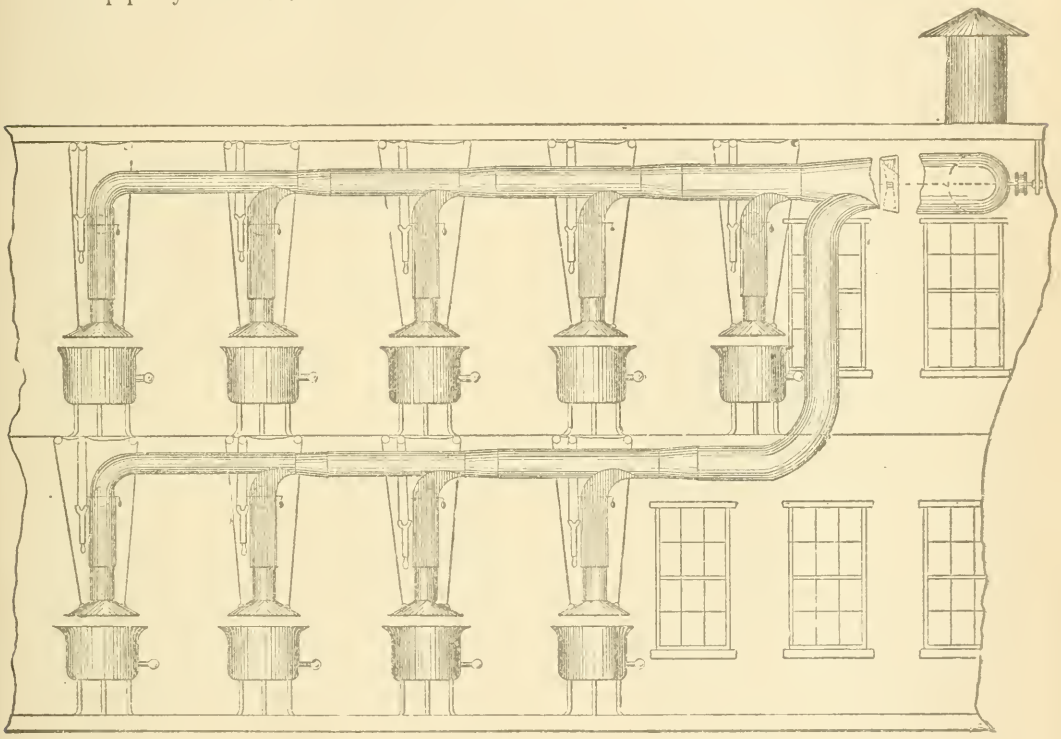
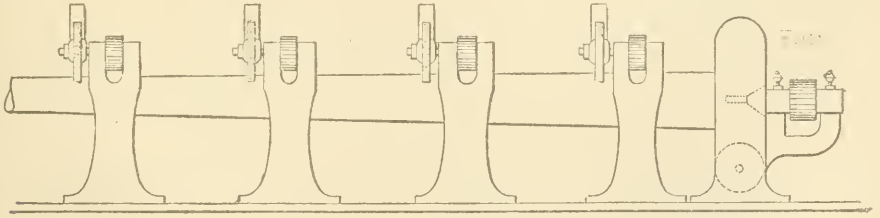


Fig. 4.

Figure 9 shows the application of an exhaust fan, as applied to buffing belts.

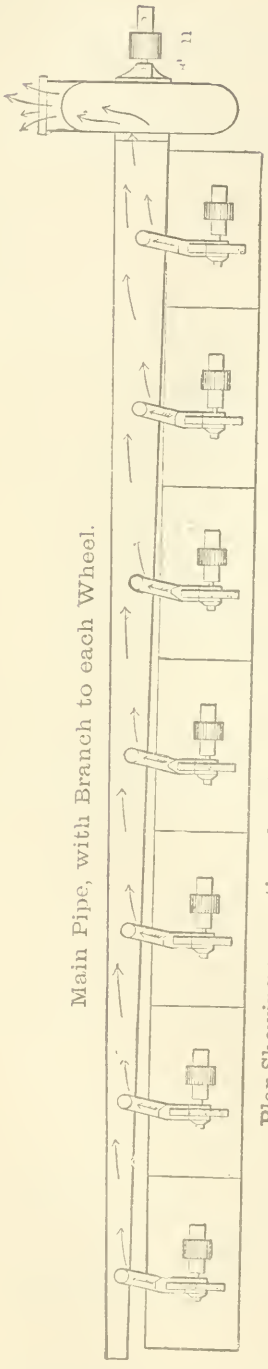
Style represented by figure 6 has been applied successfully to rattlers, enclosing each rattler separately, with a branch pipe from its compartment to the main, connected with the exhaust fan.



Elevation

Fig. 5.

By applying the disc wheel or exhaust fan (according to circumstances) the greater part of the dust, whether from wood or metal, smoke, steam, noxious fumes, foul air,



Plan Showing connections from Emery and Polishing Wheels to Exhaust Fan.

Fig. 6.

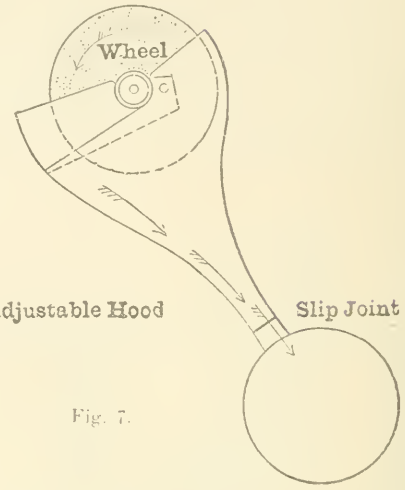
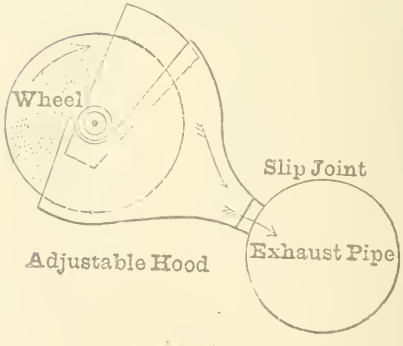


Fig. 7.



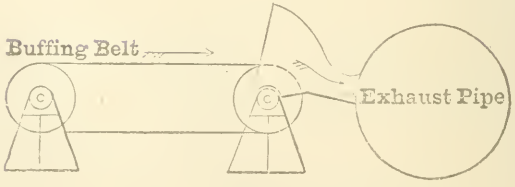


Fig. 9.

in factories can be removed. Even simply for ventilation alone, this system is better than depending on natural ventilation, as often the light condition of the outside air is unfavorable for the exit of the foul air within.

In writing of fans I may remark that they now are considerably used in factories (as well as in churches, schools and public buildings) for the purpose of heating, by forcing through the different rooms fresh, pure air heated by passing over a great surface of steam-heated pipes; thus filling the rooms with warm, pure air which is constantly being renewed. Heating direct by pipes, coils or radiators, while they warm the air, does nothing towards removing its impurities; and heating by stoves or furnaces, by many of which the air is apt to be vitiated (where coal is the fuel) by coal gas, *i.e*, carbonic oxide and acid gases and sulphurous fumes escaping. The same system for heating can be utilized in warm weather for cooling purposes.

Hours of Labor.

There seems to be a tendency towards shorter hours of employment for females in cities in almost every industry except textiles, in which the full extent allowed by law, viz., sixty hours a week, is exacted, and in which if work ceases earlier on Saturday afternoons the difference is made up on the preceding days. There are a few exceptions to this in a few woollen mills where the week's working hours are reduced to fifty-seven and one half, and in one case to fifty-five hours. As a rule in towns and villages longer hours are worked by females than in cities. A few years ago I noticed in one of our cities that two factories in one trade were employing their females fifty-one and fifty-six hours respectively, while factories in the same trade in Toronto were asking forty-nine hours only. A very large percentage of female workers in Toronto leave work at twelve o'clock on Saturdays, beginning in the mornings at seven, seven-thirty and eight o'clock, having one hour at noon and quitting at five, five-thirty and six o'clock, totalling, according to the industry, from forty-five to fifty-five hours a week. I would be glad to see the Saturday half-holiday adopted in all factories. In some trades the male operatives can and do work longer hours than the females, but in others their employment is so interdependent that for the females to cease work the males must necessarily do so as well. Even in these industries I would like to see the Saturday half-holiday brought in. Some, if not all, of the cotton mills in my district were shut down for quite a time this year, at other times were in operation only thirty-five hours a week. This would be a good time with them to introduce a permanent reduction of working hours. In Massachusetts the legal number of working hours for females in factories is fifty-eight a week; and in New Jersey for females and minors it is fifty-four. With the increased speed and complications of machinery in textile industries, especially in cotton looms, the attendant has more mental worry in watching the machines, and no doubt is more exhausted physically after a day's work.

Some proprietors of factories, employing females, in towns and villages, usually requiring sixty hours' work a week, give their workers Saturday afternoons for three months in the summer; others, again, not so generous, are willing to give them a smaller portion of the day, quitting work at three in some cases, and in others at four o'clock. All of this goes to show that this last day of the week is to be treated a little differently from the other days, and I trust it will not be long till the all employers can see their way to give the whole of Saturday afternoon to their operatives, without legislation.

Cleanliness.

It is pleasing to note each year an improvement in the condition of many factories as to their cleanliness by scrubbing and lime washing and sanitary arrangements. Many more are now providing special dining and dressing rooms for [illegible] male workers. Nearly all factories erected within these last few years have been [illegible] with a view to the requirements of the Factories Act. The new tobacco factory of Messrs Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. (Limited), Hamilton, erected about three years ago, is built in accordance with modern ideas as to convenience in manufacturing, ventilation, heating, safety

from fire, fire escapes, broad stairways at opposite ends of the building, ample and complete closet accommodation, separate dining and dressing rooms for males and females, and every essential and convenience provided. Mr. Tuckett, sr., in going through his new factory with me on my first visit to it, seemed to feel well satisfied with it, and told me that any persons who contemplated building a new factory were quite welcome to examine his new premises and adopt any ideas that were thereby suggested. Another factory that struck me as being a model of neatness and convenience, and satisfactory in every way to me, as Inspector, is that of Messrs. W. H. Storey & Son, Acton, manufacturing gloves. It is built of red brick, three storeys high, a basement one-half above ground, and has separate stairways at each end, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and the sewing machines are driven by steam power. I was informed that it was scrubbed every week and whitewashed each alternate year. There are employed from 170 to 200 persons, mostly females. I mention these two factories because they are comparatively new, and were built specially for the purpose for which they are now being used. Of course there are many other factories quite as fully conforming to the Act, but not quite so perfect in all respects. I need not mention that there are some industries in which it is impossible to have floors, walls and ceilings as clean as in others.

Uncleanliness.

In writing of cleanliness in factories I will mention a couple of things concerning want of cleanliness in manufacturing. One is, that in a western village on the shore of Lake Erie, I visited what I thought might be a place coming under the Factories Act, but when I went in I found but two persons (men) at work making cider with the usual grinder and press. The material they were using was what impressed me; besides apples of inferior quality, windfalls and wormy, were apple peelings and rotten apples from an adjacent evaporating factory, all thrown together into the mill to come as good, wholesome (?) cider. There cannot be any special objection to apple peelings, provided they have been carefully kept and handled, but I think the rotten fruit might be omitted. The other thing I saw that I disliked was in an apple evaporating factory a few miles distant from the foregoing cider plant. Several little girls were sitting on the pile of sliced and evaporated apples—which were ready for packing—they were putting in the top layer of fruit in such a manner as to give the box when opened, a finished appearance. I thought this work might have been otherwise arranged, so that the fruit need not be walked over and sat upon; but as this was a matter that did not come under my duties, I made no remark. I feel that all preparations put up for public food ought to be made with as much regard to cleanliness as if done in one's own kitchen. A few years ago I observed a want of care in some of the fruit and vegetable canning factories, but of late years there is a marked improvement in this respect, and one need not hesitate to use their goods.

Boiler Explosions.

This year, so far as I know, only two boiler explosions have taken place in the Western District, neither of them occurring in factories coming under the Act, by reason of not employing more than five persons. One boiler exploded in March at Vale's sawmills, several miles distant from Dresden, about six o'clock in the evening, killing the engineer and three of his children, who had come to the mill to walk home with him. The other explosion took place at Cayuga Station, on the Canada Southern Railroad, on 28th of June, about three o'clock in the afternoon, in Stevenson's sawmill, which was little more than a roof thrown over the machinery. The engineer, a young lad of 17 years of age, was killed, and the sawyer fatally injured.

Fires.

In my report of last year I alluded to the unusual number of serious fires that took place among the factories of this district. This year I am glad to report that only about one half the number have occurred, one of which was on the night of July 12, when the

Lincoln Paper Company's Mills at Merritton were struck by lightning, setting them on fire and doing them a great deal of damage, especially to the department making paper bags, etc.

ACCIDENTS.

Last year in my report I referred to the diminution of accidents compared with those reported in the preceding year, viz, 90 as against 128 for 1892. This year's list shows a still further reduction, the total being but 73—not including several reported that are not reportable by reason of being too slight, or otherwise not coming under the legal definition of an accident. The decrease in the number of accidents reported this year compared with those of other years I do not attribute altogether to factory inspection, but I think may be partially accounted for by the fact that many less persons, owing to the very dull state of trade that prevailed in nearly all industries during the whole year, were employed in factories, and it is a safe inference that there will be less mishaps among a fewer people than among a greater number, under similar conditions. Very few factories that I visited were running with their usual full complement of employees, and many of these and many that had their full staff at work were running on short time, some eight hours a day instead of ten, as is usual where males only are employed. Quite a number of smaller factories had so reduced their staff as not to come under the Act, by reason of not employing more than five persons. Many of the larger mills in various industries closed down for a longer or shorter period, varying two to ten weeks, a few even longer. All of this reduction in the number of employees, shortening of hours and total cessation of work in factories, must necessarily have some influence on the number of accidents happening. Along with these conditions may be considered the fact that trade not being brisk, there was in factories the absence of rushing and hurrying that usually prevails when business is good, and which often is the cause of accidents by employees omitting some little precaution that they would not have done had they been more deliberate in their movements; for, although there is always danger among machinery, nearly all accidents might have been prevented by the exercise of a little caution on the part of the injured person (or often of some fellow-employee.) Inspection also, of course, has its influence in diminishing the number of accidents, for I frequently meet in factories that are regularly inspected that some safeguard or protection had been omitted to be replaced after having been removed for some purpose or by some accident to it, often without the knowledge of employers. These I ask to have put in position again. Also each year I have new experiences in accidents happening from causes in machinery, shafting, explosion, etc., that differ in their nature from any previously reported. These I look into, and in many cases can suggest some remedy to prevent a repetition. For instance, lately a man was oiling a loose pulley on a short, fast revolving countershaft, which duty he had done for months. On this occasion, however, he carelessly leaned against the end of the shaft while he was standing on a staging about six feet above the floor. The centre hole of the shaft was rough, causing his vest to wind around. His life was saved only because all of his clothing except underwear and boots came off, allowing him to fall to the floor with no worse injuries than two ribs broken and body bruised. This is the first accident happening from shafting in this manner. I suggested a box to cover all of the projecting shaft, which will, if kept in its place, prevent any further accidents. Another case—three men were scalded by hot grease by the bottom of a fat boiler dropping down in a pork packing factory. The boiler was upright, about three feet in diameter, had a conical bottom, in the narrowest part of which is an opening about one foot in diameter, closed by a door on hinges for the purpose of emptying when the process is completed. All the parts of the hog having any fat on that was not convenient to remove by the fingers or knife are put in the boiler, which, when full, is closed up and steam turned on to melt out the fat. On this particular occasion I was informed that the man whose duty it was to close up the door in the bottom of the boiler, which door is held in place by a screw clamp, was careless and did not properly fasten the clamp, thus allowing the door to fall down when the contents of the boiler were hot, under a steam pressure of ten pounds. The men unfortunately were near enough by to receive a liberal sprinkling of

the hot grease and were seriously burned. The man whose negligence caused this accident escaped injury. This is one of the class of accidents that inspection can do little to prevent, and it is reportable only because it partakes of the nature of an explosion. It is another case of where employees are injured through the carelessness of one of their fellow workmen. Such examples are not rare. I had others occurring this year, one of them resulting fatally to an old man who had reached his seventy-fifth year. In this case an unskilled workman using a rip-saw allowed the board to be thrown against the old man. Inspection could do nothing to prevent an accident of this nature. Of the 73 accidents reported this year I feel called on to make some remarks concerning some of them, in addition to what appears in the appended list of accidents.

I am glad to say that only four females are reported as receiving injuries, none of which were very serious. Last year eight fatal accidents were reported, while this year the death list contains only six (three of these from an entirely new cause in my experience as follows:

1. John Mitchell, killed by the bursting of a saw.

2. Thos. Feeney, killed by the explosion of a japanning oven.

3. W. J. Lee, asphyxiated by inhaling poisonous hydrocarbon gas at an oil refinery.

4. A. Madden, from the same cause.

5. Michael Grealis, killed by falling off a runway.

6. Jonah Williams, died from injuries caused by a board thrown from a circular saw.

Thos. Feeney was passing a japanning oven in the McKinnon Dash and Hardware works about 11 o'clock a.m., when the gases in the oven exploded, wrenching off the two iron doors, each about six feet by twenty inches wide, which struck him, causing death shortly after. The cause of this explosion is rather a mystery, and strange to say, about seven years ago a similar explosion occurred in the same works with fatal results. I have enquired about other japanning ovens in this district, and could not learn of any similar mishaps, though in one or two there had been puffs of burning gas, but no explosions. I have no doubt that if there had been more air mixed with the burning vapors there would have been an explosion. There are several different systems of heating these ovens in my district, and some of them I considered unsafe if the proper condition for explosion should exist. I have heard of some similar explosions in the United States. At the McKinnon works benzine is used to thin the varnish. As the damper in the ventilating pipe did not close wholly, and as I gathered from reading an account of the evidence produced at the coroner's inquest, that the firing was not steady, the lowering of the temperature in the oven would cause the air to come down the ventilating pipe, causing a dangerous admixture with the vapor of benzine, or naphtha, as it is called. This explosive mixture could get through the chinks in the iron chamber and come in contact with the heat of the furnace, or possibly with a spark coming through a crack in one of the fire bricks over the top of the furnace and under the moveable iron bottom of the iron chamber or oven. This iron bottom was considerably warped, which would the more readily permit the gases to pass out. This seems to me to be the cause of the explosion, the explosive mixture of gases could not become ignited without fire or very great heat. There has been a doubt raised as to whether the crack in the fire brick was there before the explosion or was caused by it. If it was not there previously I cannot account for the accident.

Two other fatal accidents from a cause new in my experience are the deaths of W. J. Lee and Wm. A. Madden, at the works of the Canadian Oil Co. (refining petroleum), at Sarnia, one on 9th April and one on 27th same month, and from the same cause, i.e., being asphyxiated by inhaling the hydrocarbon gases given off at the tail pipes of the still, one set of which was in the open air. As deaths from this cause had not been previously reported to me, I thought it well to take extra pains in ascertaining means of preventing similar accidents in future. So, after visiting the refinery at Sarnia, and obtaining all the information possible relative to the cause of death, I visited Petrolea,

the great refining centre of the Dominion, in search of further information, which was very readily given me by both proprietors and managers. I found the remedy in trapping the tail pipes, and having a ventilating pipe from the trap to allow the poisonous gases to escape some feet overhead. On returning to Sarnia I gave my newly acquired information to the owners of the refinery there, which they at once adopted. And on May 11th wrote thanking me for my suggestions. The refinery had been idle for several years, and when recently occupied by its present owners, was, for the time being, operated by such equipment as was then on hand, being, in some respects, rather behind the times, but was rapidly being put in a more modern condition. In July it was their misfortune to have the whole plant destroyed by fire, but it has now been rebuilt and equipped in accordance with the latest ideas.

On enquiring at Petrolea relative to accidents of this nature, I could not learn that any deaths had ever occurred there or at London, which at one time was quite a centre for refining oil, but I was informed that in the early days of the industry, workmen were often overcome by the gases, although they managed to escape death either by staggering away from the tail pipes while sufficient consciousness remained to enable them to do so or on account of some fellow-workman being at hand to remove them. Birds sitting on the top of pipes ventilating the traps are frequently seen to fall dead. I myself took a slight whiff to get an idea of its taste and smell, but was too cautious to indulge freely; still, I would recognize it again. Mr. Lee, one of the unfortunate victims of these gases, was an expert stillman, but was troubled with spasmodic asthma. It is supposed he suffered from a paroxysm of this disease while attending to his duties.

Another fatal accident was one that happened to Michael Grealis, and old soldier, who took a part in the storming of Delhi under Sir Henry Havelock. He was killed by falling backwards off a runway in a salt works, pulling a jigger or truck on top of him.

The last of the accidents causing death was to Jonah Williams. Struck by a board thrown from a saw an unskilled man was operating. He died a few days after.

Of the sixty-seven accidents reported that were not fatal there were 72 fingers injured, most of which were partly or wholly amputated; 7 arms injured or taken off; 3 hands mutilated; 2 feet injured; 1 person bodily hurt; 3 injured in the abdomen; 1 with ribs broken; 1 with ear lacerated; 1 with eye damaged; 1 lost an eye, and 2 persons had their jaws seriously hurt.

The causes of the accidents were as follows: cleaning in motion, 5; bursting of circular saw, 2; burned by hot grease, 3; scalded by stepping in a pickling vat, 1; putting on or off belts, 3; oiling shafting or machinery in motion, 3; by gears, 5 (included in cleaning in motion); from saws, 8; metal stamping and cutting presses, 4; picker teeth, 1; elevators, 2; different planing machines, 15; benzine burning, 1; grindstone jam, 1; bursting of glass fire-extinguisher, 1; iron and wood lathes, 3; sticks thrown by machinery, 3; shaper knives flying out, 1; explosion of molten metal, 1; and the remainder pinches and bruises in various machinery from such parts as could not be well guarded. Referring to the foregoing I may say that the accidents from cleaning in motion should not have occurred, as the parts being cleaned were either in such a position as not to be dangerous or were protected, but the covering removed for the purpose of cleaning.

The injury occurring from the bursting of a glass fire extinguisher is reported as follows: By some means a slight fire took place in the paint tank. The firm had recently purchased a few bottles of a fire extinguisher sold by a fire extinguisher company, of Montreal. Two of the hands in the department where the fire started got a bottle each to try it on the fire. The bottle is operated by pulling a trigger at the bottom and then holding the bottle in the hand while the fluid sprays on the fire. One of the men who was doing this succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but when the bottle was about half emptied it burst, pieces of glass flying all over the shop, one of which cut his eye, and several other pieces cut his face. I mention in detail this accident to show that there are at times dangers that are not suspected, and if such occurrences as the bursting of glass fire bombs are common in factories the employees will be shy of them, and therefore they would not be much protection against fire.

The two accidents from elevators did not happen from any negligence to conform to the Factories' Act.

The burning of a lad by benzine was rather a singular circumstance, the first of the kind coming to my knowledge, and I think it well to give a copy of the report of this accident as I received it :

"Replying to your letter of May 4th, *re* the boy in our works who had his hands burned some time ago. The accident was caused in this way : The boy had been washing his hands in benzine to remove some paint from them. After doing this he went over and stood by a paint mill which was running, and which was driven by a belt. The paint mill was set up from the floor on a wooden foundation and had no ground connection (electrically). The belt which operated this mill was a cross one, and, I presume, the rubbing on the belt against the iron of the mill became charged with electricity. As the boy stood by the mill he probably got his hand close to some part of the ironwork ; and there is no doubt that a spark from the iron work of the mill ignited the benzine on his hands. This probably would not have burned him very much had he not ran over to the vessel in which he had washed his hands and dipped them in again, as he thought, to put the fire out, when of course the benzine in the vessel took fire and burnt the skin on his hands rather severely, and also set fire to a bench and partition in the room. Had not the men been there no doubt a serious fire would have resulted. You will understand, of course, that we are theorizing to some extent in this explanation, but by experimenting a little after the boy was burned we found that the machine was to some extent charged, and that a spark could be produced from the ironwork of the mill when running. Since this we have made a connection from the mill to the steam pipe which, of course, has a ground connection and therefore relieves the ironwork of the mill from being charged.

Taking quite an interest in the mysterious antics of benzine, I wrote for particulars and the above was kindly furnished me. I will write further about benzine before closing this report.

The industries in which this year's accidents occurred are woodworking, 32 mishaps ; cotton mills, 7 ; woollen mills, 5 ; metal working, 12 ; machine shops, 3 ; pork packing, 3 ; paints, 2 ; paper box making, 1 ; oil refining, 2 ; biscuit, 2 ; boots, 1 ; salt, 1. From this it will be seen that woodworking machinery is responsible for a very large percentage of injuries to workmen, and very little can be done to give more protection to operators of this class of machinery. It must therefore rest largely with the workers themselves to be always on their guard when using this class of machinery. Several very serious accidents and some of the fatal have come to my knowledge this year as occurring in industries not coming under the Factories' Act, by reason of not employing more than five persons. But such of them as I enquired into could not have been prevented by inspection. Three deaths happened through boiler explosions and one by a belt.

Benzine.

As benzine (or petroleum spirit or naphtha, as it is also called) is coming more into use in industrial works each year, and as it is dangerous to life and property where proper precautions are not observed in its use, I feel disposed to devote a little space in this report concerning it.

Benzine is well known in trade now by the name of naphtha, though this latter term was originally applied to crude or natural oils, and later, before petroleum was distilled, to the distillate of oily shales, peat, bitumen and coal. In the distillation of crude petroleum, when the temperature of that in the still reaches 150° F. to 170° F., gases begin to come over through the condensing or tail pipes, which are poisonous if breathed in fully. (See accident list.) The heavier of these could be collected as a liquid if desired, by artificial freezing mixtures around the condensing pipes. After the gases, when the temperature of the contents of the still reaches about 200 ° F., comes over a liquid which is called crude benzine or naphtha. This is all collected in one tank till its gravity reaches from .690 to .750. The distillate is then run into another tank to be afterwards treated for illuminating oil. When this portion of the distillate reaches a gravity of about .850 it is too heavy for illuminating purposes, and is then turned into another tank to be utilized for lubricating, and all the balance is collected here as long as it continues to flow from the still. The residuum in the still is afterwards treated to collect the paraffine. The temperature of the still is gradually increased from the beginning, the lighter products coming over at the lower temperatures. In some refineries in some part of the process the final temperature is nearly 600 ° F. The crude benzine, the first running of the still, is redistilled by steam heat to remove any oily matter that may have come over in the first distillation, and to separate a lighter liquid called gasoline, if so desired. This latter product, or lighter ends of the benzine, comes over at a temperature of about 110 ° F. Some gasoline is collected as light as 90 ° Baumé, equal to .636

gravity, but the average grade in demand is 74 ° B. (.685); it is only a question of separation. After the gasoline is collected up to a certain gravity the remaining heavier product coming from the still at a temperature from 200 ° to 225 ° F. is the benzine or naphtha of commerce, after being treated to remove the odor. There is practically no dividing line between gasoline and benzine, each refiner having his own standard. It will, therefore, be seen that some benzines containing more of the gasoline will be of lighter gravity, and consequently more volatile, and requiring greater care in its use. Most refiners make two grades of benzine—light and heavy; one company that I know of makes three grades, having a gravity of .729, .725 and .721 respectively. In the redistillation of crude benzine a gas comes over which in winter, or in summer by the addition of ice to the cooling water, may be collected as a separate liquid called rhigolene. It has been used in surgery as a local anæsthetic on account of its rapidity of evaporation, it also has been used as a substitute for ether or ammonia in artificial ice machines. By running the vapor of this last substance, rhigolene, through a condenser surrounded by a freezing mixture of ice and salt, a still lighter product may be collected as a liquid, known as chymogen, which has a gravity of .590, while the gravity of rhigolene is from .625 to .650, both liquids boiling at about 65 ° F. It will be seen that these two last-mentioned substances were in the gasoline, which itself was in the crude benzine, and not driven out by the greater heat of the first distillation, or if not so each subsequent distillation broke up the compounds and produced new ones. Whichever it may be, it is apparent that there are the elements of danger in the lighter products of distilled petroleum. Some of them are very inflammable compounds, and under favorable conditions are easily ignited.

It will be seen that all the condensible vapors coming over from the still are condensed more or less, according to the cooling water surrounding the pipes, and in cold weather lighter vapors are collected than in summer, thus increasing the yield, but of lighter gravity. Different refiners also make different grades of benzine according to their skill and plant. The heaviest gravity of naphtha is fixed by the fact that the Dominion Government requires all illuminating petroleum oils to undergo a flash test in Abel's close cup of 85 ° F., which is about equal to 110 ° to 115 ° F. open cup, and "having a specific gravity of not less than seven pounds and seventy-five hundredths of a pound per gallon," at a temperature of 62 ° F. with the barometer standing at 30 inches, and, "the expression 'naphtha' means and includes all the refined products, by distillation, of rock or mineral oil, coal, coal tar, or any other mineral substance having a specific gravity of *less* than seven pounds and seventy-five hundredths of a pound per gallon." From this it will be seen that none of the distillate of lighter gravity than .775 can go into illuminating oil, but must be classed as naphtha. The Government requires no test for naphtha, but each barrel or package containing it must have its gravity marked on it. In the year 1886, the flash test required by the Government for illuminating oil was at 95 ° F., in 1893 it was reduced to 90 ° F., and in 1894 the law was further amended to its present requirement of 85 ° F. There is also a "high test petroleum" whose flash test must not be lower than 290 ° F. Below is a table of the gravity and boiling point of the first products of distillation:

—	Gravity.	Boiling point.
Chymogen	.590	65° F.
Rhigolene	.625 to .650	65° F.
Gasoline	.636 to .686	115° F.
Benzine	.686 to .740	186° F.
Kerosene	.775 to .850	300° to 390°

On comparing the gravities it will be seen that sometimes one product includes the other, next above or below, or that where one ends the next begins, the gravities being arbitrary. And without actually knowing the gravity it is difficult to say just how dangerous an article one is using, the heavier being the safer, but there are cases where the lighter is more efficient, especially when used as a detergent or for carburetting air for illuminating gas. I may mention that the thermometer does not play a very important part in the distillation of petroleum, the different products being separated by their gravity, indicated usually by Baumé's hydrometer at a temperature of 60 ° F. The vapor of naphtha is heavier than air, about two to two and one-half times, and therefore where it is in use, instead of rising, falls and is more apt to come in contact with fire or lights. It will pass under doors, go down stairways to the basement, where, if it reaches a burning gas jet or fire under a boiler, if in sufficient volume, will ignite and follow the stream of vapor up the stairs to its source and cause a fire or explosion. A mixture of naphtha vapor and air is explosive, more or less violent according to the proportion of each, from equal parts to 1 of vapor to 12 of air. An explosion of this nature is a very serious matter for any who may be involved in it. When one comes to consider the very low boiling point of naphtha from 110 F. to 186 F., according to the proportion of the lighter spirit, gasoline, in it, and that it readily volatilizes in warm weather and in warm rooms, near stoves, heaters and steam pipes, he will at once be convinced that too great care cannot be taken where it is used, especially in small rooms where there are no facilities for its escape, and allow too much of its vapor to accumulate.

In order to show the effect of a small percentage of benzine mixed with good illuminating oil I give a table, the result of experiments by Dr. White, of New Orleans :

——	Flashes.	Burning point.
Kerosene oil, alone	118 F.	135 F.
" with 1 per cent. benzine, gravity .718	112 F.	129 F.
" " 3 " " .718	103 F.	123 F.
" " 5 " " .718	96 F.	116 F.
" " 10 " " .718	83 F.	102 F.
" " 1 " " .693	107 F.	133 F.
" " 5 " " .693	70 F.	105 F.

In the last two tests the benzine, gravity .693, is usually called gasoline, and is present in greater or less proportions in all of the lighter benzines, and if a small percentage makes a safe kerosene to be dangerous, from its low burning point, how much more dangerous where used alone. Burning point means continuous burning after having become ignited.

By considering the foregoing facts one will readily comprehend that great care is required in using naphtha, and it may be all embraced in one rule, viz., keep its vapor from coming in contact with fire, sparks of any kind, red hot iron, molten metal, and any great heat. A safe precaution is to have no greater quantity in the room where it is used than is necessary for the time being. The vapor arising from benzine contaminating the air of workrooms, if in sufficient quantity, is very distressing to the workers. In one instance, in a room devoted to painting the woodwork of machinery manufactured, benzine was used in the paint which was mixed in large tanks, and the articles to be painted were dipped in and allowed to drain into the tanks again. The workmen complained of the vapors of benzine as being obnoxious to many of them, affecting them differently according to their constitutions. Some were irritated in the throat and chest, others were affected in the head, being made dizzy, and some were affected inwardly. To remedy the evil ventilators

were placed plentifully around the room, but at its ceiling, no improvement in the air followed. Then the high ventilators were connected with tin tubes brought down to near the floor, and this removed the evil, as the warmer air of the room rushing up the tubes carried the benzine vapors with it.

I may now mention a few accidents resulting from the use of benzine that have come to my knowledge in recent years, the first of which occurred in this city two years ago, and was enquired into by Mr. Brown, Inspector for the Central District. A man, in a cleaning and dyeing works, was cleaning a silk dress by immersing it in a vessel containing benzine. The vapors at once took fire and the man was so badly burned as to die in ten days. There was no fire in the room, nor, so far as is known, within sixty feet of him. It is possible that an electric spark was produced by the friction of the silk as it was being immersed. In February of this year a young man was killed by the explosion of a japanning oven; the japan varnish was thinned with benzine. (See fatal accidents.) Last year in a printing office two girls were operating typographs or linotype machines a few feet apart. One had finished and was cleaning up the machine with benzine. On the other machine was a burning gas jet to melt the type metal. The benzine vapor reached the burning gas, ignited, and the flames followed back to the vessel containing the naphtha, setting it on fire, and also the wooden partition of the room, as well as burning the girls. This might have resulted in a serious fire, as there were about twenty persons working one and two stories above. Another case, particulars of which will be found in my remarks about accidents, is that of the boy washing his hands in benzine, which became ignited, it is supposed, by an electric spark from the belt or machine frame. I tried a similar experiment with success. Having moistened a cotton rag with benzine I held it to a belt, and though the electric flames passed from my fingers, the vapor did not ignite. I next held my finger with the rag on it to an upright water-pipe near the belt. A spark came out, which at once set fire to the benzine. From these two instances there is no doubt that there are at times electrical conditions in factories that will ignite inflammable vapors; and these conditions are sometimes multiplied in cities and towns, where there are electrical street lighting and street railways, through the current leaking and following water or gas pipes into factories. Another accident from benzine burning happened in this city lately. A man spilled some on his overalls, and shortly after, in resuming his duties of ornamenting bamboo with a burning gas jet, the vapor inflamed, setting fire to his clothing, resulting in his having to spend a week or more in the hospital from a very badly burned leg. A report of a similar mishap has just reached me. Just at quitting time a painter went too near a paint tank with an open lamp or torch, the drip-boards had just been washed down with benzine, its vapor became ignited, and set fire to his clothes. He ran through the shops with his clothes on fire, when some of the men got hold of him, put him down and extinguished the fire before he was seriously injured, although the skin on his shoulders, back and one side was burned to a considerable extent. One other case happened a few months ago in a knitting factory. Benzine was being used to remove some grease spots from a garment, which was afterwards pressed with a hot iron, a damp cloth between, when the vapors at once became ignited. I mention this to show what unexpected things may and do take place. The iron used in this case was not a hollow, gas-heated one, but was solid and heated on a stove. This would indicate that when the vapor reaches a certain temperature it will inflame without fire or spark.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Outside of the dangers of benzine by fire and explosion there is also the one of fire by spontaneous combustion, by carelessly throwing aside cotton waste, or wiping cloths, moistened with it, in some place out of sight, where, according to the temperature, it will of itself become ignited in a greater or less time—from one to ten hours or more. Where such heating waste comes in contact with any combustible material it will start what what may become a very serious fire. No doubt many fires the source of which appear to be a mystery have their origin from spontaneous combustion through carelessness in this respect. Any rapidly-oxidizing oil or spirit will cause such fires under favorable conditions, cottonseed and linseed being the most dangerous among oils, while the warmer

the place and the more confined from outer air the sooner there is sufficient heat generated to cause active combustion. In many factories there are metal boxes for containing the oily waste, which is removed every night and burned under the boiler or otherwise safely disposed of. There are instances on record where painters had removed their overalls, which had more or less oil, turpentine or benzine on them, and stowed them away in some closet or drawer, and going for them some time afterwards found them slowly burning, and in some cases they had set fire to the adjoining woodwork. The fact of combustion taking place spontaneously is not by any means new, but there are yet many persons who do not believe in it, though they are willing to accept the more difficult story of its taking place in the human body, as related by Capt. Marryatt in "Peter Simple," and by Chas. Dickens in "Bleak House." Even Prof. Liebig thought the matter of sufficient importance to remark in his works that there is no well authenticated case of it, showing that he was open to conviction. But it is all exploded now, so far as human beings are concerned, yet is a live fact among insurance companies as to property. Writing mostly in relation to factories, I need not mention such spontaneous fires as sometimes occur in hay-mows when the hay has been put in damp, manure heaps, moist rags, etc. The process is generation of heat by rapid oxidation. It goes on in decaying wood and rusting iron, although too slowly to cause perceptible heat, but the process and principle are the same in all. The matter of spontaneous combustion from vegetable oils and light hydrocarbons is not to be ignored. On the other hand, it is generally held that the heavier hydrocarbon oils, as illuminating, lubricating, and wool oils rather retard such combustions, being slower to absorb oxygen.

In writing of benzine and spontaneous combustion, I may mention that in petroleum refining, especially in treating the benzine after redistillation, the vapors arising from the liquid in the agitator sometimes take fire spontaneously, as the refiners say, for there is as yet no cause definitely known, though there is a strong suspicion of electricity being the agent that does the mischief, and there is at least one refinery, in Ohio, that has a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch copper wire running from the top of the agitator to the ground as a conductor, but I have not learned if this is successful. These fires are not of frequent occurrence at every refinery, but taking refineries collectively they are not uncommon. The Canadian Oil Company's works at Sarnia were destroyed in July by a spontaneous fire of this nature, as was also the agitator-house of the Imperial Oil Company, of Petrolea, in November. I am under obligations to Mr. B. F. Kittredge, of the latter company, for a great deal of information, both verbally and by letter, concerning petroleum refining.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BARBER,
Inspector of Factories, Western District.

Toronto, January 31st, 1895.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Factories' Inspection for the Central District of Ontario for the year 1894 :

While the Compulsory School Attendance Act, which requires the attendance of children until 14 years of age, has been beneficial in restricting the employment of such children in factories, there is yet room for improvement. That it should be necessary to employ children at an age when they should be obtaining an education, fitting themselves to become intelligent citizens, and in an age where by the adoption of improved methods and machinery over-production is alleged to have resulted, and adults are looking in vain for employment, is a blot on our boasted civilization and Christianity. Speaking to an employer in the lumbering industry on the necessity for children obtaining at least an elementary training, so as to enable them when they are required to judge as to which measures would be of the greatest benefit to the country, and vote accordingly, he stated that in the past, owing to the want of schools in the lumber districts, boys had been employed as soon as they were able to do something in the camps in winter, and in the mills in summer, and had not had an opportunity to learn even to read. And as a consequence many engaged in the industry, if spoken to on the ordinary topics of the day, would stand and look with open-mouthed astonishment, unable to express an opinion thereon. But as better facilities for schooling now exist, there is less excuse for ignorance. Unless the demand for cheap products is considered a sufficient excuse for employing the cheap labor of children, the *right* to buy in the *cheapest* and sell in the *dearest* markets, as taught by some economic writers, is considered a sufficient justification for dispensing with God's law of justice. And although an abundance of the necessaries of life is produced, labor, producing the abundance, must needs go hungry and insufficiently clad, because labor can be obtained cheap.

I have been asked in a few cases to allow children to be employed who were slightly under age, on the ground that owing to the sickness of parents, want of work, or some other cause, the small wage which the children would be able to earn would help materially in providing food for the family. I have pointed out that where the parent was out of work the employment of the children would only intensify the evil, and that no person had authority to permit a contravention of the Factories' Act.

CLOSETS.

One or two complaints have been made in regard to closet accommodation for females in stores, under the belief that the "Factories' Act" governed stores as well as factories. Authority might be granted to health officers to require separate conveniences for females, where over a certain number were employed in stores. In some cases where small industries move, or are opening up, owners of such are apt to overlook the necessity for compliance with the requirements of the "Act" in regard to providing proper accommodation for females. A little more attention might be given to closets, with advantage to all concerned.

HOURS OF LABOR.

One of the many remedies proposed with a view to preventing a recurrence of the periodical depressions in trade is to shorten the hours of labor. And, certainly, if the interests of the workers are to receive attention, the anomaly of some working ten hours while others are idle is deserving of consideration, with a view to so regulating the hours of labor as will afford work for all who are idle. It might be urged that less working hours per day would result in less pay. But if work is not provided for the unemployed, wages will tend to decrease, and it would be better for all to work fewer hours for the

same rate of wages, rather than have those in work subjected to long hours and a tendency to ever decreasing wages owing to the surplus of unemployed labor. The unemployed cannot be allowed to starve, and providing work for them is an absolute necessity, both in their interest and also that of those who are at present employed. And if, as some assert, shortening the hours of labor will be the most effectual mode of providing work for them, some consideration might be given to the subject. As mentioned in my last report, with reference to the textile industries in Massachusetts, while the work hours per day had been decreased, the speed of the machinery had been increased, so that the operative had not benefited as might have been expected. But machinery having been speeded up to the safety limit at present, shorter hours of labor would likely be more advantageous to the workers.

ACCIDENTS.

Eighty-six accidents have been reported and ascertained as having occurred during the year, five of which were fatal. Twenty have been caused by circular saws, eight by power or drop presses, and five by gear.

One man was scalded to death, by the breaking of the cast iron flange of the feed-pipe connection of the boiler. He had only started to work, firing and attending to the engine, for the firm, on the morning the accident occurred. The mill had been shut down for a month, the weather having been very cold during the time. Water had been left in the boiler when the mill shut down, and the water in the feed-pipe in all likelihood had frozen. It is supposed that the deceased had occasion to move the nuts on the bolts of the flange, and that from the position in which the flange was placed, being unable to use a wrench, he, while using a hammer and chisel to move the nuts, had struck the flange, causing it to break, and thus allowing the steam and boiling water to escape from the boiler, scalded him death. Owing to one week having elapsed from the time of the accident, the condition of the pieces of the flange when obtained was such that no certainty as to the flange being perfect or otherwise could be arrived at. A steel flange has been substituted for a heavier cast iron one, which had replaced the one which caused the accident, it being considered unsafe by a boiler expert to use cast iron for the purpose.

The man whose hand was drawn into the rolls, and squeezed between them and the hammer board, in cleaning the rolls used "waste," which was caught in the rolls, thus drawing in his hand, with the result as stated. On enquiring of others of the men engaged in the same occupation, I was informed that it was the usual practice to clean the rolls while in motion. Pursuant to section 15 of the Factories' Act, I served a notice in writing, forbidding the cleaning of any machinery other than steam engines, while in motion.

The boy Frederick Kier, fifteen years of age, who was caught in a belt, was employed attending to a boiler, and also oiling the bearings of the main shaft. It is alleged that he had been warned against oiling the shaft while in motion. He had only been at work two weeks and three days when he was killed. The boy was too young and inexperienced to be entrusted with such work. Self-acting lubricators would, if they had been used in all liklihood have prevented this accident. Owing to less than six persons being employed on the premises, the provisions of the Factories' Act do not apply.

With reference to the men killed by the explosion of the boiler, I draw my conclusions from the report by an expert as to the condition of the portion of the boiler remaining after the explosion. The boiler, even when new, should not have been operated at a pressure of more than sixty pounds per square inch in order to be safe, whereas I was informed that the boiler, although nearly thirty years old, had been operated regularly at a pressure of eighty pounds, and shortly before the explosion occurred, it is alleged that the steam guage indicated a pressure of one hundred and eighteen pounds. Had the boiler been examined with a view to its being insured, the report stated that a very low pressure of about twenty pounds only would have been allowed to be carried. As only five persons were employed on the premises the provisions of the Factories' Act do not apply.

In the matter of reporting accidents there are still some who neglect to report them as required by the Factories' Act, and by reason of the time-limit for lodging information for an infraction, having expired, no action can be taken.

While the number of accidents is somewhat less than in the previous year the improvement may be credited to the shorter time and smaller number employed owing to the depressed condition of business, rather than to increased carefulness as being the cause of the improvement. As in former years, cases have been reported which were not reportable under the Act; but it was deemed better to include them in the report rather than risk mistakes or neglect in reporting accidents in the future.

Unhealthy Occupations.

Two men employed in a spring and axle factory died recently from what is termed "grinders' consumption." On enquiry I ascertained that they had been engaged in "wet grinding," and had been so employed since they were boys. The grindstones require to be "hacked" across their faces so as to increase their grinding capacity, which operation has to be performed some five or six times a day, causing a dust to be generated which is hurtful to the health, especially so to those possessed of weak lungs. Sponges have been provided by the company to be worn over the nostrils and mouth when "hacking" the stones, but they are seldom used. On asking one of the grinders why the sponges were not worn he said that, speaking for himself, he could not get enough breath when he had on the sponge, but stated that he was troubled with shortness of breath. I suggested that he should endeavour to get some other employment than grinding, and he professed to be willing to change if he could get an opportunity to do so. From what I could learn those who had been any length of time at the grinding complained of feeling a soreness across the chest. There was one exception, however, for one of the grinders had been grinding for 27 years, and he appeared to be healthy and did not experience any inconvenience from his occupation. He attributed his immunity from ill-health or inconvenience to his habit of chewing tobacco, which he said "caused him to spit so much that the dust did not reach his lungs." He, however, would not be averse to a change of work.

Some of the men, and the employers also, are of opinion that the peculiar motion in grinding makes it unhealthy. The water used on the grindstones is partially warmed in winter, and the room in which the work is done is comfortably heated. The employers state that they occasionally advise their grinders to try some other work; but know of only two cases where they quit grinding voluntarily. The employers are of opinion that 10 years is the limit during which any workman should be engaged in the occupation of grinding. But unfortunately those who may give up the occupation for a time, find, as a rule, that they cannot make as good wages at other occupations, and generally desire to be re-employed at grinding, being willing to risk the unhealthiness for the sake of the better pay. One feature in connection with the desire to obtain employment at the grinding may be mentioned: Two additional stones having been required, there were twenty applications for the work.

Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, is of opinion that the practice of young people engaging in the occupation has a tendency to promote the disease in those who, were they to abstain from engaging in it until they had attained the age of maturity, would not be so susceptible to it.

If it be right to restrain a would-be suicide from carrying out his intentions it would appear to be only just that those who work at occupations injurious to health should be restrained from so working when their health becomes affected. It would be only just also that other work should be provided for them.

It might be worth considering whether those who are sentenced to death or life imprisonment would not be of more use to society by their being required to work at some unhealthy or dangerous occupation during their lives, and relieve to some extent the necessity of the well-behaved engaging in such occupations. Indeed, it would be advantageous to have the more unhealthy and disagreeable occupations carried on in prisons, the habitual and notorious criminals being assigned to the most detrimental of

the occupations. The public might thus better acquire a monopoly of such occupations as above referred to, as better attention would be given to the health and comfort of the prisoners than would be to the health and comfort of workers in general. Of course, there would be in such case an interference with the sacred right of competition, but the prevention of competition in the occupations referred to would be a blessing rather than otherwise.

If, as is alleged, it is necessary to provide work for prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labor in order that the law may be carried out, the product of the labor in which they are engaged should be such as would not come into competition with like products of free labor. Their being engaged in unhealthy and disagreeable occupations might render prison labor less objectionable to those at present affected by such labor. But there should not be any objection to prisoners producing what they themselves and their families consume, and exchanging such products amongst themselves. Objection might be made that if those who are out of work could be insured by their becoming criminals that their surplus labor products would be available for their families the number of prisoners would be greatly increased, which would only emphasize the necessity of a solution of the labor question. An anomaly to which I have alluded in a former report is that some should be begging to be allowed to work as a privilege while others are sentenced to work as a punishment.

Boiler Explosions.

Having in several annual reports urged the necessity of boiler inspection I desire specially to draw attention to the matter. It has been stated that unless competent persons are employed to attend to boilers, boiler inspection would be of little use. But from the report on boiler explosions to the Secretary of the British Board of Trade, for the year ending 30th June, 1894, it would appear that periodical inspection of boilers would be equally as necessary as competent attendants, as out of the 104 boiler explosions investigated 42 were caused by deterioration or corrosion or safety valves, etc., defective; 36 were attributed to ignorance or neglect of attendants, 20 to defective designs, workmanship, material, construction, or undue working pressure, and 6 were classed under the head of miscellaneous causes.

Of the explosions which have occurred in the central district, 3 in number, 2 have occurred where shingles have been manufactured, and in a sawmill, all of the boilers which exploded having been used in small industries. Any legislation instituted, which would exempt small industries from the necessity of having boilers inspected would in my opinion, fail in its object. The greatest danger is, I think, to be apprehended from boilers in use in the smaller industries, and especially where second-hand boilers are used. The larger industries, with larger engines and boilers, find it advantageous to not only employ competent persons to attend to them, but in most cases to have boilers inspected as well. I may state here that all of the 3 boilers above referred to were second-hand boilers.

Under the Imperial Boiler Explosions' Act, 1882 and 1890, "On the occurrence of an explosion from any boiler to which this Act applies notice thereof shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, be sent," as required; and while the Act does not specially require boilers to be inspected, yet if it is found on investigation, in the event of an explosion, that the boiler had not been inspected, or that the attendant had been negligent or incompetent, the owners are held responsible.

I am of opinion that the owners of all boilers, as may be defined under any Act which may become law, should be required to have said boilers inspected once in each year, where such boilers have not already been inspected. Said owners to be held accountable that the person so inspecting the boilers shall be competent to do so. By allowing owners to have their boilers so inspected they could select such times as would be most convenient for them. A certificate of the inspection of the boiler and date of inspection might be required to be kept, subject to its being required to be produced by any one authorized to require its production.

Having referred to the sweating system, and the introduction into Toronto of the same undesirable class of sweaters as complained of in Chicago, in my last report, I ascertained that quite a number of foreigners of the class mentioned came to Toronto during the early part of the year. In one place visited I found seven males at work, or making preparations to do so. Having learned from the "sweater" that he intended to employ females, I examined the closet accommodation and warned him that he must have proper provision made for the females before employing them, or he would be prosecuted for a contravention of the Factories Act. He vacated the premises.

In one or two instances I have been informed that immigrant sweaters had drawn pay from the wholesale houses for whom they worked and left the country, cheating their workers out of their hard earned wages. Legislation might well be directed with a view to prevent a repetition of such fraudulent conduct, either by requiring good and sufficient surety of those who contract to do work, that those whom they employ will be ensured their pay for work done, or by holding those for whom work is done responsible for the wages of those who may have been defrauded. It might be well to consider whether it would not be better to have all clothing manufactured in establishments under the provisions of the Factories Act, irrespective of the number employed, or that clothing firms furnish the names and addresses of all who make clothing at their homes or elsewhere, to the Factories Inspectors.

The trouble experienced in endeavoring to prevent the spread of contagious diseases through clothing being made up in dwellings where such diseases existed as in Chicago, would indicate the necessity of special legislation, with reference to clothing so made up in dwellings, at least where other than members of the family were employed. Tags might be required to be attached to such clothing stating that these goods were "tenement made," and stores, whether wholesale or retail, might be required to have a notice at the entrance in letters of a specified size with the words, "Tenement made clothing sold here," posted up.

I may here state in the interest of the general public the necessity of careful regard being given to the disinfection of rags used in the manufacture of shoddy, which the Provincial Board of Health is giving its attention to. My attention was drawn some time ago to a peddler in the country, who was coming out of a house with a bag of rags. My informant stated that two deaths had occurred in the house from diphtheria, and that all the family had been ill with the disease. I notified the Board of Health of the matter, and from their report as to rags being made into shoddy without being disinfected, it is easy to understand how a disease can be spread, shoddy being used amongst other purposes for padding for clothing and in bed quilts and mattresses.

Eleven permits for overtime were applied for, but several subsequently found that they were not required, having been able to get up orders without having recourse to overtime.

In view of the difficulty experienced by the persons in escaping from the burning buildings at the two recent great fires in Toronto, ropes attached at windows in such buildings, and in factories also, might be as reasonably required as in hotels, at windows above the second story.

Appended is a list of the accidents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully,

JAMES R. BROWN,
Inspector of Factories,
Central District.

Toronto, 31st January, 1895.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—In beg most respectfully to submit this my report on inspection of factories in Eastern Ontario, for the year 1894.

In my visits of inspection during the year I have made it my special duty to again consider what changes it would be necessary to make to the Factories' Act in order to render it more effective both to the employer and the employee, as I understood that it was the intention of the Government to propose some amendments at its next session.

The factories in my district I have found in the same condition as the year previous, with very few exceptions, where some suggestions I had made had been carried out, but I have again noticed the same carelessness in replacing the guards I had ordered to machinery when taken down for repairs, oiling, or filing of saws. This I have noticed principally in the large sawmills in the city of Ottawa, where they are liable to be removed so often during the day. I have also observed at the same time in these sawmills that very often some parties were engaged in cleaning, oiling, or repairing some machinery whilst in operation. I consider this practice a very dangerous one, although always done by male adults. The Inspector should be empowered to prevent it.

Electric Bells.

Again, as in my report of 1892, I desire to draw your attention to the necessity of having electric bells placed in every department, and at various places in large rooms of factories and saw mills, by which notice could be given to all employees before machinery should be put in operation, so as to prevent any accidents.

In the said report I mentioned some instances where fatal accidents had occurred owing to machinery started without any warning. Since my last report another serious and fatal accident occurred in the Province of Quebec, in close proximity to the city of Ottawa. An employee went into the basement of a sawmill to do some repairs to a turbine wheel, when at a moment all the machinery which had been stopped for the repairing of the wheel, was started by an overseer who ignored the perilous position of the party who was engaged at the time repairing the wheel, and who was mangled to death. This very serious accident would have been prevented if the machinery could not have been started without say five minutes' warning as suggested by electric bells or alarms.

Boilers.

Another source of danger consists in placing and maintaining boilers in the main buildings with persons working in the immediate vicinity without sufficient protection to check the effect of an explosion. Some are employed and kept at work in storeys over said boilers. It is known to every one that an explosion under such circumstances would result in the loss of several lives. In all factories, built recently, and where extensive improvements have been made, the boilers have been placed outside the main building, and where the fireman alone was permitted to remain. I have noticed this year with much pleasure, a tendency on the part of the employers to secure the services of none but temperate and experienced men to take charge of their boilers. This in itself is considerable protection and warranty of safety to the employees. If the employer could also be compelled to have the boiler insured in some reliable company, for loss occasioned by explosion, it would subject them to thorough and frequent inspection by competent and practical men whose duty it would be in such cases to not permit the use of weak and defective boilers and to confine the pressure to the capacity.

Fire Protection and Fire Escapes.

On this subject I have very little to add to my previous report. The protection for extinguishing fires is ample in every factory. In large cities and towns the waterworks and corporation fire protection, added to automatic sprinkler force pumps and hose, barrels and pails, render large fires almost impossible. In other places where they have no waterworks or corporation system of protection, they are all well supplied with force pumps, hose, barrels and pails, and in some places with large tanks, placed so as to give water pressure, either in the building or outside.

With regard to fire escapes, I am still of the opinion that the only system which offers complete safety where there are many persons, especially women and children, working in the same storey, is stairways at opposite sides or ends of a building, and so separate from the main room by a proper wall and metal or metal covered doors, as to render them fire-proof in case of fire in any room in their vicinity. As the Act leaves this question of fire escape, to a great extent, to the discretion of the Inspector, it induces the employer very often to protest against any suggestions, and he contends that his building is provided with fire escapes fully adequate to the requirements and circumstances. I must, however, admit that there is no factory which is not provided with sufficient escapes, taking into consideration the means they have of extinguishing fires at the origin during working hours.

Before closing this question I must say that if all parties about to build a factory were compelled to notify the inspectors of their intention, the inspectors could then give them all the information necessary to enable them to comply with the requirements of the Act, thereby saving some trouble in the future both to themselves and the inspectors. In the month of October last I inspected a woollen factory in the town of Perth, which had been erected since my previous visit, and no provision had been made for proper escapes in case of fire and proper separate water-closets for females.

Heating and Ventilation.

I have found the factories generally well ventilated, with the exception of one which has been lately erected in the village of Hawkesbury, in the county of Prescott, for the preparation of kindling wood, where the building is not sufficiently large for such a number of persons as are employed, and where there are no means of renewing the vitiated air by allowing fresh air to enter. As I have been unable to meet the proprietor at my visit of inspection, I intend going early in the summer so as to have this building altered, especially as the employees are mostly all young boys from fourteen years to twenty.

Cleanliness—Closets.

As usual, I have found all the factories perfectly clean and in a healthful condition. The rag picking room in the Toronto Paper Mill in the town of Cornwall has now been well ventilated and kept clean and free from that dust which was heretofore so injurious.

There is at Ottawa one rag sorting shop which is far from being satisfactory on the question of cleanliness, but as the Board of Health of the city has undertaken to attend to it, I have not taken any action. I have, however, arranged with the Medical Health officer to inspect the premises early in summer before the warm weather, and to take such steps as will be required and necessary to render it perfectly clean and safe for the health of the employees.

All factories, shops and other premises governed by The Ontario Factories' Act, are provided with water-closets separate for female and male employees. I must say, however, that in some places they are not convenient, being placed outside far from the building. Such closets might be sufficient during the summer season or in factories where no other but male persons are employed; but in factories where women and girls are employed it is a hardship, and even dangerous, to be obliged, during winter, to leave a building heated to a high temperature and having to walk outside in the snow on a cold day and use uncomfortable water-closets. I have insisted in such instances that good, comfortable indoor water-closets be provided.

Machinery Elevators.

All machinery I have found well guarded and elevators provided with safety-catches and proper gates, with the exception of some belting which had been changed where the employer or attendant had neglected to put up the proper casing around them. There is very little danger of accidents if proper care and prudence are exercised; but I must say that in several places, principally in saw-mills, where the machinery and works are of a more dangerous character, I have observed that the employees, young boys especially, were very careless, and would expose themselves to be hurt. I have also observed that some attention has been paid by employees to wearing tighter clothes while working around machinery, since I have mentioned it in one of my reports, and suggested it every time to persons employed around machinery in sawmills, and whose loose clothes seemed to be a source of danger.

There are several little sawmills in country places that, owing to the small number of hands employed, do not come under the Act, and where the machinery is more dangerous and more liable to cause accidents than in large mills. They should come under the Act, and be placed in the schedule regardless of their number of employees. I have visited several this year, and made some suggestions, but I am unable to enforce them.

Accidents.

I am happy to report that there have been but very few accidents in my district this year, and only one was fatal. I feel satisfied that this is due to the increased protection to machinery, as well as better supervision over the employees, and the maintenance of a more rigid discipline, which I have never ceased to recommend.

1. J. B. Villeneuve, in the month of September, had his arm broken by being pulled around a shaft whilst attempting to put on a belt when in motion in the sawmills at Rockland. He was three months without being able to resume work.

2. In October, 1894, one William Barnes, sr., was struck by a wooden lever which he was using to remove obstruction in the saws of a gang when in motion, in the W. C. Edwards' mill in Ottawa. He died from the injuries. This case was reported properly.

3. Miss Pierce, in Dontigny & Hughson woollen mills, at Arnprior, had her hand caught in the wheels of a loom. She was three weeks unable to work. This case was reported only at time of inspection.

4. Victor Bilodeau had his jaw broken by a piece of lumber which flew from saws in the mills of the Gillies Bros. Co. at Braeside. This accident was reported only at time of inspection.

There have been a couple of accidents of minor importance where the injured have been able to resume work almost immediately. I have heard of no other and seen no report of any other in any newspaper, in factories in my district for the year 1894.

Child Labor.

I have observed that the number of children employed in factories and sawmills decrease gradually, but I must admit that there are yet too many confined in close work rooms together with a large number of grown up persons of both sexes, a state of things which must inevitably have an injurious effect on their physical and intellectual development, and is liable to be attended very often with serious results for the young. I have not found any children employed under the age required by the Act in any factory, with the exception of one sawmill where I have seen some who seemed to be too young; but I have been unable to ascertain their proper age as their parents were themselves employed in the mill, and I am convinced that I have been deceived by them as to their age. In all these cases I have instructed them that in future I would not accept anything but the birth certificate from the doctor or clergyman. I have fully treated this question in my reports for 1891 and 1893, and if it is the intention of the Government to propose some amendments to the Factories' Act touching this question I would refer to these reports.

PERMITS.

This year I have given no permits, as no demand has been made for any.

I regret to say that instead of being pressed as heretofore to complete work to fill the demands of trade, I have found several factories temporarily closed, and all seemed to take advantage of the slightest requirements for repairs to suspend their works.

In conclusion I may say that I am well pleased to see the Government disposed to consider the necessity of making amendments to the Factories' Act, and I would again repeat the suggestions which I have made in my report of 1891, which are based on my experience of the past few years as inspector, and hope that the Government will give it serious consideration :

1. That the minimum age be raised to fourteen for boys and fifteen for girls. At that age there would be less possibility of deception by untruthful statements of their age, and that the certificate of age, whenever required, be an affidavit from their parents or guardian that the person seeking employment is over the above age.

2. That no boilers be allowed in buildings where persons other than the one in charge are employed, and all manufacturers using steam power be compelled to have their boilers insured so as to secure proper inspection by competent persons, certificate of which should be produced to the inspector.

3. That no persons be allowed to take charge of engines and boilers unless he obtains a certificate of competency from a board of examiners.

4. If the minimun age is not changed, that no child under fifteen years be employed unless he can read and write, and produces a certificate of having complied with the school laws.

5. That mercantile and printing establishments, where females are employed, should be subjected to inspection as regard the sanitary conditions.

I have the honor to be,
Yours most respectfully,

O. A. ROCQUE,
Inspector of Factories, Eastern District.

ORLEANS, March, 1895.

APPENDIX.

ACCIDENT REPORTS FOR 1894.

ACCIDENT REPORT FOR 1894.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
1	January 6	Canadian Colored Cotton Co ...	Hamilton.....	Cottons	Thos. McGehey	.....	Flesh torn from the tips of two fingers of right hand. Cleaning mule in motion.
2	October 24	" " ..	"	"	Frank Adams	.....	Thumb slightly in calender rolls of shearing machine, removing waste while machine in motion.
3	" 25	" " ..	"	"	Wm. Shaw	.....	One finger broken and one crushed by beater in removing cotton from picker in motion.
4	May 26	" " ..	Merritton	"	John Pierce	22	First finger of left hand off below second joint, caught in friction wheel and gear of mule.
5	September 18..	" " ..	" ..	"	Louisa Brownlee	14	Middle finger of left hand crushed in gears of draw frame, amputated at first joint. Was cleaning, and started up the frame while her hand was on the gears.
6	December 1 ...	" " ..	" ..	"	Bertha Allan	16	First finger of right hand caught in gears of speeder. Cleaning in motion contrary to order.
7	January 29....	Waterous Engine Works Co....	Brantford	Machinery .. .	*John Mitchell	.....	Collar bone broken and arm so badly injured as to require amputation, by bursting of circular saw ; sawing wood. He died as a result of his injuries.
8	" 29....	" "	" ..	"	Chas. Feeney	.....	Injured by the above accident ; not so seriously.
9	February 8....	" "	" ..	"	Henry Emery	. ....	While putting on a belt was caught and drawn up on the shaft, breaking one arm in two places and injuring his hand.
10	January 24 ...	F. M. Griffin	St. Thomas...	Pork packing..	P. McManns	30	Badly scalded by the dropping of the bottom of the grease boiling tank, allowing contents to scatter on them. Steam pressure then about 8 to 10 lb. It is thought another man (who was not hurt) was careless in screwing up the clamp holding up the boiler bottom.
11	" 24 ...	"	" ..	" ..	Geo. Smith.....	30	
12	" 24....	"	" ..	" ..	Jno. McDonald.....	16	
13	February 8....	Guelph Woollen Mills Co	Guelph.....	Knitted goods.	Robt. Mitchell	20	Left arm broken by being caught while oiling a shaft. Carelessness is reported.
14	" 3....	St. Catharines Box and Basket Co., Ltd	St. Catharines	Baskets	Wm. Hodgins	19	Caught in gears of veneer machine ; left arm cut in different places, also right ear cut and crushed and partly torn off.

15	February 17 ..	McKinnon Dash & Hardware Co	St. Catharines	Buckets, etc....	Thos. Feeney.....	17	Killed by being struck by the doors (20 inches by 6 feet) of japanning oven, thrown off by explosion of benzine vapor and air. He was passing the oven at the time, but was not the attendant.
16	" 14 ..	H. Krug.....	Berlin.....	Furniture	Thos. Dillon	.....	Left thumb cut off by rip saw.
17	March 13.....	McClary Mf'g Co. Ltd.....	London	Stoves & tinware	R. Essex.....	19	Tops of three first fingers of right hand off by stamping press.
18	April 10.....	"	"	"	Thos. Wells	30	Fell down elevator shaft; backed in with barrow thinking the platform was there. There is a gate to protect the opening, but there is a difference of opinion as to the gate being down in its place.
19	May 10	"	"	"	John Brown.....	15	Second finger of each hand jammed under a plate he was preparing to put on the grindstone; the corner caught the stone, bearing down the plate on his fingers, right finger amputated at the first joint.
20	March 19.....	"	"	"	Vaughan.....	18	Left thumb cut off at second joint by cutting press.
21	November 6 ..	"	"	"	*Jonah Williams	75	Struck in abdomen by a board thrown from a rip saw. Died in the hospital on 18th. Post mortem examination showed pancreas ruptured, a rare occurrence. Probably diseased.
22	April 2.....	M. S. McKay	Galt	Woollens.....	Boy.....	.....	Hand lacerated by picker teeth while reaching in behind.
23	" 13.....	Taylor, Scott & Co	Toronto	Wooden ware ..	B. Scheffer.....	22	Hand cut by shaper.
24	June 19	"	"	" ..	Jos. Taylor.....	....	Foot cut by circular saw.
25	April 2.....	Jas. Robertson & Co	"	Paints, saws, etc	Jno. Wallace.....	20	First finger right hand crushed, requiring amputation. Cleaning in motion.
26	" 5..... ..	Graham Nail Works	"	Nails	John Syms.....	26	Foot scalded, stepped in pickling vat.
27	" 10.....	Semmens & Evel	Hamilton	Coffins	Wm. Keith	. ....	Third and fourth fingers left hand cut off at first joint by shaper.
28	June 18	"	"	"	Jno. Butterfield	.....	Finger top, right hand, cut off by planer.
29	March	The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd..	Toronto	Stoves, etc	Man	....	Finger badly lacerated by catching hold of loose end of a belt wound around shaft of emery wheel. Quite unnecessary to do so.
30	April	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.....	"	Reapers.....	A boy	.....	Hands and arms burned; was washing them in benzine. It is supposed an electric spark from the iron frame of paint mill at which he was working ignited the benzine vapor.
31	May	"	"	"	Wm. Patterson	... .	Finger end off and another finger cut by jointer. The piece of wood slipped.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENT REPORT FOR 1894.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
32	May 22	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd	Toronto	Reapers	Jos. Howlett		Jaw cut and eye seriously injured by the bursting of a glass fire extinguisher while using it to put out a fire in a paint tank in blacksmith shop.
33	June 19	"	"	"	Frank Booth		Rib broken by a stick thrown from a rip saw.
34	April 10	John Bowman	Dundas	Furniture	John Gaghan	22	End of finger cut off by jointer.
35	" 9	Canadian Oil Co	Sarnia	Oil refining	*W. J. Lee	28	"Asphyxiation by inhalation of the ordinary hydro-carbon gases that come off in refining Canadian crude oil" at the tail pipes.
36	" 27	"	"	"	*Wm. A. Madden	22	Same cause as above. He was firing one of the stills, and had strict orders not to go to the tail house, where poisonous vapors come off. He was found dead lying some distance from the tail house.
37	May 16	Waterloo Mf'g Co., Ltd	Waterloo	Agric'l impl'm'ts	Chas. Lochner	20	Two fingers of right hand badly crushed. He stumbled, and in reaching to save himself put his fingers in the under side of the lathe gears.
38	February	Button & Fessant	Wingham	Chairs	Wm. McLean		End of first finger cut off by a circular saw. Not a practical man.
39	April	John Stevens	Galt	Biscuits	Ernest Hall	22	First finger of right hand off at second joint. Pinched by the crank of rollers.
40	"	Bean & Westlake	Woodstock	"	W. Fallin		Thumb cut off by slicer.
41	" 26	Porteous & McLagan	Stratford	Furniture	Andrew Easson	22	End of finger of left hand cut off by jointer.
42	May 23	Globe Furniture Co	Walkerville	"	Jas. Dolson		Portion of second finger of left hand cut off by buzz planer.
43	August 16	"	"	"	Thos. Boddy		Two fingers of left hand cut by shaper.
44	" 29	"	"	"	Frank Brown		Fourth finger of right hand badly injured by circular saw.
45	May	Clare Bros. & Co	Preston	Stoves	Delman Croft		Eye lost; burned by explosion of molten iron, also otherwise burned. Caused by water in the ladle.
46	" 26	John Heard & Co	St. Thomas	Spokes, etc	Ira Kinsman	34	Second finger of left hand badly cut by knives of rounding machine; amputated near second joint.
47	" 28	A. A Barthelemes & Co	Toronto	Piano actions	Chas. Foster		Arm caught in small lathe and badly lacerated, requiring stitches.

48	May 25	Jno. Ferguson & Sons	London	Furniture	Jas. Lindsay	18	Three fingers of right hand cut. Oiling circular saw in motion.
49	June	"	"	"	Gough		Abdomen struck and finger cut by shaper knives flying out. He omitted to tighten them.
50	" 11	J. & P. Ament	Brussels	Headings, etc	Man		Four fingers badly cut by edging saw. One nearly off, the others to the bone.
51	"	The Goold Bicycle Co.	Brantford	Bicycles	"		End of fingers taken off by press.
52	" 28	F. W. & E. A Fletcher	Toronto	Builders	R. S. Langlois		Left arm lost. Caught in a belt while putting it on a pulley. So injured as to require amputation.
53	" 30	Bain Bros. Mf'g Co., Ltd	Brantford	Wagons	W. Farrow		Two fingers of left hand cut off at first joint by jointer.
54	July 20	Sterling Bros.	London	Boots and Shoes	Maggie Pugsley		Compound fracture of the jaw. Caught in the elevator on the first floor. Carelessness reported.
55	" 26	The Jas. Hay Co., Ltd	Woodstock	Chairs	John Smith	25	Abdomen struck by a chair seat thrown from the hollower. Seat was not securely fastened in the machine. No serious internal injury.
56	"	D. Maxwell & Sons	St. Marys	Reapers	Robinson		Finger cut off by the sticker.
57	August 7	E. F. R. Zoellner	Mount Forest.	Furniture	Steven Gamble	27	Middle finger of left hand cut by buzz planer. Amputated.
58	" 6	Ransford Bros	Stapleton	Salt	*Michael Grealis	50	In dumping salt off tramway fell backwards off about 15 feet to the floor below, dragging the jigger upon him, causing death instantly. He was an army veteran, was sergeant in the 24th under Sir Henry Havelock at the storming of Delhi.
59	"	S. H. Taylor Co., Ltd	Chatham	Woollens	Lydia Bezant	22	Flesh of upper arm torn. Sleeve caught in harness gears of loom in passing; gears over four feet from floor.
60	" 4	S. Hadley Lumber Co., Ltd.	"	Planing	Daniel Crump	45	Three first fingers and part of thumb cut off by jointer.
61	" 20	Reeves Pulley Co	Toronto	Pulleys	Wm. Decew		Thumb of left hand cut off at first joint by buzz planer. The board split and hand came on the knife.
62	" 2	Brodie & Co	Hespeler	Woollens	Edward Ashton	50	In sawing a block his hand was cut completely off from base of first finger diagonally across the palm to the wrist.
63	" 21	"	"	"	Isaac Snyder	35	Third finger of left hand cut off by jointer. His hand slipped.
64	" 24	Jos. Atkinson	Cashmere	Staves	Arch. Dessant		First finger of left hand cut off and the next two cut. He put his hand on circular saw.
65	" 29	Anderson & Co.	Walkerton	Chairs	Chas. Runge	30	Third finger of right hand cut off at first joint, also first and second lacerated by circular saw.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENT REPORT FOR 1894.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—*Concluded.*

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
66	Sept 1	Bertram Engine Works Co	Toronto	Machinery	Fred. Fowler	30	Hand lacerated about the lathe.
67	" 1	Dominion Cotton Mills Co	Brantford	Cottons	Jas. Mellor	17	Ends of two fingers injured in licker-in of carder. Amputated.
68	" 11	The B. Greening Wire Co., Ltd.	Hamilton	Wire goods	Albert Crowe	.....	Right middle finger off at first joint. Caught in change gears of rope machines.
69	Nov. 10	The Norton Mfg. Co	"	Tin cans	Harry McEwan	17	Three fingers of left hand off below second joint in power press. Accidentally put his foot on treadle as he was rising and at the same time brushing his hand across the dies.
70	" 2	The Poole Printing Co., Ltd	Toronto	Printing	Frederick Hanna	14	Right hand severely squeezed in platen and tympan.
71	" 16	Reeves Pulley Co	"	Pulleys	L. M. Weaver	....	Three first fingers of left hand badly cut and torn while turning surface of a wood pulley. Hand came in contact with pulley arms.
72	Dec. 4	The Telfer Mfg. Co	"	Paper boxes	Z. Dalbar	22	Two fingers crushed in press.
73	"	D. Hibner & Co	Berlin	Furniture	Jno. Stadelbauer	38	Body bruised and two ribs cracked. He was oiling a loose pulley; clothes caught and wound around the shaft. This occurred through his own negligence.

ACCIDENT REPORT.—CENTRAL DISTRICT, 1894.

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Name of person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
1	January 15....	Neilson Brothers	Proton	*John Saunders	40	Cast iron flange of feed pipe connection breaking while deceased was supposed to have been tightening nut on bolt of flange. Scalded to death by escaping steam and boiling water.
2	May 18.....	Ontario Forge and Bolt Co.....	Swansea	*Frank McDonald.....	37	Cleaning rolls of drop hammer while in motion. Hand and arm squeezed between rolls and hammer board. Died three days after the accident.
3	July 5.....	William Kier.....	Campbellford..	*Frederick Keir	15	Caught in belt while oiling bearings of main shaft while in motion. Killed instantly.
4	November 21 ..	James Bowers.....	Monticello	*Robert McQuarrie	26	Boiler explosion. Instantly killed.
5	" ..	"	"	*Alexander Darragh....	35	" "
6	January 5.....	Kneehtel Furniture Co.....	Hanover	W. McClung.....	15	Fell off elevator, cutting a deep gash in his chin.
7	" 5.....	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	Carrie Rome	20	In testing a piece of glass tube, the glass broke unexpectedly and several pieces entered her thumb.
8	" 8.....	Dominion Brewing Co.....	Toronto	Moses Logan.....	28	Leg caught in pulley and broken. The engine was moved half a turn ; the engineer not having been notified that any one was near.
9	" 15.....	The Rathbun Co.....	Deseronto	Gilbert Dioname	33	One prong of wood hook pierced left hand, between second and third finger.
10	" 23....	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	R. Drew	23	In cleaning sheave of "filling compound pot" the scraper slipped, splashing his hands with hot compound. Thumb of right hand and back of left burned badly.
11	" 27.....	George Gillies.....	Gananoque....	W. A. Clifford	70	Drop coming down on his hand, one end of finger cut off and others jammed.
12	" 31.....	James Smart Mfg. Co.....	Brockville.....	John Cumbers.....	17	Second and third fingers of left hand cut off at first joint in shearing machine.
13	February 8....	P. W. Ellis & Co.....	Toronto	James McKenzie	25	Tip of thumb cut off in gear of rollers.
14	" 27....	R McLaughlin.....	Oshawa	E. Bennett.....	37	Elbow cut, slipping against band saw.
15	" 28....	Peterborough Woollen Co... ..	Peterborough..	F. Koster	17	Part of second finger of right hand cut off on gears on spinning mules.
16	"	John Holbert	Burk's Falls...	John Cawthra.....	40	Thumb and forefinger cut off on circular saw.
17	March 3.....	John Briggs & Son	Brockville.....	Jerome Herbison	.....	Three fingers of right hand cut off on circular saw.
18	" 5.....	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	K. Stillman	20	Thumb of left hand cut off at first joint on punch press.
19	" 7.....	" " ..	Peterborough.	E. Noble	17	While putting belt on pulley, was drawn to ceiling ; he then let go his hold. Both ankles sprained, left one badly ; side bruised also.
20	" 7..... .	Kemp Mfg. Co..... ...	Toronto	James Greary	20	Thumb "slightly injured" in die of power press.
21	" 15.....	Rathbun Co.....	Deseronto	David W. Thompson ..	34	When throwing off belt ankle bruised.
22	" 16.....	Dominion Brewing Co.....	Toronto	George Stephenson	48	Head injured by hoist.
23	March 21.....	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	James Fairley..... ...	40	Back of hand lacerated and wrist fractured by hand being caught betwixt tool head and casting on vertical boring machine.

ACCIDENT REPORT.—CENTRAL DISTRICT, 1894.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Name of person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
24	March 27	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Herbert Thompson	30	Fell from scaffolding. Wrist sprained and eye injured.
25	April 6.	Peter Hamilton Mfg. Co.	Peterborough	Harry Robertson	18	Two fingers of left hand cut off on buzz planer.
26	" 9.	Firstbrook Bros	Toronto	Charles Davies	17	Cut in fleshy part of forearm on cut-off-saw.
27	" 11	Canadian General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Lambert Henry	16	Thumb of left hand taken off at first joint in punch press.
28	" 12.	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	J. C. Charberlain	60	Cut piece off three fingers on jointer.
29	" 19.	R. Hope	Keene	Wm. Smith	25	Arm cut off, caught in arms of spur wheel while oiling shaft.
30	" 25.	W. W. Chown & Co.	Belleville	Wm. Bush	21	Thumb of left hand cut off above the first joint on drop press.
31	" 30	Tudhope & Sons	Orillia	David Church	22	Part of thumb and point of forefinger of left hand cut off on shaper.
32	" 30.	Crossen Car Mfg. Co.	Cobourg	John Hand	40	Hand badly lacerated on circular saw.
33	May 1	P. W. Ellis & Co.	Toronto	Wm. Nugent	25	Thumb cut and jammed against frame of rolls by piece of silver.
34	" 8	Christie, Brown & Co.	Toronto	Wm. Mitchell	47	Fright through safety valve blowing off steam, and trying to escape, broke several panes of glass with his fist. Severe cut on right arm near wrist which severed a tendon.
35	" 12.	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Wm. Clare	17	Flesh wound about three inches long on bottom of foot, caused by slipping on small saw.
36	" 21.	Gananoque Spring Axle Co.	Gananoque	R. Fowler	50	Caught on belt and thrown several feet when grindstone burst. Chest injured.
37	June 1.	Uxbridge Piano and Organ Co.	Uxbridge	Nelson Penrose	33	First joint of middle finger of right hand cut off on buzz planer.
38	" 2	Gilmour & Co	Trenton	Joseph Gothard	30	Severe cut on forehead by iron flying off end of whiffletree while driving car.
39	" 2.	Brennans & Sons	Sundridge	Wm. McCabe	26	Right hand cut on circular saw. Off work sixteen days.
40	" 4.	Gibbard Furniture Co	Napanee	H. P. Lowrey	50	Part of first and second finger of left hand cut off on buzz planer.
41	" 11.	Canadian General Electric Co.	Peterborough	H. E. Hunt	35	Second finger of left hand cut off at first joint on buzz planer.
42	" 11.	" "	"	Louis Beaurgard	25	Hand crushed between pillow block and shaft. Forefinger of left hand broken, severe wound on back of hand, cords and sinews badly torn and bruised.
43	" 15	Craig & Austin.	Kinmount	Wesley Dawson	24	Little finger of right hand cut off on circular saw.
44	" 15	Canadian General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Walter Irwin	18	Tip and nail of forefinger of right hand cut off on power press.
45	" 18	" "	"	James Noble	25	Forefinger of right hand cut off on large shears. First joint of finger.

46	" 20	" " ..	" ..	M. Mowrey	35	Forefinger of left hand cut off at first joint in gear of lathe.
47	" 20	A. McAdam	South River	Robert Wright	22	Flesh wound on thumb and finger by circular saw.
48	" 21	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Taylor Morden	36	Cut piece off side of finger on buzz planer.
49	" 30	Davidson & Hay	Caché Bay	Wm. Rowe	40	Finger and thumb badly lacerated on circular saw.
50	" 26	Muskoka Leather Co	Bracebridge	Thomas Ramsay	35	Points of thumb and two fingers cut off in rollers of bark crusher.
51	July 3	F. J. Weston & Sons	Toronto	James Gates	15	Finger pinched on press. Off work one week.
52	" 25	Hanover Sp'g. Bed & Uphol. Co.	Hanover	C. J. Arnold	.....	On circular saw, parts of two fingers cut off.
53	July 3	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	John Mills	55	Leg broken, caused by a chain breaking.
54	" 4	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	O. Moury	28	Thumb and finger lacerated, by twist drill causing lathe dog to fly out.
55	" 4	Spanish River Lumber Co	Spanish River	Arthur Woods	22	Arm broken uncoupling cars while in motion.
56	" 6	Davidson & Hay	Caché Bay	John Kitchen	22	Leg cut on circular saw.
57	" 9	Parkin Lumber Co	Lindsay	Henry Campbell	14	Top of middle finger of right hand cut off on circular saw.
58	" 13	Dominion Cotton Mills Co	Kingston	Peter Donohue	26	Hand caught and drawn between rollers of carding engine —flesh torn away.
59	" 16	Parkin Lumber Co	Lindsay	Lester Avery	21	Thumb and finger of right hand cut off on circular saw.
60	" 19	Finlay & Sons	Norwood	A. Torrance	28	Thumb cut off and two fingers badly smashed, putting belt on pulley.
61	" 24	Joseph Simpson	Toronto	Henry Fraser	34	Hand caught in hydro-extractor ; arm broken.
62	" 30	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	J. Koster	18	Punched hole through forefinger of right, on power press.
63	" 30	" " ..	" ..	J. Bogan	20	Steam-heated surface-plate exploded, causing scalp wound 2½ inches long.
64	" 31	" " ..	" ..	W. B. McCullough	18	Forefinger of left hand cut off at second joint on power press.
65	"	John Holbert	Burk's Falls	Charles Holbert	15	Three fingers cut on shingle jointer.
66	August 7	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	P. Kane	35	Lacerated wound on right hand –casting tippling over, catching hand between casting and plate.
67	" 9	" " ..	" ..	B. Roberts	21	Thumb ot left hand cut off below first joint on shaper.
68	" 9	Spanish River Lumber Co	Spanish River	Edward Malway	30	In cutting slabs, while replacing saw cover, it was thrown, breaking his nose.
69	" 10	Craig & Austin	Kinmount	Archibald Mitchell	45	Middle finger of right hand cut off at second joint ; trying to pull sliver from behind circular saw while in motion.
70	" 13	John Holbert	Burk's Falls	James Holbert	47	Shingle bolt falling on foot—three toes smashed.
71	" 20	Weston Woollen Co	Weston	John Sinclair	.....	Hand crushed and cut –caught in feed rollers of rag picker.
72	" 21	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Sorel Courier	.....	Block slipped and thrown against slab-saw, causing loss of first and second fingers, and probably thumb of right hand.
73	September 8	Nathaniel Dyment	Thessalon	Daniel McBain	38	Eye cut by piece of wood thrown from circular saw. Doctor reported accident not serious.
74	" 12	Novelty Manufacturing Co	Newmarket	Claude McCulla	20	Finger of left hand severely injured on circular saw.
75	" 21	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	James Dicks	20	Sleeve caught in gear—right wrist badly lacerated, tendons exposed.
76	October 9	Trent Valley Woollen Co	Campbellford	Maggie Tobin	18	Points of two fingers taken off by gear while cleaning machine in motion.
77	" 19	Dominion Organ and Piano Co.	Bowmanville	Thomas Payne	44	Nose broken while drawing tube from boiler—hook broke on block and struck him.

* Fatal.

ACCIDENT REPORT.—CENTRAL DISTRICT, 1894.—*Concluded.*

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Name of person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
78	October 25..	Gibbard Furniture Co	Napanee	Wm. Morgan.....	19	Thumb and middle finger of right hand cut off on circular saw.
79	November 2..	Hanover Furniture and Undertaking Co.	Hanover	Conrad Fischer.....	62	Part of one finger of left hand taken off, and another injured on bed fast machine.
80	" 13..	Messrs. Hough & Harris	Toronto	William Murdock.....	16	Fell 20 or 25 feet down hoist shaft; bruised and shaken up, no bones broken.
81	" 16..	Wm. Cane & Sons Mnfg. Co ...	Newmarket ..	William Peterman	45	Ends of two fingers cut on jointer.
82	" 16..	R. S. Williams & Co	Oshawa	Frank Hall.....	35	Board flying back from circular saw, striking him on the stomach.
83	" 19..	Muskoka Leather Co	Bracebridge ...	John Bailey	....	While adjusting oil cup on planing machine while in motion, little finger cut.
84	December 6..	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	H. E. Hunt	35	While using surface planer, three boards were stood up on end; they fell down, striking him on left side of head; gash inflicted 9 inches long, requiring fourteen stitches.
85	" 17..	Wm. Cane & Sons Mnfg. Co ...	Newmarket ..	Fred. Burton.....	21	Placing hand under cylinder of surface planer while in motion—four fingers of right hand cut off.
86	October 19 .	F. J. Weston & Sons	Toronto	Allan Mitchell	.....	Hand lacerated badly between roller and bed plate of rolling machine.

APPENDIX II.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PLACES OF BUSINESS OTHER THAN FACTORIES.

Assented to April 16th, 1895.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. In case a municipal county fails for 90 days after an application in writing is made to the council by 50 electors of the municipality requesting the council to appoint inspectors, or authorize persons to act as inspectors for the enforcement of the Act passed in the 55th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, *An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Places of Business other than Factories*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint two inspectors at the expense of the municipal corporation, and fix their salaries, and the corporation shall pay the same.

2. Any inspector so appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and on a vacancy occurring in the case of an inspector appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, unless such vacancy be filled by the municipal council within 90 days after such vacancy arises, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make an appointment to fill such vacancy.

3. The application shall be deemed to be made on the day of the same being delivered to the mayor or other chief officer of the corporation, or to the clerk of the council, or at the office of such clerk to a grown-up person in his employment or in the employment of the council.

4. One of the persons appointed or authorized by the municipal council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be a woman.

5. In case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council finds or deems it necessary, the said Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the said Act and the duties of the inspectors, whether the inspectors or acting inspectors are appointed by the municipal council or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and any rules and regulations so made shall take precedence of any municipal rules and regulations inconsistent therewith.

6. This Act and the said other Acts hereinbefore mentioned shall be read and construed as one Act as nearly as may be.

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION RESPECTING FACTORIES.

Assented to April 16th, 1895.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Factories Amendment Act, 1895.*

2. No boy or girl under 14 years of age shall be employed in any factory; except in the business of canning or desiccating fruits and vegetables and the work incidental thereto, as provided for in sub-section 6 of section 6 of *The Ontario Factories Act*, as amended by section 4 of *The Ontario Factories Amendment Act, 1889.*

3. Sub-section 1 of section 15 of *The Ontario Factories Act* is repealed and the following is substituted for the said sub-section.

(1) All dangerous parts of mill gearing, machinery, vats, pans, caldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other like dangerous structures or places shall be as far as practicable securely guarded.

4. Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises for carrying on any work or business within the meaning of the Factories Acts, and employ in the aggregate six persons or more, no one of such persons employing so many as six, each of the several employers shall be held responsible for providing proper and sufficient water-closets and the other requirements set forth in the 11th and 12th sections of *The Ontario Factories Act*; which said sections shall apply to each and every of such employers as if they were partners in all the work or business of the said room or premises.

5.—(1) Besides the present requirements as to fire-escapes, there shall, in the case of factories over two stories in height, be provided in every room which is above the ground floor, or in so many of the rooms above the ground floor as the inspector shall in writing certify to be in his judgment sufficient, a wire or other rope for every window in the room, or for as many windows in the room as the inspector shall certify in writing to be sufficient.

(2) Every such rope shall be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and of sufficient length to reach from the room in which it is kept to the ground below, and every such window of every room is to be provided with proper, convenient and secure fastenings and appurtenances to which one end of the rope may be safely secured or fastened.

(3) The said wire or other ropes are to be kept in a coil or other convenient position in the room.

6. In addition to the particulars mentioned in the first sub-section of section 15 of the said *Ontario Factories Act*, and thereby required to be securely guarded, any other particulars which any inspector shall from time to time consider dangerous, and shall give notice to that effect to the employer, shall likewise as far as practicable be secured as in the sub-section mentioned.

7. In case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice shall be sent to the Inspector in writing by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.

8. In case of an explosion occurring in a factory whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the Inspector in writing by the employer within twenty-four hours next after the explosion takes place. And if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.

9. Where in a factory any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident shall be sent to the Inspector within twenty-four hours after the occurrence thereof, and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a female inspector for the purpose of carrying out the said Acts and this Act, in addition to the other inspectors by law directed.

11. The time for laying an information in respect of offences and fines under the said Acts or this Act shall be within two months, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, within three months, after the offence has come to the knowledge of the Inspector.

12 The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time by Order in Council, notice of which shall be published in *The Ontario Gazette*, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen, and of boys under the age of sixteen in factories, the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be dangerous or unwholesome.

13. Schedule A, substituted for the schedule to *The Ontario Factories Act* by *The Ontario Factories Amendment Act, 1889*, passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 43, is amended by inserting therein the words "bakehouses and bakeshops."

14. The following sections and sub-sections of *The Ontario Factories Act* are hereby repealed, namely :

Sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 6 ; and

Sections 18 and 19.

Sub-section 1 of section 38.

15. This Act and the said Acts hereinbefore mentioned shall be read and construed as one Act.

16. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July next, and shall not affect or apply to litigation or claims pending at the time it shall take effect.

REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
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1895.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable George Airey Kirkpatrick, LL.D., Q.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

In compliance with the Statute in that behalf, the undersigned respectfully presents to Your Honor the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

R. HARCOURT,

Registrar-General.

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Office of the Registrar-General,
Toronto, January 1st, 1895.

To the Honorable Richard Harcourt,
Registrar-General of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your approval the report respecting births, marriages and deaths registered in Ontario during the year 1893.

Population.

The population for the year 1893, which has been adopted as the basis of calculation for the mortality and other rates contained in this report, has been based upon the natural increase during the year, as determined by the difference between the total births and deaths as returned from the various municipalities of the province. As stated in the report of 1892, there is reason to believe that the birth returns are less complete than those of either marriages or deaths, and that in consequence the population from natural increase is greater than that used in the report as the basis of calculation. The exact rate of increase, according to the tables, will be found to be .00931 per cent., but it has been thought proper to adopt as a basis of calculation the natural increase of population as 1.0 per cent. This figure is one-tenth less than the ratio of increase adopted in the report for 1892.

As a consequence, the total calculated population of the counties, including all municipalities, is as will be found in Table 1.

By comparison with the population as given in the municipal returns published in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1892, notable differences will be found in some counties. Similarly, were the differences between births and deaths in any particular county taken as the basis of these returns, notable differences in the percentage increase would be found.

Table A.—Showing Natural Increase of Population in 1893.

Counties.	Population.	Increase of births over deaths.	Per cent.
Algoma	44,912	678	.0152
Brant	36,845	258	.0070
Bruce	65,313	791	.0120
Carleton	78,483	493	.0050
Dufferin	22,488	253	.0112
Elgin	43,853	305	.0069
Essex	56,155	892	.0159
Frontenac	47,526	426	.0089
Grey	71,997	891	.0123
Haldimand	23,933	226	.0094
Halton	22,444	230	.0102
Haliburton	6,481	93	.0143
Hastings	60,330	565	.0093
Huron	68,189	703	.0103
Kent	59,936	517	.0086
Lambton	56,083	658	.0117
Lanark	38,520	326	.0084
Leeds and Grenville	62,171	225	.0036
Lennox and Addington	25,271	188	.0074
Lincoln	30,713	149	.0048
Middlesex	104,128	561	.0053
Muskoka and Parry Sound	53,499	707	.0132
Norfolk	31,644	316	.0099
Northumberland and Durham	71,948	460	.0064
Ontario	45,853	382	.0083
Oxford	50,396	454	.0090
Peel	25,143	251	.0099
Perth	52,284	586	.0112
Peterborough	35,696	375	.0105
Prescott and Russell	42,928	815	.0192
Prince Edward	19,095	98	.0051
Renfrew	46,455	811	.0174
Simcoe	72,515	870	.0111
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	70,501	466	.0066
Victoria	33,352	304	.0091
Waterloo	51,012	758	.0148
Welland	30,967	263	.0084
Wellington	60,089	630	.0104
Wentworth	79,715	617	.0077
York	254,677	1,419	.0055

From the table of natural increase of population by counties, as given above, it is apparent that the distribution of the natural increase is very unequal, amounting in some counties to four times that in others. Such a condition is inexplicable on the supposition that the newly settled districts of Algoma, Haliburton, etc., have a more complete registration of births than older counties wherein municipal government is supposed to have become better developed, and hence other causes must be sought to explain such great differences.

A comparison of the figures in Table A with those in the following table will serve to throw some light upon the seeming anomalies presented in the rates of increase of population.

Table B.—Showing the Increases or Decreases in Municipal Returns of Population Between 1882 and 1892 by Townships, Towns and Villages, and Cities.—I = Increase. D = Decrease.

Counties.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.
Algoma	I 10,484	I 14,802	.....
Brant	D 1,628	D 59	I 4,408
Bruce	D 1,470	I 2,958	.....
Carleton	D 664	I 730	I 16,867
Dufferin	D 856	I 1,144	.....
Elgin	I 1,156	I 1,153	I 912
Essex	I 1,120	I 3,735	I 3,676
Frontenac	I 120	D 394	I 3,089
Grey	D 1,956	I 5,159	.....
Haldimand	D 2,009	I 1,234	.....
Halton	D 1,128	I 947	.....
Haliburton	I 51	.....	.....
Hastings	I 3,235	I 3,425	I 160
Huron	I 4,749	D 714	.....
Kent	I 1,143	I 4,543	.....
Lambton	I 3,522	I 3,978	.....
Lanark	D 401	I 4,666	.....
Leeds and Granville	D 2,651	I 3,279	.....
Lennox and Addington	I 6	D 609	.....
Lincoln	D 717	I 101	D 462
Middlesex	D 7,088	I 221	I 6,950
Muskoka	I 6,296	I 4,803	.....
Norfolk	D 2,522	I 662	.....
Northumberland and Durham	D 3,558	D 1,626	.....
Ontario	D 4,083	I 586	.....
Oxford	D 502	I 4,717	.....
Peel	D 214	I 179	.....
Perth	D 1,030	I 94	I 812
Peterborough	I 616	I 4,059	.....
Prescott and Russell	I 4,343	I 2,416	.....
Prince Edward	D 1,514	I 226	.....
Renfrew	I 4,133	I 4,038	.....
Simcoe	I 2,365	I 7,989	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	D 303	I 6,420	.....
Victoria	D 2,085	I 1,825	.....
Waterloo	D 1,504	I 8,954	.....
Welland	D 252	I 1,000	.....
Wellington	D 3,991	D 784	I 368
Wentworth	D 1,434	D 903	I 8,835
York	D 5,100	I 9,830	I 79,949

Summing up the information contained in the preceding table it appears that of the 40 counties in the province, the *increases*, and *decreases* by townships, by towns and villages, and by cities, between the years 1882 and 1892 are as in the following table:

Table C.—Summary of Increase and Decrease of Population by Municipalities between 1882 and 1892.

Townships—		
Population,	Increase in 10 counties	29,672
"	Decrease in 30 counties	92,199
	Total decrease	62,427
Towns and villages—		
Population,	Increase in 32 counties	114,962
"	Decrease in 7 "	5,089
	Total increase	109,873
Cities—		
Population,	Increase in 11 cities	126,788
"	Decrease in 1 city	462
	Total increase	126,326

In order that a comparison can be instituted between actual increases and decreases in these different classes of municipalities and the natural increase in ten years at the rate for 1893, the following figures are given.

Table D.—Showing Increases and Decreases by Classes of Municipalities in Ten Years.

——	1882.	Increase, one per cent. for ten years.	Actual population, 1892.
Algoma—			
Townships	6,036	6,699	16,520
Towns and villages	.....	.....	10,855
Brant—			
Townships	16,091	17,861	14,463
Towns and villages	3,070	3,407	3,011
Cities	10,865	12,061	15,273
Bruce—			
Townships	41,997	46,616	40,527
Towns and villages	13,920	15,451	16,878
Carleton—			
Townships	29,921	33,212	29,257
Towns and villages	347	385	1,077
Cities	27,133	30,117	44,000
Dufferin—			
Townships	16,100	17,871	15,244
Towns and villages	3,121	3,464	4,265
Elgin—			
Townships	25,879	28,725	24,723
Towns and villages	3,213	3,566	4,366
Cities	9,644	10,704	10,556
Essex—			
Townships	29,797	33,074	30,917
Towns and villages	6,243	6,929	9,978
Cities	6,740	7,181	10,416
Frontenac—			
Townships	20,788	23,074	20,908
Towns and villages	1,559	1,730	1,165
Cities	14,611	16,218	17,700
Grey—			
Townships	54,834	60,875	52,878
Towns and villages	7,497	8,321	12,656
Haldimand—			
Townships	18,089	20,078	16,080
Towns and villages	3,342	3,709	4,576
Halton—			
Townships	14,361	15,940	13,233
Towns and villages	6,165	6,843	7,112
Haliburton—			
Townships	5,436	6,033	5,487
Towns and villages	.....	.....	.....
Hastings—			
Townships	32,065	35,592	35,300
Towns and villages	6,518	7,234	9,943
Cities	10,021	11,123	10,181
Huron—			
Townships	49,597	55,052	44,848
Towns and villages	16,148	17,924	15,434
Kent—			
Townships	31,287	34,728	32,430
Towns and villages	14,978	16,625	19,521
Lambton—			
Townships	30,482	33,835	34,004
Towns and villages	15,110	16,782	19,088
Lanark—			
Townships	20,413	22,658	20,002
Towns and villages	9,969	11,065	14,635
Leeds and Grenville—			
Townships	38,083	42,272	35,432
Towns and villages	16,057	17,823	19,336
Lennox and Addington—			
Townships	18,264	20,273	18,270
Towns and villages	4,757	5,280	4,148
Lincoln—			
Townships	14,443	16,031	13,726
Towns and villages	5,445	6,043	5,546
Cities	9,576	10,629	9,114

Table D.—Continued

	1882.	Increase, one per cent. for ten years.	Actual population, 1892.
Middlesex—			
Townships	52,993	58,822	45,905
Towns and villages	10,058	11,164	10,279
Cities	24,665	27,378	31,615
Muskoka and Parry Sound—			
Townships	13,474	14,956	19,770
Towns and villages	2,213	2,456	7,016
Norfolk—			
Townships	25,055	27,811	22,533
Towns and villages	5,186	5,756	5,848
Northumberland and Durham—			
Townships	50,326	55,861	46,768
Towns and villages	21,072	23,389	19,446
Ontario—			
Townships	33,576	37,269	29,493
Towns and villages	11,617	12,894	12,203
Oxford—			
Townships	30,715	34,093	30,213
Towns and villages	13,180	14,629	17,897
Peel—			
Townships	17,922	19,893	17,708
Towns and villages	4,424	4,910	4,693
Perth—			
Townships	30,570	33,932	29,540
Towns and villages	8,607	9,553	8,701
Cities	9,000	9,900	9,812
Peterborough—			
Townships	18,145	20,140	18,761
Towns and villages	10,043	11,147	14,012
Prescott and Russell—			
Townships	27,753	30,805	32,096
Towns and villages	2,145	2,380	2,307
Prince Edward—			
Townships	14,745	16,366	13,231
Towns and villages	3,386	3,758	3,612
Renfrew—			
Townships	26,966	29,932	31,099
Towns and villages	6,414	7,119	10,452
Simcoe—			
Townships	45,376	50,367	47,741
Towns and villages	17,716	19,664	25,705
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—			
Townships	48,343	53,660	48,040
Towns and villages	8,588	9,532	13,408
Victoria—			
Townships	22,353	24,811	20,268
Towns and villages	7,533	8,361	9,358
Waterloo—			
Townships	25,422	28,218	23,918
Towns and villages	14,681	16,295	23,635
Welland—			
Townships	17,572	19,504	17,320
Towns and villages	9,631	10,690	10,631
Wellington—			
Townships	36,333	40,329	32,342
Towns and villages	12,189	13,529	11,405
Cities	9,854	10,937	10,224
Wentworth—			
Townships	24,114	26,766	22,680
Towns and villages	4,771	5,295	3,868
Cities	38,196	42,397	47,031
York—			
Townships	44,858	49,792	39,758
Towns and villages	7,944	8,817	17,774
Cities	89,150	98,956	169,099
Total in townships	1,120,574	1,243,816	1,103,433
Total in towns and villages	317,257	352,155	422,041
Total in cities	259,455	287,655	385,019

Thus it will be seen that there was in townships an absolute loss of population of 1.5 per cent. in the period, and a loss of 12.6 between the theoretical increase and the actual population in 1892. Again in the towns and villages there was an actual increase of practically 33 per cent., or 22 per cent. over the theoretical natural increase; while in the cities the actual increase was 49 per cent., or 38 per cent more than the theoretical natural increase of one per cent. per year.

An analysis of the table given now becomes possible. Apparently there are three principal factors which enter into the explanation of the great variations in the rate of natural increase in different municipalities and counties.

By an examination of the following table, along with those in tables 1, 2, 3 of the report proper, we find that variations of a notable character in the rate per 1,000 of births, to some extent in that of marriages, and in that of deaths to a degree less than that of births, but greater than that of marriages have taken place.

TABLE E.—*Showing Natural Increase by Difference per cent. between Births and Deaths in 1893.—I=Increase. D=Decrease.*

Below per cent. .0075	Between .0075 and .0100 per cent.	Between .0100 and .0150 per cent.	Between .0150 and .0200 per cent.
Brant, D.D.I..... .0070	Halton, D.I..... .0090	Bruce, D.I..... .0120	Algoma, I.I..... .0154
Carleton, D.I.I .. .0050	Lanark, D.I..... .0077	Dufferin, D.I..... .0112	Essex, I.I.I ..... .0159
Elgin, I.I.I. ..... .0069	Ontario, D.I..... .0093	Grey ..... .0101	Haliburton, I..... .0213
Haldimand, D.I.. .0060	Oxford, D.I..... .0093	Huron, D.D ..... .0101	Muskoka & Parry
Hastings, I.I.I... .0075	Peel, D.I..... .0095	Kent, I.I ..... .0109	Sound, I.I..... .0156
Leeds and Grenville, D.I. .0036	Norfolk, D.I..... .0092	Lambton, I.I..... .0125	Prescott and Russell, I.I .. .... .0192
Frontenac, I.D.I. .0050	Victoria, D.I..... .0091	Perth, D.I.I..... .0112	Renfrew, I.I..... .0174
Lennox and Addington, I.D.... .0058	Welland, D.I.... .0084	Peterborough, I.I. .0105	
Lincoln, D.I.D... .0024	Wentworth, D.D.I .0077	Simcoe, I.I..... .0111	
Middlesex, D.I.I. .0049		Waterloo, D.I.... .0148	
Northumberland & Durham, D.D.. .0072		Wellington, D.D.I .0104	
Stormont, Dundas & Gleng'y, D.I. .0066			
Prince Edw'd, D.I. .0051			
York, D.I.I..... .0055			

A glance at the several tables, notably at table E, makes it plain that very notable irregularities of distribution of increase of population exist throughout the province, and nowhere more than in those counties where are situated the cities.

In the report for 1891 this notable difference in the ratio of natural increase in Ontario cities was set forth in tabular form, but to indicate that the differences in these play an apparently important part in the anomalies seen in the foregoing table, the rate of increase in cities is again inserted.

TABLE F.—*Making Comparison between Births and Deaths in 1891, 1892 and 1893, with Natural Increase.*

City.	Percentage increase.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Toronto	.0075	.0047	.0036
Ottawa	.0079	†	.0033
Hamilton	.010	.003	.0083
London	.0069	.0048	.0042
Kingston	.0045	.0021	.0047
Brantford	.0116	.012	.0089
St Thomas	.0066	.010	.0094
Guelph	.0059	.0055	.0100
St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	.0045	.0015	* .....
Stratford	.0094	.0044	.0063
Windsor	.0093	.0056	.0100

* Actually more deaths returned than births. †Omitted.

There are, however, other most striking variations dependent, apparently, on several factors.

Assuming an average correctness of returns, what is most noticeable is the high rate of increase in the frontier counties or districts. Thus Algoma, Essex, Haliburton, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Prescott and Russell, and Renfrew, all are amongst our most recently settled districts, Essex being peculiar from the fact that though there have existed many old settlements in the county, yet the immense improvements resulting from the operations of the Ontario Drainage Act have caused many new settlements to be formed during the last twenty years.

With these limitations the preceding factor explains perhaps in part the increase in the next highest group of increase; while in some degree too, we must look upon this group of counties as favorably situated as regards the death rate. High birth rates in cities have always been accompanied with relatively high death rates, but the following tables of the death rates, grouped in columns as above, taken from table 7, giving death rates for ten years, seem to indicate that taken over a series of years the inland counties are rather more favorable to health than others.

Table G.—Showing Death Rate per 1,000 in 1893 by Groups of Counties.

Brant 11.9	Halton ... 9.6	Bruce 7.7	Algoma 10.3
Carleton 17.2	Lanark 8.6	Dufferin ... 10.3	Essex 13.4
Elgin 9.3	Norfolk 8.4	Grey 7.5	Haliburton 8.2
Frontenac 13.3	Ontario 9.9	Huron 7.9	Muskoka & Parry Sound. 9.1
Haldimand 8.5	Oxford 10.5	Kent 9.0	Prescott and Russell 13.5
Hastings 10.1	Peel 9.4	Lambton .. 9.3	Renfrew 8.6
Leeds and Grenville 8.7	Victoria.... 9.1	Perth 8.5	
Lennox and Addington 8.2	Welland ... 10.5	Peterboro'.. 10.8	
Lincoln 12.5	Wentworth 14.9	Simcoe 7.8	
Middlesex 10.7		Waterloo .. 11.5	
Northumberland and Durham. 9.5		Wellington . 9.8	
Prince Edward 11.6			
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry 8.3			
York 18.2			

Thus in the first group the average deaths per 1,000 = 11.00
second group " " " = 9.98
third " " " " = 9.10
fourth " " " " = 10.51

The last factor, viz., a lessened marriage and birth rate, might in some degree be illustrated by the same grouping of counties, with the marriage rate shown, were it not for the fact that the counties of the first column as shown in table E contain the majority of the cities and larger towns. The major part of rural marriages being solemnized in towns thereby makes the number of marriages reported from cities disproportionately large. This taken in connection with the table B showing the decreasing character of the rural population in many sections, has before been referred to in connection with the fact of a low birth rate owing to the removal of young and marriageable persons from country districts to neighboring towns, to the newly settled districts, or to other provinces or countries

Births.

As compared with 1892, there was an absolute increase in births in 1893 of 718, but the rate per 1,000 of 19.8 makes the rate practically the same. The most remarkable change recorded during the year is the increase in the city of Hamilton. The year 1892 showed a decrease of 424, or a birth rate of only 15.2 per 1,000, while 1893 shows an increase of 358 or a birth rate of 22.2 per 1,000. Similarly Ottawa, which showed a decrease in 1892 of 73, has in 1893 an increase of 355, or a birth rate which in 1892 was 16.4 per 1,000 became 24 per 1,000 in 1893. While owing to a large home for foundlings in Ottawa anomalies in the birth rate may be expected, it is very difficult to explain the great increase in Hamilton.

As compared with England the average birth rate for 1893 of 19.8 per 1,000 is very low, it being there in 1893 30.8 per 1,000, but lower than for ten years, though the latter is oddly exactly the same to a decimal as that in Scotland in 1892.

As already indicated the counties which show high birth rates are the newly settled districts, Algoma being 26.4, Essex with a considerable French population, and an abnormal birth rate in Windsor, has 27.7, Waterloo with a large German population, 25.6, Renfrew with a growing population in new districts, has 26.9, and Prescott and Russell with its notable influx of French from the Province of Quebec, has 30.7 per 1,000.

Sex.—The ratio of males to females of 1,065 to every 1,000 is almost identical with that for 1892. Curiously however, during the past four years the ratio is a slightly increasing one.

Thus in 1890	the ratio was	females	1.000,	males	1,057.
1891	"	"	1,000	"	1,061
1892	"	"	1,000	"	1,063
1893	"	"	1,000	"	1,065

The difference is notable as compared with England, where the ratio in 1893 was 1,000 to 1.038, practically the average for the preceding decennium, but less than the ratio for Scotland.

Months.—While minor alterations in the relative number of births by months occur in 1893 as compared with 1892, yet the relationship of the order of births to that of marriages is as usual noticeable.

Illegitimate Births.—The number of illegitimate births recorded in 1893 was 582 as compared with 526 in 1892. The ratio per 1,000 in that year was notably the lowest recorded, being 12.4 per 1,000 births, while that for 1893 is 13.6.

The following table illustrates the decrease in recent years :

Illegitimate births in	1890,	978 or	19.7 per 1,000.
"	" 1891	637 or	14.3 per 1,000.
"	" 1892	525 or	12.4 per 1,000.
"	" 1893	582 or	13.6 per 1,000

The birth of triplets was recorded once in 1893.

Marriages.

The total number of marriages registered in Ontario during 1893 as seen in tables 12 and 13 of the report, was 14,475 or 28,950 persons, or 7.1 per 1,000. This is a decrease of 7 marriages from the total number recorded in 1892. Remembering the increase of population of 1 per cent., this means a falling off in the marriage rate from the preceding year, and is practically the same as that in 1891.

As stated in the report for 1892, the marriage rate during the last decade has remained very uniform. It is less, however, than in England, where the rate for 1893 was 7.35 per 1,000, which, however, is notably less than in 1891, it being 7.8 per 1,000, but is more than Scotland in 1892, the rate there being 7.05 per 1,000.

Increases occurred in 22 counties and decreases in 18. The notable fact exists, however, that there was a falling off in the 12 cities in 1893 of 387 marriages. This is made more remarkable in view of the fact that the cities in 1892 showed an increase of 149. These notable changes are principally in Ottawa, for which slight decreases occurred, in Toronto and in Hamilton both in 1892 and 1893. Ottawa while increasing 122 in 1892 showed a decrease in 1893 of 269. While Guelph showed a decrease in 1892 of 60, 1893 shows an increase of 33 ; and Windsor which had in 1892 an increase of 33 shows an increase in 1893 of 30. The total number of marriages solemnized in the cities is high, being 8.9 per 1,000 and notably above that for the whole province. The abnormally high marriage rate in Windsor of 501 or 47.5 per 1,000 increases very notably the marriage rate in cities, it being more than four times the average ; while the great fluctuations at Ottawa, the rate being less than half the normal, while in 1892 it was above the

normal, indicate how border cities and those which have a special location, must be separated from the general tables if we wish to obtain an accurate idea of the influences at work affecting a marriage rate. The decrease in the year 1893 in England corresponds as usual as stated in the Registrar-General's Report "with a fall in the value of British exports and in the amount per head of population cleared at the Banker's Clearing House, and also with a fall in the price of wheat."

Months.—The number of marriages in each quarter of 1893, as seen in Table 13, bears the same relation as in previous years, and December as usual has the highest number, while August has the lowest. The number of imperfect returns, in which no date is given, is 44, being an increase over the previous year.

Denominations.—The order of marriages by denominations seen in Table 12, is exactly the same as in 1892, and the percentage of marriages belonging to each is almost exactly the same. The number of marriages solemnized by clergymen neglecting to return their denomination is less than in 1892, it being 206 or .7 of 1 per cent. of the whole.

Deaths.

The total deaths for 1893 in the whole Province as seen in Table 1 of the report proper, was 22,903, being less than in 1892 by 217. This means on the basis of population adopted and already referred to, a death rate of 10.6 per 1,000.

The following comparative table is of interest as it shows the high, absolute and relative position which Ontario holds in the matter of the health of its population. While its urban populations have notably increased during the past decade, it has been in only a few instances that this growth has been too fast for the ability of municipal authority to deal with the sanitary problems developed by their new conditions.

Table H.—Death Rate in various Countries in 1892 and 1893.

Country.	Ratio per 1,000.	Country.	Ratio per 1,000.
Connecticut (1893)	19.0	Scotland (1893)	19.4
Indiana (1893)	8.0	Ireland (1893)	17.9
California (1893)	10.5	Denmark (1893)	18.9
Michigan (1892)	10.0	Norway (1893)	16.4
New Hampshire (1892)	20.8	Switzerland (1893)	20.5
New York (1892)	19.70	France (1892)	22.6
" (1893)	19.00	Italy (1893)	25.3
England (1893)	19.2	German Empire (1893)	24.6
		Ontario (1893)	10.6

In Tables 3, 4 and 5 will be found a recapitulation of causes of death by classes. Summarized for the whole province the results therein are as follows:

Class of disease.	1892.	1893.	I.=Increase. D.=Decrease.
Zymotic diseases	4,670	4,116	D. 554
Constitutional diseases	4,711	4,693	D. 18
Local diseases	8,211	8,394	I. 183
Developmental diseases	3,921	4,366	I. 445
Violent deaths	845	769	D. 76
Cause not specified	762	565	D. 197
Totals	23,120	22,903	D. 217

The tables have to be corrected by the subtraction from the table of deaths by counties, the deaths in the city of Brantford and in the towns of Woodstock, Whitby, Sarnia, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Picton, Pembroke, Owen Sound, Napanee, Goderich, Cobourg and Brampton, these likewise appearing in Tables 5 and 6 amongst the death rate for cities and towns.

What is the most apparent in the above table is the falling off in contagious diseases included under the class of zymotic.

While the total decrease for the whole province amounts to nearly 12 per cent. of the deaths in 1892, under the zymotic class, that in the cities apart from the counties was only 8 per cent.

The increase in local diseases and in developmental diseases is made up in part from the decrease of 197 over 1892 of deaths returned for which no name was given. There is in this an evidence not only of increased attention on the part of the division registrars but also of the fact that physicians everywhere are becoming more precise in their description of the causes of disease.

Cities.—The death rate in Ontario cities as seen in Table 2, is practically the same as in 1892, being 17.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The comparison with city deaths in other countries may be made from the following table:

Table I.—Deaths in various Cities, with ratio per 1,000 of Population.

Cities.	Year.	Number of deaths.	Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
New York	1893	45,249	1,860,803	24.3
Albany	1893	2,140	98,000	21.8
Rochester	1893	2,571	150 000	17.2
Buffalo	1893	5,711	300 000	19.1
Denver	1893	1,734	125,000	13.8
Cincinnati	1893	5,919	296,908	19.9
Cleveland	1893	5,134	261,353	19.9
Detroit	1892	3,139	237,835	14.2

There was an absolute increase of 145 deaths in the twelve cities. By classification of disease we have them distributed as follows:

Class of disease.	1892.	1893.	Increase or decrease.
Zymotic diseases	1,580	1,453	D. 127
Constitutional diseases	1,445	1,450	I. 5
Local diseases	2,578	2,702	I. 124
Developmental diseases	1,039	1,160	I. 121
Violent deaths	205	196	D. 9
Cause not specified	103	81	D. 22

The decrease is almost wholly due to the lessened prevalence of zymotic or contagious diseases, and while the number under *cause not specified* is notably decreased, this simply means an increased accuracy of registrations. The falling off in contagious diseases is quite remarkable, it being rather more than 8 per cent. of the total number returned in 1892. Reference to the returns for the separate cities found in the appendix will indicate particularly in what cities the decrease has been especially marked.

Amongst the individual diseases the decrease of diphtheria is at once noticeable in the following tables.

Table J.—Total Deaths in Cities of Ontario, 1893, from Zymotic Diseases, with rates per 1,000, compared with 1892.

	Diphtheria. Rate per 1,000				Typhoid Fever. Rate per 1,000.				Influenza. Rate per 1,000.				Scarlet Fever. Rate per 1,000.				Measles. Rate per 1,000.				Whooping Cough. Rate per 1,000.				Phthisis. Rate per 1,000.			
	1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
Toronto	387	2.1	253	1.3	79	0.4	75	0.4	63	0.3	39	0.2	77	0.4	111	0.6	15	0.08	17	0.08	14	0.08	12	0.06	477	2.5	512	2.7
Hamilton	5	0.1	32	0.6	14	0.3	5	0.1	16	0.3	5	0.1	4	0.08	3	0.06	....	....	....	....	1	0.02	12	0.2	73	1.5	88	1.8
Ottawa	24	0.5	41	0.9	11	0.2	17	0.3	17	0.4	1	0.02	6	0.1	9	0.2	22	0.5	5	0.1	12	0.2	3	0.07	80	1.8	111	2.4
London	18	0.6	61	1.9	14	0.5	9	0.3	19	0.6	11	0.4	5	0.1	4	0.1	....	....	4	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.05	43	1.3	42	1.3
Kingston	7	0.4	6	0.3	14	0.7	5	0.2	10	0.5	6	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.05	7	0.4	1	0.05	13	0.6	1	0.05	39	2.1	35	1.8
Brantford	11	0.8	10	0.7	1	0.1	5	0.4	9	0.7	3	0.3	....	....	16	1.2	....	....	....	....	1	0.1	....	....	26	2.0	32	2.4
St. Thomas	3	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.4	6	0.6	9	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.1	9	0.9	13	1.2	9	0.9
Guelph	27	2.6	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.1	....	....	16	1.5	23	2.1
St. Catharines	5	0.5	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	7	0.8	5	0.5	....	....	1	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0.1	27	2.9	18	1.9
Belleville	4	0.4	5	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.3	6	0.6	6	0.6	1	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	2.9	17	1.6
Stratford	6	0.6	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.4	....	....	1	0.1	....	....	3	0.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	0.9	11	1.1
Windsor	16	1.5	3	0.3	6	0.6	6	0.6	1	0.1	....	....	3	0.3	1	0.1	....	....	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	13	1.2	17	1.6
Total	....	0.87	....	0.60	....	0.34	....	0.30	....	0.50	....	0.30	....	0.20	....	0.20	....	0.10	....	.035	....	0.13	....	0.14	....	1.8	....	1.8

Table K.—Showing death-rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis in cities of Ontario in 1892 and 1893.

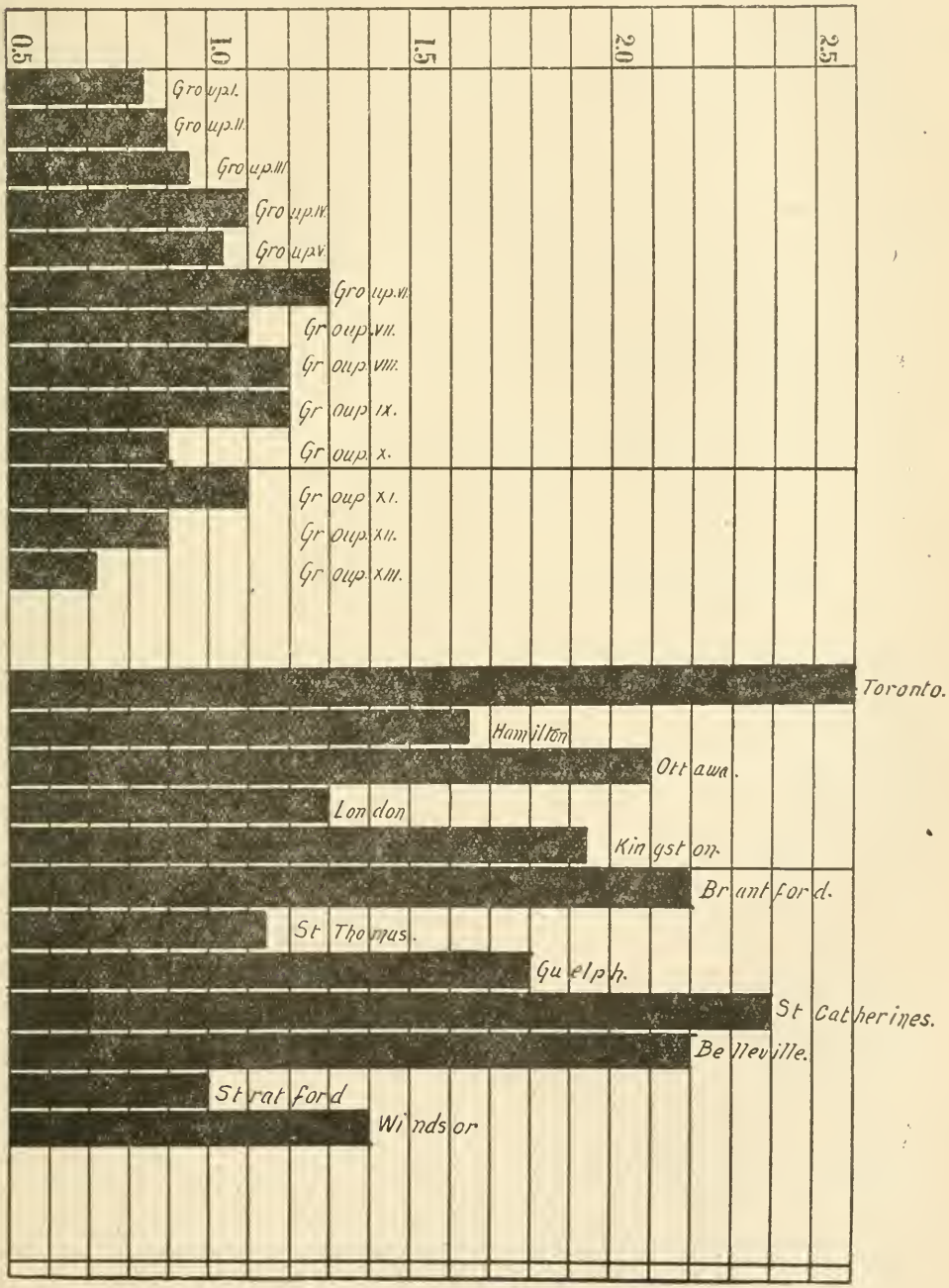
	1892.	Ratio per 1,000.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000.
Toronto	477	2.5	512	2.7
Hamilton	73	1.5	88	1.7
Ottawa	80	1.8	111	2.4
London	43	1 3	42	1.3
Kingston	39	2.1	35	1.8
Brantford	26	2.0	32	2.5
St. Thomas	13	1.2	9	.9
Guelph	16	1.5	23	2.1
St. Catharines	27	2.9	18	2 0
Belleville	25	2.9	17	1.6
Stratford	9	0.9	11	1.1
Windsor	13	1.2	17	1.6
Total	814	2.1	915	2.2

Table L.—With accompanying Diagram showing deaths from Tuberculosis by groups of counties and by cities in Ontario with averages for 1892-1893.

Group I.	Deaths per 1,000.	Group VIII.	Deaths per 1,000.
Simcoe, Grey, Bruce, Huron	.8	Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1.22
Group II.		Group IX.	
Lambton, Essex, Kent	.9	Carleton, Prescott and Russell	1.2
Group III.		Group X.	
Elgin, Norfolk	.95	Lanark, Renfrew	.92
Group IV.		Group XI.	
Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland	1.1	Victoria, Peterboro'	1.1
Group V.		Group XII.	
Wentworth, Halton, Peel	1.05	Perth, Middlesex, Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Brant, Oxford	.95
Group VI.			
Ontario, Northumberland and Durham, Prince Edward	1.23		
Group VII.		Group XIII.	
Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac	1.1	Algoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Haliburton	.71

DIAGRAM

Shewing Deaths from Tuberculosis by Groups of Counties and by Cities in Ontario. Average per 1000 in 1892-1893.



There was in 1893 a decrease of diphtheria from .87 to .60 per 1,000 of population in the cities; while scarlatina gave a total mortality of 146 for the cities, showing an upward tendency from the 99 deaths of the preceding year.

The mortality from tuberculosis in the cities of the province stands at the high figures seen in 1892. That cities elsewhere may have in many instances a higher death rate cannot in any degree be consolatory, since it shows that nearly one in every 500 of the population dies every year from tuberculosis, and that at least one in every 250 is suffering from the disease. Relatively to the whole province it is high as seen by the country population apart from the large cities.

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Tuberculosis. The mortality from tuberculosis in the cities of the province stands at the high figures seen in 1892. That cities elsewhere may have had in many instances a higher death-rate cannot in any degree be consolatory, since the table shows that nearly 1 in every 500 of the population dies every year from tuberculosis, and that at least 1 in every 250 is suffering from the disease. Relatively to the death-rate of the whole province it is high as seen by the county populations apart from the large cities, as set forth in the following tables.

The following tables taken from the United States census returns for 1890, and from British reports, are introduced for comparison with tables K. and L. and diagram on pages 12 and 13.

Table M.—Showing Deaths from Tuberculosis in United States during Census year, 1890.

State Divisional Groups.	Year.	Number.	Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
North Atlantic Division	1890	37,443	17,401,545	2.2
South Atlantic Division	1890	14,670	8,857,910	1.7
North Central Division	1890	29,922	22,362,279	1.3
Southern Central Division	1890	15,304	10,972,983	1.4
Western Division	1890	4,564	3,027,613	1.5
England and Wales	1893	67,742	29,731,100	2.15
City of London	1893	11,426	4,211,743	2.70
Ireland	1893	9,869	4,615,312	2.13

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	1889.	1892.
Scotland:		
Whole country	2.46	2.3
Principal towns	2.93	2.8
Large towns	2.62	2.4
Small towns	2.38	2.2
Mainland—rural	1.83	1.7
Insular—rural	1.83	1.7
Cities:		
Glasgow		3.0
Edinburgh		2.5
Dundee		2.8

The tables above given illustrate the effect of aggregation of population.

From the following table, taken from the Annual Report of Registrar-General, Scotland, for 1892, will be seen the varying ratio which tubercular diseases have in relation to urban and rural death rates.

District.	Deaths from all causes per 1,000.	
	1889.	1892.
Scotland	18.40	18.61
Principal towns	20.83	20.80
Large towns	18.53	18.15
Small towns	17.69	17.94
Mainland—rural	15.73	16.09
" insular	14.71	16.18

If in the above tables the rate for all Scotland be taken as 100 we get the following ratios :

District.	Deaths from all causes.		Deaths from tubercular diseases.	
	1889.	1892.	1889.	1892.
All Scotland	100	100	100	100
Principal towns	115	111	119	120
Large towns	100.7	97.5	106	107
Small towns	95.5	96.4	96.7	95.9
Mainland—rural	85.4	86.4	74.3	74.0
Insular—rural	79.4	86.9	74.3	65.1

In this illustration we see that, taking the principal towns for comparison, while the difference in the total death rate as compared with mainland rural areas was 30.4 per cent. in 1889, and 24.6 in 1892, that of tubercular diseases for the same years was 45.7 and 46 per cent. respectively. The value of the comparison is seen when we find that the relation of the total death rate to that of tuberculosis in small towns is almost an equation.

Diphtheria. The deaths from diphtheria and croup in the province during 1893 were 154 more than in 1892, and 92 more than in 1891. The deaths in cities, however, in 1893 were 418 as compared with 515 in 1892, or one-fifth less. Compared with the deaths from this disease in England the rate in Ontario is high, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that while the rate in England has been increasing, being higher in 1893 than in any year since 1858, the deaths in Ontario have been as a whole decreasing during the last ten years.

Table N.—Showing Deaths from Diphtheria, per 1,000 of population, in Ontario and other Countries and States.

Country.	Year.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Ontario	1884	929	.47
"	1885	1,262	.63
"	1886	1,131	.56
"	1887	1,786	.88
"	1888	1,489	.72
"	1889	1,101	.53
"	1890	893	.42
"	1891	952	.45
"	1892	890	.41
"	1893	1,044	.49

Table N. (Continued.)—Showing Deaths from Diphtheria, per 1,000 of population, in Ontario and other Countries and States.

Country.	Year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
UNITED STATES AS PER CENSUS OF 1890 BY STATE DIVISIONAL GROUPS.			
North Atlantic Division	1890	15,632	.90
South Atlantic Division	1890	3,683	.40
North Central Division	1899	15,736	.70
South Central Division	1890	4,015	.36
Western Central Division	1890	2,532	.80
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.			
England and Wales	1893	11,568	.389
Scotland	1892	1,347	.30
Ireland	1891	281	.05

Table N. (Continued.)—Deaths from Diphtheria in various cities in Great Britain, United States and Canada.

Cities.	Year.	Number.	Population.	Ratio per 1,000.
New York	1893	2,544	1,860,000	1.37
Rochester	1893	145	150,000	.97
Albany	1893	68	98,000	.69
Buffalo	1893	227	300,000	.76
Syracuse	1893	120	91,900	1.31
Detroit	1892	454	237,835	1.91
Grand Rapids	1892	52	79,434	.65
Toronto	1893	253	190,216	1.33
Hamilton	1893	32	50,012	.64
Ottawa	1893	41	45,085	.91
London	1893	61	32,650	1.87
Glasgow	1892			.24
Edinburgh	1892			.17
Leith	1892			24
London, Eng	1893			.75
Montreal	1893			.25
St. Paul	1893			.587
Minneapolis	1892			1.9
	1893			1.3

The tables give a most satisfactory showing as compared with the deaths in neighboring states. The groups of states, taken from the last United States census, show that it is only in the South Atlantic and South Central groups that the death rate is lower than in Ontario. The North Atlantic and North Central groups have a rate decidedly higher than that in Ontario, under climatic conditions which are very similar; while the rate in Ontario cities as compared with those in several neighboring states is on the whole favorable.

Apoplexy, Paralysis, Heart Disease. The relation of this class of diseases to the total mortality in Ontario has, from year to year, been noted, they commonly appearing amongst the ten principal causes of deaths.

The indefiniteness in the matter of classification of diseases until within the last three years prevents any comparative statements of value being made. The total deaths as compared with those under similar headings in relation to the total mortality and to the deaths per 1,000 are given in the following tables:

Table O.—Showing Deaths by Counties from Apoplexy, Paralysis and Heart Diseases.

Apoplexy.	Age periods.														Total deaths per 1,000.
	Under 1	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	Percentage of total deaths.
Year.															
1891	....	1	1	2	....	6	5	13	22	29	65	71	27	8	250
Per cent. of whole.	....	.4	.4	.8	....	2.4	2.0	5.2	8.8	11.6	26.0	28.4	10.8	3.2	.14
1892	....	2	....	2	4	3	6	4	15	23	44	90	64	5	288
Per cent. of whole.	....	.9	....	.7	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.4	5.2	8.0	15.3	31.2	22.2	1.7	.16
1893	....	2	1	.. .	2	6	6	14	21	36	49	58	38	3	236
Per cent. of whole.	....	.9	.5	....	.9	2.6	2.6	6.0	8.9	15.3	20.8	24.1	16.1	1.3	.13
Paralysis.															
1891	12	5	4	5	12	18	21	33	66	72	183	166	42	9	648
Per cent. of whole.	1.9	.8	.6	.8	1.9	2.8	3.2	5.0	10.2	11.1	28.2	25.6	6.5	1.4	.39
1892	9	8	8	6	11	21	28	41	72	79	192	183	55	12	725
Per cent. of whole.	1 3	1.1	1.1	.9	1.5	2.9	3.9	5.6	9.9	10.9	26 5	25.2	7.6	1.6	.41
1893	14	9	8	7	14	23	80	48	86	92	211	189	62	14	807
Per cent. of whole.	1.8	1.1	.9	.8	1.8	2.9	3.7	5.9	10 7	11.4	26.1	23.4	7.7	1.8	.45
Heart diseases.															
1891	15	10	13	21	23	16	36	64	68	120	203	171	61	31	852
Per cent. of whole.	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.8	1.8	4.2	7.5	8.0	14.1	23.8	20.1	7.2	3.5	.49
1892	5	7	12	20	23	24	35	73	79	141	196	153	43	26	837
Per cent. of whole.	.6	.8	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	4.2	8.7	9.4	16.8	23 4	18.4	5.1	3.1	.58
1893	6	8	13	13	23	38	33	60	89	133	226	174	30	17	863
Per cent. of whole.	.6	.9	1 5	1.5	2 6	4.4	3.8	7 0	10.3	15 4	26.1	21.6	3.4	1.9	.49

Table O. (Continued.)—Showing Deaths by Cities from Apoplexy, Paralysis and Heart Diseases.

Apoplexy.	Age periods. Under 1	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	Total deaths per 1,000.
1891	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	8	18	18	39	29	10	1	130
Per cent. of whole.	....	....	.8	1.6	....	1.6	1.6	6.1	13.1	13.1	30.0	22.3	9.0	.8	.33
1892	....	1	1	1	3	6	....	11	12	36	47	36	13	2	169
Per cent. of whole.	....	.6	.6	.6	1.8	3.6	...	6.5	7.1	21.3	27.8	21.3	7.6	1.2	.41
1893	...	....	....	2	1	2	2	12	13	30	35	40	19	3	159
Per cent. of whole.	....	....	....	1.2	.7	1.2	1.2	7.6	8.2	18.9	22.0	25.0	12.0	1.8	.35
Paralysis.															
1891	....	5	4	1	1	1	3	6	12	20	42	41	19	....	155
Per cent. of whole.	....	3.3	2.6	.7	.7	.7	1.9	3.9	7.8	12.9	27.1	26.1	12.3	....	.39
1892	....	2	1	....	1	5	4	12	18	27	47	43	27	3	190
Per cent. of whole.	....	1.1	.5	.. .	.5	2.6	2.1	6.3	9.5	14.2	24.8	22.6	14.2	1.6	.46
1893	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	12	14	23	47	53	33	1	197
Per cent. of whole.	1.0	1.5	.5	2.5	.5	.5	.5	6.1	7.1	11.7	23.9	26.9	16.8	.5	.48
Heart diseases.															
1891	19	6	9	9	20	12	15	33	43	57	75	56	23	5	382
Per cent. of whole.	5.0	1.6	2.4	2.4	5.2	3.1	3.9	8.4	11.3	14.9	19.9	14.6	6.0	1.3	.90
1892	2	9	12	18	13	14	20	41	39	54	94	58	16	2	392
Per cent. of whole.	.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	3.3	3.5	5.0	10.4	9.9	13.7	24.8	14.7	4.0	.5	.9
1893	3	1	12	10	10	13	11	28	50	63	87	51	7	1	347
Per cent. of whole.	.9	.3	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.2	8.1	14.4	18.2	25 1	14.5	2.0	.3	.8

Table P.—Table showing Deaths from Paralysis, Apoplexy and Heart Diseases in England and Wales for the year 1893, by age periods, with per cent. of the Whole.

England and Wales.	Under 5 years.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	85 and upwards.	Total per 1,000 population.
Apoplexy	167	44	42	57	72	296	998	2,224	3,820	5,339	3,362	528	16,949
Per cent. of whole..	1.0	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.7	6.8	13.1	22.5	31.5	19.2	3.1	.57
Paralysis	57	39	38	61	79	381	947	1,193	2,054	3,415	2,166	346	10,776
Per cent. of whole..	.5	.4	.4	.6	.8	3.5	8.8	11.0	19.0	31.7	20.1	3.2	.36
Heart diseases	366	331	487	475	399	971	1,585	1,990	2,519	2,642	1,278	116	13,159
Per cent. of whole..	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.0	7.4	12.0	15.1	19 1	20.1	9.7	.9	.49

Table showing deaths from paralysis, apoplexy and heart diseases in Scotland, 1892, by age periods, with per cent. of whole.

Scotland (1892).	Under 5 years.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	35 years.	40 years.	45 years.	50 years.	55 years.	60 years.	65 years.	70 years.	75 years.	80 years.	85 years.	90 years.	95 years.	100 years.	105 years.	Total per 1,000 population.
Paralysis	17	2	5	5	12	15	24	31	58	83	99	127	152	212	251	315	239	158	62	17	1	1	1,886
Per cent. of whole	.9	.1	.3	.3	.6	.8	1.2	1.6	3.1	4.4	5.3	6.7	8.1	11.2	13.3	16.7	12.7	8.4	3.3	.9	.1	.1	.46
Apoplexy	62	4	22	6	14	16	26	28	55	76	143	179	259	377	380	439	337	202	85	24	....	....	2,734
Per cent. of whole	2.3	.1	.8	.3	.5	.6	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.1	5.2	6 5	9.5	13.5	13.9	16.0	12.3	7.4	3.1	.9	....	....	.67
Heart diseases	69	4	62	80	93	105	144	188	224	303	344	503	576	682	747	856	616	337	167	35	2	...	6,137
Per cent. of whole	1.1	.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.9	5.6	8.2	9.4	11.0	12.1	13.4	10.8	5.4	2.7	.5	....	....	..

It has been generally believed that the central plateau and higher inland districts of the province have a relatively high incidence of deaths from diseases of the circulatory organs; and an examination of the deaths from some counties might seem to point to that conclusion; but there are, when closely examined, too many factors entering into the question, and the total deaths from any one disease of this class are too small to allow conclusions to be drawn of a safe or satisfactory character, except for a long series of years. A comparison, however, of deaths from these classes of diseases with the same in England and Wales and Scotland may prove of interest.

Amendments to the Act.

The study which has been made in the preceding pages of the various returns for births, marriages and deaths again brings into prominence certain defects in the matter of complete returns, which have been specially referred to in the annual report for several past years. The remedies for some of these defects which have been deemed desirable have likewise been pointed out, and the urgent necessity for them makes itself daily manifest in the imperfect results of searches in the records for births, or deaths occurring in years past and upon the evidence of which the material interests of many persons often depend.

Thus there were issued in the past three years the following number of certificates:

——	1892.	1893.	1894.
Births	85	98	103
Marriages	38	46	48
Deaths	148	200	183

In addition to those applications for which certificates were issued from letters on file requesting that search be made and certificates issued, there were 127 in 1894; but a very considerable addition to this must be made of applications made personally, by telephone from legal firms in Toronto, and occasionally by telegrams in urgent law cases.

While the unsuccessful searches in a good number of instances are for records of births, marriages and deaths, which occurred before the Registration Act came into force, yet many were applications for certificates within this period (1869) which could not be granted in the absence of any record. Taking all together probably not much less than 1,000 applications were made in 1894, and with years the demand will become greater as more questions of heirship to property arise.

In the report of the Inspector, Col. R. B. Hamilton, included in this report, the condition of the returns in some municipalities is commented upon, and he has again pointed out the direction in which improvements in registration are demanded and has presented recommendations with a view to this end. Summing up the recommendations made in previous reports, they include principally:

1. Certain amendments by which the duties of division registrars, under certain conditions, are made more plain.

2. A clause to prevent burials by undertakers or others without certificates of a medical health officer, or a coroner.

3. The supplying of an index book for the use of division registrars, whereby a local record of births, marriages and deaths may be kept.

4. The increase of the fee for registration to an amount sufficient to recompense the division registrar for obtaining complete records of births, marriages and deaths.

Other minor improvements might with advantage be made, notably that by which the division registrars cannot be deprived, by any prior agreement for commuting the amount, of any fees which they would receive for services performed under the provisions of the Act relating to births, marriages and deaths.

Trusting that these recommendations, the need for which becomes, year by year, more urgent, if completness of returns is to be approximated, may receive your early consideration,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Deputy Registrar-General

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR.

TORONTO, January 2nd, 1895.

TO THE HONORABLE RICHARD HARCOURT,
Registrar-General of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I visited for purposes of inspection the division registrars of 115 municipalities within the following counties, viz. :

Algoma.	Carleton.	Dufferin.
Elgin.	Frontenac.	Grey.
Hastings.	Kent.	Lambton.
Middlesex.	Leeds and Grenville.	Lennox and Addington.
Nipissing.	Muskoka and Parry Sound.	Northumberland and Durham.
Ontario.	Oxford.	Renfrew.
Simcoe.	Wellington.	York.

In nearly every instance the officials seem anxious to secure as complete returns as possible, and many of them go to considerable trouble and expense to attain this end, but in very few cases are the really necessary steps taken to ensure success. The reasons for this apparent anomaly are not far to seek. For years the Act has been practically a dead letter. Penalties have been threatened to be placed upon delinquents, large posters calling attention to this are to be seen in prominent places in every municipality, and every assessment paper contains the announcement in bold type that infringement of "The Act respecting Births, Marriages and Deaths" means a fine of twenty dollars, yet in the face of this we find the leading men of the district openly ignoring its provisions. Doctors, lawyers and clergymen as well as business men, farmers, laborers and in fact all classes of the community seem to think that the flaming poster and the municipal notice are simply "oft told tales" whose familiar sentences are looked upon with contempt and whose threats are as much to be feared as the stories which so often have been retailed to frighten us in our childhood's days.

As I stated in my report for the year 1892, there are many division registrars who by dint of hard work, care and attention to duties, far in excess of any remuneration they receive, secure fairly correct returns. To these men all credit is due, and I am sure their actions must make other division registrars whose returns are on their face absurdly small feel that they are neglecting their duties. I give a few illustrations to show the great disparity in the several returns of births and deaths for the year ending December 31st, 1893. Of course it must be borne in mind that "circumstances alter cases," and that in some localities a much larger birth and death rate does actually exist than in others, but the comparisons I make are calculated as nearly as possible on an equitable basis :

Algoma.

	Births.		Deaths.	
Sault Ste. Marie, town	36	per 1,000	5½	per 1 000
Port Arthur "	20	"	19	"
Rat Portage "	33	"	20	"

Brant.

Burford, township	20.5	per 1,000	9	per 1,000
Oakland "	19	"	20	"
Paris, town	15	"	11	"
Brantford, city	22.5	"	15.5	"

	Births.	Deaths.
Bruce.		
Eastnor, township	33 per 1,000	5.5 per 1,000
Amabel "	33 "	13.5 "
Walkerton, town	23 "	14.5 "
Kincardine, "	16 "	13 "
Chelsey, village	26 "	6 "
Carleton.		
Gloucester, township	38 per 1,000	21 per 1,000
Gower North "	6.5 "	2.5 "
Nepean "	24 "	26 "
Huntley "	9 "	3 "
Dufferin.		
Garafraxa, township	34 per 1,000	11 per 1,000
Mono "	15 "	8 "
Orangeville, town	10.5 "	13 "
Shelburne "	23 "	9 "
Elgin.		
Dorchester S., township	24 per 1,000	16 per 1,000
Dunwich "	11 "	5.5 "
St. Thomas, city	23 "	14 "
Aylmer, town	14 "	7 "
Essex.		
Rochester, township	45 per 1,000	16 per 1,000
Colchester N "	22 "	12 "
Anderdon "	30 "	9 "
Windsor, city	30 "	18.5 "
Sandwich, town	36 "	15 "
Essex "	15 "	6 "
Frontenac.		
Bedford, township	33 per 1,000	15 per 1,000
Kingston "	18 "	6.5 "
Kingston, city	24 "	18.5 "
Grey.		
Derby, township	27 per 1,000	20 per 1,000
Proton "	33 "	13 "
Bentinck "	14 "	8 "
Collingwood, township	13 "	4.5 "
Haldimand.		
Rainham, township	27 per 1,000	7.5 per 1,000
Moulton "	11.5 "	5.5 "
Hagersville, town	23 "	6.5 "
Dunnville "	16 "	18 "
Halton.		
Esquesing, township	21 per 1,000	13 per 1,000
Nelson "	19 "	7.5 "
Milton, town	30 "	10 "
Georgetown, village	14.5 "	8 "
Haliburton.		
Dysart, township	26 per 1,000	13 per 1,000
Minden "	20 "	6 "
Hastings.		
Elzever, township	25 per 1,000	5 per 1,000
Madoc "	8 "	2.5 "
Monteagle and Herschel, township	37 "	7 "
Belleville, city	14 "	15 "
Madoc, village	29 "	14 "
Deseronto, town	26 "	10 "

Huron.

	Births.		Deaths.	
Hullett, township	26	per 1,000	13	per 1,000
Goderich "	19	"	11	"
Turnberry "	20	"	16.5	"
Ashfield "	24	"	5.5	"
Wingham, town	22	"	12.5	"
Goderich "	14	"	5.5	"

Kent.

Dover, township	26	per 1,000	11	per 1,000
Chatham "	8.5	"	4.5	"
Blenheim, town	25	"	19	"
Bothwell "	7.5	"	7.5	"

Lambton.

Euphemia, township	28	per 1,000	14	per 1,000
Sombra "	12	"	6	"
Watford, village	32	"	21	"
Petrolia "	21	"	8	"

Lennox and Addington.

Sheffield, township	30	per 1,000	15	per 1,000
Richmond "	5.5	"	6	"
Fredericksburgh S., township	9	"	4	"

Lincoln.

Caister, township	26	per 1,000	9	per 1,000
Grantham "	13.5	"	12	"
St. Catharines, city	14	"	17.5	"

Lanark.

Lanark, township	30	per 1,000	15	per 1,000
Burgess N., "	8	"	7	"
Carleton Place, town	22	"	8	"
Smith's Falls	13	"	2.5	"

Leeds and Grenville.

Crosby N., township	25	per 1,000	10	per 1,000
Oxford, township	8	"	5.5	"
Brockville, town	18	"	16	"
Gananoque "	12.5	"	3	"

Middlesex.

Dorchester N., township	24	per 1,000	11	per 1,000
Mosa, township	14	"	6	"
London, city	19	"	14.5	"
Parkhill, town	20	"	4	"

Norfolk.

Windham, township	23	per 1,000	7	per 1,000
Houghton "	21	"	13	"

Northumberland and Durham.

Alnwick, township	33	per 1,000	20	per 1,000
Cavan "	11.5	"	7.5	"
Haldimand "	13	"	4.5	"
Cobourg, town	20.5	"	16	"
Port Hope, town	12.5	"	9	"
Campbellville, village	19	"	2	"

Ontario.

Rama, township	35	per 1,000	19.5	per 1,000
Mara "	9	"	4	"

Oxford.

	Births.		Deaths.	
Blandford, township	28	per 1,000	14	per 1,000
Oxford N. "	12	"	15	"
Nissouri, E. "	19	"	6.5	"

Peel.

Toronto Gore, township	23	per 1,000	9	per 1,000
Caledon, "	21	"	4	"
Brampton, town	18.5	"	10	"
Streetsville, village	25	"	15	"

Perth.

Ellice, township	27.5	per 1,000	12.5	per 1,000
Blanchard, township	8.5	"	5.5	"
Mitchell, town	25	"	9	"
St. Mary's, town	14	"	5.5	"

Peterborough.

Monaghan, N., township	30	per 1,000	19	per 1,000
Belmont, "	12.5	"	5	"

Prescott and Russell.

Alfred, township	46	per 1,000	22	per 1,000
Caledonia, "	10.5	"	5.5	"
Hawkesbury, village	46	"	11	"
L'Orignal, "	nil.		3	"

Prince Edward.

Athol, township	27	per 1,000	12	per 1,000
Sophiasburgh, township	16	"	7	"

Renfrew.

Hagarty, township	40.5	per 1,000	17.5	per 1,000
Ross, "	17	"	4	"
Pembroke, town	41	"	13.5	"
Arnprior, "	18	"	9.5	"

Simcoe.

Medonte, township	34	per 1,000	9	per 1,000
Sunnidale, "	26	"	14.5	"
Essa, "	8	"	3.5	"
Barrie, town	20	"	15	"
Orillia, "	16	"	3.5	"

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Winchester, township	30	per 1,000	13	per 1,000
Matilda, "	9	"	5.5	"
Lancaster "	7	"	2.5	"
Cornwall, town	24	"	17	"
Morrisburgh, village	11	"	18	"

Victoria.

Mariposa, township	26	per 1,000	14	per 1,000
Emily, "	5.5	"	8.5	"

Waterloo.

Woolwich, township	35	per 1,000	9	per 1,000
Waterloo, "	30	"	11	"
Dumfries, N. "	21.5	"	6.5	"
Berlin, town	28.5	"	13.5	"
Waterloo, town	20.5	"	11	"

	Births.	Deaths.
Wellington.		
Garafraxa, W., township	28 per 1,000	13.5 per 1,000
Peel, "	19 "	7.5 "
Guelph, city	24 "	14 "
Arthur, village	16 "	3 "
Welland.		
Bertie, township	29 per 1,000	7.5 per 1,000
Crowland, "	19.5 "	23 "
Pelham, "	14.5 "	11 "
Wentworth.		
Ancaster, township	25 per 1,000	16 per 1,000
Flamborough, W., township	19.5 "	8 "
Hamilton, City	23.5 "	15 "
Dundas, town	22 "	19 "
York.		
Toronto, city	24 5 per 1,000	20 per 1,000
Etobicoke, township	29 "	18.5 "
Gwillimbury, E. "	17 "	7 "
" N. "	19 "	5.5 "
Toronto Junction, town	27.5 "	15.5 "
Richmond Hill, village	8 "	2 "

It will thus be seen that the birth rate runs from 46 per thousand down to actually nothing, while the death returns show 26. as the highest and 2. as the lowest. Can it for one moment be considered that returns such as these are at all reliable? Surely no one will think such a great difference in rates can exist in Ontario.

In some municipalities the birth returns seem to be fairly complete, while the death returns show very poorly; in other instances the reverse is the case. Very seldom indeed does it appear that births and deaths are both nearly reported in full.

In previous reports I endeavored to point out some of the difficulties experienced by Division Registrars in the carrying out of the Act, and also made a few suggestions in reference to some needed changes which I considered would simplify its provisions. After another year's experience I have not had reason to change my mind very much on the subject, and I will here briefly again call to your attention the apparent drawbacks and the proposed amendments.

1. The fee for registration is altogether too small. It does not pay any man to carry out the work required for the paltry pittance allowed.

2. The duties of the Division Registrar are not clearly defined, and considerable difference of opinion exists as to what they may be called upon to do.

3. It is almost as much as his position is worth for a Division Registrar to prosecute residents of their municipalities for non-registration.

4. Owing to the fact that Division Registrars are not called upon to keep any book of records the office does not seem to be of any great importance; in fact, it is looked upon as a kind of "go-as-you-please" auxiliary to their regular business.

5. I find that Division Registrars as a rule receive no assistance and scarcely any information from practicing physicians in their districts, and this negligence on the part of such an influential class in the community naturally leads the ordinary citizen to think he also can do about as he pleases as to registration.

6. In many municipalities the "Registration Act" is to all intents and purposes a "dead letter," and the people know little of its origin, the reasons for its existence, or the penalties attached to the non-observance of its provisions.

These are the main obstacles which make it difficult to enforce the Act, and I would respectfully make the following suggestions, which, if carried into effect, would, I think, tend towards a great improvement in the returns.

1. The fee should be increased, and, as the difficulties of obtaining the necessary information are greater in rural than in urban municipalities, and especially great in unorganized districts, I would recommend that in cities, and towns over 5,000 inhabitants, the fee be 15 cents for each registration, in towns of 5,000 and under, villages and organized townships 20 cents each, and in unorganized districts 25 cents each.

2. The duties and powers of the Division Registrar should be clearly laid down, so that all interested parties could govern themselves accordingly.

3. Prosecutions should be made by the Department The Division Registrar should be relieved from this duty but compelled to send names of delinquents to the Inspector.

4. Each Division Registrar should be supplied with properly ruled books in which to keep duplicate entry of each birth, marriage and death received by him.

5. The medical profession should be given to clearly understand that there are certain duties in connection with the Act which they are called upon to perform.

6. Steps should be taken by means of notices in the local papers, posters etc., to let all citizens know that the Registration Act is actually in force, and probably the most effective way would be to institute a series of prosecutions in different sections of the province.

There are a number of other points which will arise when the amendments to the Act are under consideration, some of them of considerable importance, but as they are chiefly matters of detail I do not mention them here.

In concluding this report I desire to state that I do not think any half measures will answer. The mere keeping of a book by the Division Registrars as has been proposed in the Legislature will be of little value in itself. The whole Act must be revised, and after this revision has taken place its provisions must be rigidly enforced. By this means alone can we ever hope to make the returns of births, marriages and deaths as trustworthy as they should be in the Province of Ontario.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. HAMILTON,

Inspector.

TABLE 1.

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1893.

Counties.	Population.	Births.			Marriages.			Deaths			Totals.			Ratio to 1000 of the population.		
		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
			Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			
Algoma	44,912	1,187	98	.....	309	...	69	409	.....	19	1,905	10	.....	26.4	6.9	9.1
Brant	37,213	681	.....	45	251	38	.....	423	1	.....	1,355	.....	6	18.3	6.7	11.3
Bruce	65,966	1,340	115	.....	365	.....	26	549	5	.....	2,254	94	.....	20.3	5.5	8.3
Carleton	79,267	1,696	321	.....	561	.....	54	1,233	163	.....	3,493	433	.....	21.4	7.1	15.5
Dufferin	22,712	457	.....	5	143	5	.....	204	.....	12	804	.....	12	20.1	6.3	8.9
Elgin	44,291	746	.....	18	317	.....	1	441	42	.. ..	1,504	23	....	16 8	7.1	9.9
Essex	56,716	1,571	129	.....	809	.....	33	679	.....	5	3,059	91	.....	27 7	14.2	11.9
Frontenac	48,001	1,625	84	.....	306	18	.....	599	.....	88	1,930	14	.....	21.3	6 4	12.4
Grey	72,716	1,353	68	.....	416	33	.....	562	9	.....	2,331	110	.....	18.6	5.7	7.7
Haldimand	23,933	386	.....	17	144	.....	3	160	.....	81	690	.....	104	16.1	6 0	6.6
Halton	22,444	433	9	.....	113	.....	8	203	.....	17	749	.....	16	19.3	5.0	9.0
Haliburton	6,481	148	.. ..	48	30	5	.....	55	.....	4	233	.....	47	22.8	4.6	8.6
Hastings	60,330	1,109	124	.....	379	.....	16	544	15	.... .	2,032	123	.....	18.4	6.3	9.0
Huron	68,189	1,325	76	.....	417	24	.....	622	49	.....	2,364	149	.....	19.4	6.1	9.1
Kent	59,936	1,039	.....	116	379	....	42	522	7	.....	1,940	.....	151	17.1	6 3	8.7
Lambton	56,083	1,172	11	.... .	419	19	.....	514	48	.....	2,105	78	.....	20.9	7.4	9.1

Lanark	38,520	618	42	.....	227	5	.....	292	11	.....	1,137	58	.....	15.8	5.9	7.6
Leeds and Grenville	62,171	735	11	.....	330	.....	50	510	8	.....	1,575	.....	31	11.8	5.3	8.2
Lennox and Addington	25,271	366	26	.....	164	.....	42	178	.....	16	708	.....	32	14.5	6.5	7 0
Lincoln	30,713	500	.....	31	215	55	.....	351	.....	105	1,066	.....	81	16.3	7.0	11.4
Middlesex	104,128	1,621	.....	17	646	17	.....	1,060	.....	63	3,327	.....	63	15.6	6 2	10.1
Muskoka and Parry Sound	53,499	1,083	.....	132	257	.....	18	376	.....	11	1,716	.....	161	20.2	4 8	7.0
Norfolk	31,644	575	.....	12	231	.....	4	259	.....	40	1,065	.....	56	18.1	7.3	8.2
Northumberland and Durham	71,918	1,160	.....	76	367	10	.....	700	.....	20	2,227	.....	86	16.1	5 1	9.7
Ontario	46,311	860	.....	74	274	21	.....	478	.....	27	1,612	.....	80	18.5	5.9	10.3
Oxford	50,899	1,010	.....	31	358	16	.....	556	.....	17	1,924	.....	35	19.8	7 0	10.9
Peel	25,394	453	22	.....	124	2	.....	202	12	.....	779	36	.....	17.8	4.9	7.9
Perth	52,806	1,011	83	.....	318	.....	9	428	.....	50	1,760	24	.....	19.2	6.0	8.1
Peterborough	36,052	776	.....	31	245	1	.....	390	.....	42	1,411	.....	72	21.5	6.8	10.8
Prescott and Russell	43,357	1,333	49	.....	264	21	.....	518	.....	37	2,115	436	.....	30 7	6.1	11.7
Prince Edward	19,285	322	22	.....	144	.....	7	224	4	.....	690	19	.....	16.7	7.4	11.6
Renfrew	46,919	1,265	150	.....	363	31	.....	454	.....	.....	2,082	184	.....	26.9	7.7	9.6
Simcoe	73,240	1,472	59	.....	544	109	.....	602	6	.....	2,618	174	.....	20.1	7.4	8.2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	71,206	1,089	54	.....	401	24	.....	623	46	.....	2,113	124	.....	15.3	5 6	8 8
Victoria	38 685	641	.....	47	244	13	.....	337	.....	26	1,222	.....	63	19.0	7.2	10.0
Waterloo	51,522	1,267	24	.....	401	38	.....	509	.....	28	2,177	31	.....	25.6	7.8	9.9
Welland	31,276	610	.....	3	246	20	.....	347	23	.....	1,203	40	.....	19 5	7.8	11.1
Wellington	60,689	1,225	50	.....	337	.....	83	595	.....	42	2,157	.....	75	20.1	5.5	9.8
Wentworth	80,512	1,672	151	.....	535	.....	15	1,055	122	.....	3,262	258	.....	20.7	6.6	13.1
York	257,223	5,559	.....	357	1,879	.....	58	4,140	.....	35	11,578	.....	450	21.6	7.3	16.1
Totals	2,167,460	42,891	1,781	1,063	14,475	531	538	22,903	571	788	80,292	2,112	1,618	19.8	7.1	10.6

TABLE 2.

Table shewing the total nnmber of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each City in 1893.

Cities.	Population.	Births.			Marriages.			Deaths.			Totals.			Ratio to 1000 of the population.		
		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
			Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			
Toronto	190,216	4,153	.....	283	1,551	.....	58	3,477	.....	75	9,180	.....	417	21.8	8.1	18.3
Hamilton	50,012	1,109	357	.....	419	.....	4	696	92	....	2,225	446	.....	22.2	8.3	13.9
Ottawa	45,085	1,089	360	.....	184	.....	269	934	137	....	2,202	223	.....	24.0	4.1	20 7
London	32,650	604	.....	12	308	27	.....	466	4	.....	1,379	20	.....	18 5	9.4	14.3
Kingston	19,668	423	.....	9	162	8	....	331	.....	61	916	.....	62	21.5	8.2	16.8
Brantford	13,020	349	.....	1	130	14	.....	234	25	.....	713	38	....	26.8	10.0	17.9
St. Thomas	10,583	240	24	.....	96	....	30	141	35	.....	437	.....	11	22.7	9.1	13.3
Guelph	10,758	249	12	.....	84	.....	33	140	.....	38	473	...	59	23 1	7.8	13.0
St. Catharines	9,362	126	.....	18	100	46	.....	157	.....	39	383	.....	11	13.4	10.6	16.7
Belleville	10,124	146	.....	8	65	.....	44	158	20	.....	369	...	32	14.4	6.4	15.6
Stratford	9,700	176	11	.....	75	.....	14	115	.....	8	366	.....	11	18.1	7.7	11.9
Windsor	10,539	303	51	.....	501	.....	30	193	.....	.....	997	21	.....	28 7	47.5	18.3
Totals	411,717	8,967	815	331	3,675	95	482	7,042	313	221	19,640	748	603	21 7	8 9	17.1

TABLE 3

Table shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each Town in 1893.

Towns.	Population.	Births.			Marriages.			Deaths.			Totals.			Ratio of 1000 of the population.		
		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Number in 1893.	Variation from 1892.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
			Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.			
Barrie	5,666	98			71	28		75	17		244	45		17.3	12.5	13.2
Berlin	7,581	200		16	85	5		93	11		378			26.3	11.2	12.4
Brampton	3,319	62	5		28		7	34	16		124	14		18.6	8.4	10.2
Brockville	8,974	150	10		44		30	134	3		328		17	16.7	4.9	14.9
Collingwood	5,041	112	10		58	21		63		2	233	29		22.2	11.5	12.5
Chatham	9,242	147	8		120		23	134			401		15	15.9	12.9	14 5
Cobourg	4,919	92		20	34	17		75	1		201		2	18.7	6 9	15.2
Cornwall	6,947	159	31		61	7		109	14		329	52		22.8	8.8	15.7
Galt	7,693	165	2		73	9		74		26	312		15	21.4	9 5	9 6
Goderich	3,918	49		11	26	8		19		18	94		21	12 5	6.6	4 6
Lindsay	6,208	127		14	81	9		77		16	285		21	20.4	13.0	12.4
Napanee	3,504	46		14	53		16	33		12	132		42	13.1	15.1	9.4
Owen Sound	7,653	138		12	83	30		94		12	315	6		18.0	10.8	12.3
Pembroke	4,493	175	46		57	27		57		13	289	60		38.9	12.7	12.7
Peterborough	10,115	269		3	113	17		164		14	546			26.6	11.2	16.2
Picton	3,355	61	6		56	5		51	1		168	12		18.2	16.7	15.2
Port Arthur	2,753	65		16	36		9	62		13	163		38	23.6	13.1	22 5
Port Hope	5,147	59		20	50	4		42	3		151		13	11.4	9.7	8.2
Sarnia	6,831	163	7		145	21		56		4	364	24		23.8	21.2	8.2
Whitby	2,843	46		19	22		5	24		23	92		47	16.2	7.7	8.4
Woodstock	8,793	197	16		94	18		147	22		438	56		22.4	10.7	16.7
Totals	124,995	2,580	141	145	1,390	226	90	1,617	88	153	5,587	298	231	20.7	11.1	12.9

TABLE

Recapitulation by Classes of

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.					
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.
Zymotic diseases	1293	1271	1	2146	370	49	1329	259	977	653	581	296	126	84	81
Constitutional diseases	1388	1708	1	2208	803	86	519	886	1692	159	97	60	67	156	319
Local diseases	2849	2540	5	3418	1848	128	1391	1202	2801	810	475	134	120	176	200
Developmental diseases	1640	1444	4	1625	1401	62	907	783	1398	1013	1	....	....	7	35
Violent deaths	432	123	....	368	160	27	107	54	394	7	44	26	36	38	54
Cause not specified	231	239	3	359	72	42	155	67	251	118	65	20	8	8	17
Total from all causes	7833	7325	14	10124	4654	394	4408	3251	7513	2760	263	536	357	469	706

TABLE

Recapitulation by Classes of

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.					
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada	Foreign	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.
Zymotic diseases	727	724	2	1243	190	20	410	77	966	503	409	186	49	34	38
Constitutional diseases	670	779	1	940	482	28	167	250	1033	240	53	22	25	84	138
Local diseases	1392	1308	2	1652	1003	47	355	388	1959	573	336	97	58	68	71
Developmental diseases	576	538	46	827	206	27	188	146	826	417	....	....	....	1	6
Violent deaths	156	40	....	103	86	7	26	12	158	6	20	17	11	11	14
Cause not specified	43	37	1	53	22	6	13	9	59	25	8	1	3	1	3
Total from all causes	3564	3426	52	4819	2089	135	1159	882	5001	1764	826	323	146	199	270

4.

Diseases by Counties in 1893.

Ages.								Months.											
25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
81	86	82	98	103	161	81	52	208	200	232	173	119	129	142	254	335	247	207	319	2565
259	419	335	329	401	335	99	62	232	277	302	297	308	239	250	240	228	231	247	246	3097
163	362	356	503	821	851	327	96	504	543	626	537	477	385	353	322	392	363	389	503	5394
40	66	28	...	61	608	1169	60	270	315	304	282	241	198	223	211	241	245	240	318	3088
38	66	47	59	44	49	30	17	29	37	41	38	39	52	81	49	50	44	55	40	555
19	31	25	31	50	30	4	47	48	44	38	52	31	27	22	39	40	42	41	49	473
600	**1030**	**873**	**1020**	**1480**	**2034**	**1710**	**334**	**1291**	**1416**	**1543**	**1379**	**1215**	**1030**	**1071**	**1115**	**1286**	**1172**	**1179**	**1475**	**15172**

5.

Diseases by Cities in 1893.

Ages.								Months											
25-30.	30 40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
35	45	35	35	28	33	19	4	105	118	120	79	81	88	133	203	144	106	114	162	1453
134	208	176	138	137	65	15	15	134	115	131	145	136	109	113	119	98	101	114	135	1450
75	165	212	242	340	302	131	32	238	248	268	304	261	188	156	191	158	182	197	311	2702
7	10	6	....	....	171	211	331	86	95	104	112	93	98	119	90	84	84	71	124	1160
12	28	25	17	16	10	5	4	11	5	15	6	21	32	24	26	20	8	14	14	196
2	7	2	8	12	2	4	3	13	6	6	6	8	4	4	9	7	8	3	7	81
	463	**456**	**440**	**533**	**583**	**385**	**389**	**587**	**587**	**644**	**652**	**600**	**519**	**549**	**638**	**511**	**489**	**513**	**753**	**7042**

TABLE

Recapitulation by Classes of

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.					
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.
Zymotic diseases	119	150	....	221	43	5	68	28	173	88	74	21	7	7	9
Constitutional diseases	142	188	....	216	103	6	37	88	205	34	7	7	5	20	35
Local Diseases	336	331	1	406	257	5	124	168	376	102	66	11	15	21	23
Developmental diseases	142	131	2	138	135	2	53	69	153	85	....	....	....	....	2
Violent deaths	44	7	....	32	16	3	7	5	39	1	3	4	2	4	5
Cause not specified	9	14	1	17	5	2	6	3	15	11	....	....	2	2	1
Total	**792**	**821**	**4**	**1030**	**564**	**23**	**295**	**361**	**961**	**321**	**150**	**43**	**31**	**51**	**75**

6.

Diseases by Towns in 1893.

Ages.								Months.												
25 30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
7	9	10	5	13	12	4	3	16	10	22	19	17	13	18	53	35	22	19	25	269
25	45	43	34	48	23	3	1	22	30	36	25	37	19	22	23	25	25	28	38	330
15	46	59	75	102	94	34	5	54	67	61	78	58	41	50	53	47	46	37	76	668
6	3	2	....	....	72	88	17	22	23	34	16	27	19	18	23	22	18	22	32	275
9	6	2	4	1	5	4	1	4	5	4	2	2	8	5	6	5	3	5	2	51
1	2	....	....	2	1	....	2	4	....	2	4	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	....	24
	111	**116**	**118**	**166**	**207**	**133**	**29**	**122**	**134**	**159**	**144**	**143**	**101**	**115**	**161**	**137**	**116**	**112**	**173**	**1617**

TABLE 7.

Shewing the Death-rate per 1,000 of Population, in each County of the Province for ten years.

Counties.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average rate per county for ten years.
Algoma	9.5	14.02	10.4	12.3	7.4	9.7	11.9	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.3
Brant	11.4	12.5	11.5	14.0	11.2	12.7	12.3	10 5	11.4	11.3	11 9
Bruce	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.7
Carleton	19.8	19.5	21.7	17.5	19.6	18.2	18.4	8.9	13.6	15.5	17.2
Dufferin	9.1	8.6	10.5	12.5	3.1	9.7	10 0	10.8	9.6	8.9	10.3
Elgin	8.2	8.7	8.0	9.7	11.4	9.2	9.9	9.2	9.1	9.9	9.3
Essex	14.4	14.04	14.8	14.4	15.8	12.1	12.4	12.0	12.2	11.9	13.4
Frontenac	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.8	10.2	15.9	15.7	13.7	14.5	12.4	13 3
Grey	7.0	7.6	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.0	7 3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7 5
Haldimand	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	10.0	8.5	6.7	8.2	10.3	6.6	8.5
Halton	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.0	9 6
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.3	20.00	29.0	8.0	9.2	8.6	8.2
Hastings	13.0	11.3	8.1	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	8.3	8.9	9.0	10.1
Huron	8.0	7.9	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.4	8.2	8 5	9.1	7.9
Kent	9.9	9.7	8.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0
Lambton	10.4	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.3
Lanark	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.4	8.9	6.6	7.4	7.6	8.6
Leeds and Grenville	9.1	11.6	10.0	8.0	8.9	8.2	8.8	7.1	7.2	8.2	8.7
Lennox and Addington	8.7	8.5	7.1	8.4	7.4	9.4	7.3	10.1	7.7	7.0	8.2
Lincoln	13.8	13.02	12.4	11.8	13.1	11.4	12.8	10.9	14.3	11.4	12.5
Middlesex	12.2	11.6	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.4	11 6	8.9	10.9	10.1	10.7
Muskoka and Parry Sound	8.6	11.9	10.1	11.4	10.0	9.1	10.2	5.8	7.3	7.0	9.1
Norfolk	9.2	8.8	8.9	7.1	8.7	7.3	8.1	8.5	9.5	8.2	8.4
Northumberland & Durham	9.5	11.6	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	9.9	10 7	10.1	9.7	9.5
Ontario	11.1	10.2	8.8	9.7	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.8	11 0	10.3	9 9
Oxford	10.3	9.4	9.4	10.6	11.3	10 9	11.1	9.7	11.4	10.9	10.5
Peel	11.5	9.7	10.3	11.4	11.0	9.2	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.9	9.4
Perth	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	.1	8.1	8.5
Peterborough	10.9	10.9	9.6	9.7	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.1	2.1	10.8	10.8
Prescott and Russell	11.1	16.7	15.1	14.9	13.1	14.3	14.3	10.6	2.9	11.7	13.5
Prince Edward	13.7	12.8	12.1	10.1	11.4	10.1	11.3	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.6

TABLE 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Death-rate per 1,000 of Population, in each County of the Province for ten years.

Counties.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average rate per county for ten years.
Renfrew	8.3	9.2	9.5	8.5	8.2	8.8	7.2	7.7	9.5	9.6	8.6
Simcoe	8.5	8.02	7.1	7 9	8.0	8.0	6.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.1	5.5	8.8	9.2	8.5	7.9	8.8	8.3
Victoria	10.4	8.4	8.0	9 0	7.7	9.1	7.7	9.9	10 9	10 0	9.1
Waterloo	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.2	14.2	12.1	11.9	11.6	10.5	9.9	11.5
Welland	10.4	11.8	8.7	9.0	10 9	11.1	9.4	12.4	10.5	11.1	10.5
Wellington	10.8	9.7	9 6	9.6	9.1	10.0	9.2	10.1	10.6	9.8	9 8
Wentworth	17.0	16.3	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.1	14.4	13.2	11.7	13.1	14 9
York	18.1	19.5	21.3	20.2	19.3	19.0	16 3	15.9	16.4	16.1	18.2
Average rate	11.2	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.9

TABLE 8.

Twelve highest causes of deaths by counties in the Province for the years 1892 and 1893.

Year.	Phthisis.		Old age.		Pre-natal period.		Pneumonia.		Diphtheria.		Valvular Diseases.		Paralysis.		Cholera Infantum.		Wounds and accidents.		Bronchitis.		Convulsions.		Influenza.	
	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.
1892....	2,592	1.2	2,172	1.1	.....	.....	1,822	.9	890	.4	724	.3	725	.3	662	.3	736	.3	605	.3	.....	.....	927	.4

TABLE 8.—*Concluded.*

Year.	Phthisis.		Old age.		Pre-natal period.		Pneumonia.		Diphtheria.		Valvular Diseases.		Paralysis.		Cholera Infantum.		Wounds and accidents.		Bronchitis.		Convulsions.		Influenza.	
	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.	No. of deaths.	Ratio to population.
1893....	2,552	1.2	2,306	1.0	1,840	.8	1,595	.7	942	.4	863	.4	807	.4	637	.3	618	.3	587	.3	585	.3	483	.2

NOTE.—Pre-natal. This term includes *still-born*, and children dying within a week of birth from *immature development, atelectasis*, etc. This cause of death has not in previous years been entered as one of the *ten highest causes*.

TABLE 9.

Illegitimate Births, Twins and Triplets in the Province.

Illegitimate Births.			Number of pairs of twins.	Number of cases of triplets.
No.	Proportion to whole number of births.	Ratio to 1,000 births.		
582	One to every 74 births.....	13.6	316	1

Table 10.

Births in the Province in 1893 showing the proportion of Male to Female Births.

Sex.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	1,817	1,768	1,985	1,936	1,833	1,848	1,888	1,900	1,994	1,827	1,594	1,738	22,128
Females	1,709	1,651	1,971	1,831	1,700	1,669	1,711	1,863	1,774	1,666	1,577	1,644	20,766
Totals.....	3,526	3,419	3,956	3,767	3,533	3,517	3,599	3,763	3,768	3,493	3,171	3,382	42,894
Male Births to 100 Female Births.....	106.3	107.8	100.7	105.7	107.8	110.7	110.3	102.0	112.3	110.0	101.1	105.6	106.5

Table 11.

Order of Births by Months in the Province.

Months.	Males.	Months.	Females.	Months.	Total Males and Females.
September.	1,994	March	1,971	March	3,956
March.	1,985	August	1,863	September	3,768
April	1,936	April	1,831	April.	3,767
August	1,900	September	1,774	August	3,763
July	1,888	July	1,711	July	3,599
June	1,848	January	1,709	May	3,533
May	1,833	May	1,700	January	3,526
October	1,827	June	1,669	June	3,517
January	1,817	October	1,666	October	3,493
February	1,768	February	1,651	February	3,419
December	1,738	December	1,644	December	3,382
November	1,594	November	1,577	November	3,171
Total	22,128	Total	20,766	Total	42,894

Table 12.

Marriages by Denominations in the Province.

Denominations.	Number of persons married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole number of persons married.
Methodists	10,044	34.8	1 in every 2.8
Presbyterians	6,049	21.0	1 " 4.8
Episcopalians	4,555	15.7	1 " 6.3
Roman Catholics	4,100	14.2	1 " 7.0
Baptists	1,749	6.0	1 " 16.5
Lutherans	673	2.3	1 " 43.0
Congregationalists	285	1.0	1 " 101.5
Evangelical Association	185	.6	1 " 156.5
Mennonites	161	.5	1 " 179.8
Quakers	36	.1	1 " 804.1
Other denominations	907	3.1	1 " 31.9
No denomination given	206	.7	1 " 140.5
Total	28,950	100.0	

Table 13.

Marriages by Months in the Province.

Months.	1892.	Months.	1893.	Quarters.	1892.	Quarters.	1893.
December	1,667	December	1,525	Quarter ending Dec. 31	4,333	Quarter ending Dec. 31	4,205
June	1,427	June	1,387	" " March 31	3,595	" " Mch. 31	3,531
October	1,355	November	1,353	" " June 30	3,395	" " June 30	3,471
September	1,355	October	1,327	" " Sept. 30	3,140	" " Sept 30	3,224
November	1,311	September	1,313	No date given	19	No date given	44
March	1,280	January	1,248				
February	1,220	March	1,202				
January	1,095	April	1,161				
April	1,024	February	1,081				
May	944	July	1,000				
August	944	May	923				
July	841	August	911				
No date given.	19	No date given.	44				
Total	14,482	Total	14,475	Total	14,482	Total	14,475

Table 14.

List of Bridegrooms and Brides who were seventy years of age and over at time of marriage.

Counties.	Occupation of bridegroom.	Age of bridegroom.	Age of bride.	Counties.	Occupation of bridegroom.	Age of bridegroom.	Age of bride.
Algoma	Crown Land agt.	76	50	Oxford	Gentleman	70	62
Brant	Gentleman	70	32	do	Farmer	75	72
do	License inspect'r	70	53	Peel	Farmer	85	70
do	Labourer	88	23	Perth	Laborer	70	45
Carleton	Clerk	81	55	Renfrew	Gentleman	70	64
Elgin	Farmer	72	62	Stormont, Dundas			
Essex	Farmer	70	53	and Glengarry	Farmer	70	69
do	Gentleman	73	40	Victoria	Laborer	74	60
do	Farmer	76	58	do	Gentleman	73	48
do	Gentleman	70	45	Waterloo	Tailor	72	58
do	Farmer	72	50	do	Gentleman	76	66
Frontenac	Mechanic	73	69	do	Gentleman	70	54
Hastings	Farmer	74	54	do	Merchant	71	54
Huron	Contractor	79	27	Welland	Farmer	70	60
Kent	Farmer	72	64	Wellington	Farmer	70	60
do	Laborer	73	19	do	Farmer	73	62
do	Farmer	69	75	Wentworth	Mason	72	59
Lennox & Addington	Gentleman	71	33	do	Laborer	71	62
Middlesex	Farmer	70	66	do	Gardener	80	25
do	Electrician	76	26	do	Farmer	72	62
do		67	77	York	Gardener	82	74
do	Mechanic	74	76	do	Farmer	81	69
do	Contractor	70	40	do	Merchant	70	42
do	Farmer	76	37	do	Farmer	70	27
Ontario	Gentleman	72	58	do	Gentleman	70	53
do	Gentleman	74	51	do	Farmer	72	23

APPENDIX.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS BY MONTHS IN 1893.—COUNTIES.

Counties.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still born.
Algoma :																	
Males	43	54	55	55	49	39	51	54	52	33	43	48	576	.....	.....	2	1
Females	52	47	66	52	57	52	38	54	46	53	45	49	611	.....	.....	5	2
Total	95	101	121	107	106	91	89	108	93	86	88	97	1,187	.....	.....	7	3
Brant :																	
Males	33	30	47	29	27	26	30	30	29	32	17	18	348	7	.....	8	3
Females	20	31	27	26	26	30	36	20	28	33	26	30	333	9	.....	5	4
Total	53	61	74	55	53	56	66	50	57	65	43	48	681	8 pair.	.....	13	7
Bruce :																	
Males	75	48	71	70	45	66	59	57	68	62	30	55	706	4	.....	2	5
Females	51	55	49	51	45	51	59	58	59	50	51	55	634	4	.....	4	2
Total	126	103	120	121	90	117	118	115	127	112	81	110	1,340	4 pair.	.. ..	6	7
Carleton :																	
Males	73	69	65	82	79	87	88	93	72	60	56	68	892	7	.....	103	6
Females	69	53	76	82	70	75	55	79	61	64	62	58	804	5	.....	99	.....
Total	142	122	141	164	149	162	143	172	133	124	118	126	1,696	6 pair.	.....	202	6
Dufferin :																	
Males	18	19	22	18	21	14	21	27	20	24	22	16	242	4	.....	1	2
Females	11	23	27	13	26	14	18	10	16	19	16	22	215	4	.....	1	1
Total	29	42	49	31	47	28	39	37	36	43	38	38	457	4 pair.	.....	2	3
Elgin :																	
Males	35	29	37	34	29	39	34	28	32	20	32	23	372	5	..	1	1
Females	33	31	32	34	29	24	27	34	24	39	27	40	374	1	.....	2	1
Total	68	60	69	68	58	63	61	62	56	59	59	63	746	3 pair.	.....	3	2

Essex :																	
Males	84	47	77	56	59	66	66	76	83	74	61	57	806	15	.....	2	2
Females	64	66	59	65	60	79	62	81	66	57	54	52	765	15	.....	3	2
Total	148	113	136	121	119	145	128	157	149	131	115	109	1,571	15 pair.	.....	5	4
Frontenac :																	
Males	49	38	50	42	38	40	43	47	48	35	28	36	491	9	.....	11	....
Females	56	42	52	31	36	38	48	40	54	49	41	44	531	13	.....	20	.....
Total	105	80	102	73	74	78	91	87	102	84	69	80	1,025	11 pair.	.....	31	. .
Grey :																	
Males	53	54	65	54	58	57	56	62	58	58	48	65	688	16	.....	3	3
Females	55	49	71	61	39	59	62	58	56	58	55	42	665	8	.....	3	2
Total	108	103	136	115	97	116	118	120	114	116	103	107	1,353	12 pair.	.....	6	5
Haldimand :																	
Males	20	10	16	15	22	19	13	14	16	16	12	20	193	3	.....	....	2
Females	10	14	19	23	10	13	17	23	17	15	18	14	193	3	.....	2	1
Total	30	24	35	38	32	32	30	37	33	31	30	34	386	3 pair	.....	2	3
Halton :																	
Males	24	11	15	22	16	18	22	16	22	16	16	18	216	3	.....	1	2
Females	20	17	25	15	16	15	17	22	22	19	17	12	217	1	.....	2	1
Total	44	28	40	37	32	33	39	38	44	35	33	30	433	2 pair.	.....	3	3
Haliburton :																	
Males	4	2	4	6	5	11	6	9	9	5	3	5	69	.... ..	.....	1	1
Females	3	3	9	7	10	5	5	9	10	8	5	5	79	.... ..	.....	1	....
Total	7	5	13	13	15	16	11	18	19	13	8	10	148	....	.....	2	1
Hastings :																	
Males	34	44	50	50	50	46	46	54	54	56	37	60	581	10	.....	7	5
Females	56	44	48	54	44	37	43	56	42	35	36	33	528	16	.....	3	3
Total	90	88	98	104	94	83	89	110	96	91	73	93	1,109	13 pair.	.....	10	8
Huron :																	
Males	65	54	64	51	47	60	56	74	62	50	66	56	705	11	.....	4	4
Females	53	50	47	68	51	45	64	57	58	46	27	45	620	5	....	7	3
Total	118	104	111	119	98	105	120	131	120	96	93	101	1,325	8 pair.	.....	11	7

BIRTHS BY MONTHS IN 1893.—COUNTIES.—*Continued*

Counties.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Kent:																	
Males	43	53	48	34	50	50	41	43	51	42	45	53	553	7	...	4	1
Females	42	32	57	37	44	37	41	36	38	41	35	46	486	7	...	1	1
Total	85	85	105	71	94	87	82	79	89	83	80	99	1,039	7 pair.	...	5	2
Lambton:																	
Males	52	43	61	44	51	41	56	45	51	52	50	50	596	1	...	2	...
Females	54	42	54	51	48	36	42	54	50	34	53	58	576	3	...	3	1
Total	106	85	115	95	99	77	98	99	101	86	103	108	1,172	2 pair.	...	5	1
Lanark:																	
Males	32	15	35	31	33	25	28	23	27	20	22	23	314	6	...	1	3
Females	22	28	25	30	31	20	23	29	23	19	37	17	304	4	...	1	1
Total	54	43	60	61	64	45	51	52	50	39	59	40	618	5 pair.	...	2	4
Leeds and Grenville:																	
Males	31	38	44	44	24	28	25	24	27	39	30	29	383	4	...	1	1
Females	25	31	33	34	29	22	29	30	27	33	24	35	352	6	...	2	1
Total	56	69	77	78	53	50	54	54	54	72	54	64	735	5 pair.	...	3	2
Lennox and Addington:																	
Males	21	18	12	18	12	17	17	13	13	22	9	13	185	2	...	1	3
Females	13	11	20	13	12	13	14	22	18	17	9	19	181	2	...	2	1
Total	34	29	32	31	24	30	31	35	31	39	18	32	366	2 pair.	...	3	4
Linco'n:																	
Males	24	23	19	27	17	23	25	16	23	22	19	17	255	5	...	1	...
Females	20	21	22	24	18	17	27	23	28	10	17	18	245	1	...	1	...
Total	44	44	41	51	35	40	52	39	51	32	36	35	500	3 pair.	...	2	...

Middlesex :																	
Males	62	62	82	89	78	60	89	68	83	69	53	66	861	11	.....	3	4
Females	69	69	72	68	70	49	73	54	61	60	63	52	760	11	.....	3	3
Total	131	131	154	157	148	109	162	122	144	129	116	118	1,621	11 pair.	... ..	6	7
Muskoka and Parry Sound :																	
Males	33	42	48	63	50	53	42	40	35	39	41	32	518	9	.....	3	1
Females	55	44	49	47	57	51	47	51	47	42	31	44	565	5	.....	7	2
Total	88	86	97	110	107	104	89	91	82	81	72	76	1,083	7 pair.	.....	10	3
Norfolk :																	
Males	22	31	26	27	23	23	19	33	29	27	20	17	297	5	.....	1	1
Females	18	16	28	30	26	22	24	25	24	23	14	28	278	5	.....	2	1
Total	40	47	54	57	49	45	43	58	53	50	34	45	575	5 pair.	.....	3	2
Northumberland and Durham :																	
Males	37	34	61	46	57	57	55	57	57	46	58	49	614	4	... ..	3	2
Females	40	42	42	45	47	45	48	41	61	48	41	46	546	8	... ..	4	2
Total	77	76	103	91	104	102	103	98	118	94	99	95	1,160	6 pair.	.....	7	4
Ontario :																	
Males	44	31	39	35	39	34	38	49	38	35	33	37	452	11	.....	2	2
Females	23	31	45	41	44	43	28	35	42	26	22	28	408	3	.....	4	1
Total	67	62	84	76	83	77	66	84	80	61	55	67	860	7 pair.	.....	6	3
Oxford :																	
Males	31	58	49	41	38	47	43	54	39	43	33	49	525	10	.....	2	2
Females	40	36	51	44	46	37	47	41	38	38	37	30	485	4	.....	4	1
Total	71	94	100	85	84	84	90	95	77	81	70	79	1,010	7 pair.	.....	6	3
Peel :																	
Males	19	17	22	19	23	20	23	20	21	16	19	17	236	2	.....	1	1
Females	15	16	24	19	24	12	20	20	12	12	21	22	217	2	.....	1	1
Total	34	33	46	38	47	32	43	40	33	28	40	39	453	2 pair.	.....	2	2
Perth :																	
Males	43	52	40	58	38	34	40	50	42	45	34	43	519	8	.....	6	2
Females	45	47	39	45	36	39	39	42	37	41	48	34	495	12	.....	5	2
Total	88	99	79	103	74	73	79	92	79	89	82	77	1,014	10 pair.	.....	11	4

BIRTHS BY MONTHS IN 1893.—COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

Counties.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Peterborough:																	
Males	36	38	23	24	30	32	33	37	43	37	23	35	391	10		4	3
Females	38	27	28	46	33	30	28	33	24	24	37	37	385	6		2	2
Total	74	65	51	70	63	62	61	70	67	61	60	72	776	8 pair.		6	5
Prescott and Russell:																	
Males	60	65	58	60	48	66	57	70	78	63	48	44	717	9		1	1
Females	45	51	68	65	42	62	41	62	49	34	50	47	616	11		1	2
Total	105	116	126	125	90	128	98	132	127	97	98	91	1,333	10 pair.		2	3
Prince Edward:																	
Males	9	11	11	6	14	10	19	17	19	12	18	11	157	2		1	1
Females	13	11	13	20	16	16	9	14	14	10	12	17	165	2		1	
Total	22	22	24	26	30	26	28	31	33	22	30	28	322	2 pair.		2	1
Renfrew:																	
Males	62	54	72	67	60	54	43	45	57	48	41	53	656	11		9	4
Females	65	47	63	52	43	49	43	59	43	52	38	55	609	13		7	2
Total	127	101	135	119	103	103	86	104	100	100	79	108	1,265	12 pair.		16	6
Simcoe:																	
Males	56	59	70	68	58	62	64	73	70	61	41	52	734	8		3	3
Females	66	51	72	68	62	65	54	76	59	67	55	43	738	14		2	4
Total	122	110	142	136	120	127	118	149	129	128	96	95	1,472	11 pair.		5	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																	
Males	58	61	47	51	42	45	54	49	52	42	36	50	587	11		1	2
Females	39	40	34	50	46	45	39	40	43	46	40	40	502	17		1	1
Total	97	101	81	101	88	90	93	89	95	88	76	90	1,089	14 pair.		2	3

Victoria :																	
Males	14	22	43	25	21	26	31	27	34	20	28	21	312	4		1	5
Females	20	23	30	24	37	28	35	31	35	25	17	24	329	2		4	1
Total	34	45	73	49	58	54	66	58	69	45	45	45	641	3 pair.		5	6
Welland :																	
Males	19	21	24	20	33	19	20	23	34	38	30	20	301	4		1	3
Females	26	26	29	29	18	23	20	33	34	22	21	28	309	12		1	1
Total	45	47	53	49	51	42	40	56	68	60	51	48	610	8 pair.		2	4
Waterloo :																	
Males	54	64	51	54	68	68	64	43	56	54	54	60	690	12		4	3
Females	57	52	56	46	36	48	46	47	51	52	47	39	577	8		6	2
Total	111	116	107	100	104	116	110	90	107	106	101	99	1,267	10 pair.		10	5
Wellington :																	
Males	63	54	54	42	44	55	56	51	53	58	49	51	630	13		6	8
Females	43	62	50	43	47	59	45	39	62	45	54	46	595	11		8	3
Total	106	116	104	85	91	114	101	90	115	103	103	97	1,225	12 pair.		14	11
Wentworth :																	
Males	82	82	71	86	86	61	63	67	77	85	64	85	909	13		13	6
Females	71	56	80	50	66	51	65	64	65	63	57	75	763	17		21	5
Total	153	138	151	136	152	112	128	131	142	148	121	160	1,672	15 pair.		34	11
York :																	
Males	200	211	237	273	251	250	252	222	260	252	225	216	2,849	45	3	51	17
Females	192	214	270	228	203	213	233	261	230	234	217	215	2,710	41		59	11
Total	392	425	507	501	454	463	485	483	490	486	442	431	5,559	43 pair.	1 case.	110	28
Total Males	1,817	1,768	1,985	1,936	1,833	1,848	1,888	1,900	1,994	1,827	1,591	1,738	22,128	321	3	272	116
Total Females	1,709	1,651	1,971	1,831	1,700	1,669	1,711	1,863	1,774	1,666	1,577	1,644	20,766	311		310	74
Grand Total	3,526	3,419	3,956	3,767	3,533	3,517	3,599	3,763	3,768	3,493	3,171	3,382	42,891	316 pair.	1 case.	582	190

BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1893.—TOWNS.

Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Barrie:																	
Males	5	2	6	2	8	6	3	4	3	6	4	3	52	3	....	...	1
Females	5	3	4	3	3	1	6	2	2	9	5	3	46	5	....	.....	1
Total	10	5	10	5	11	7	9	6	5	15	9	6	98	4 pair.	....	....	2
Berlin:																	
Males	10	9	6	14	10	8	8	11	6	6	9	14	111	1	....	1	2
Females	5	12	8	6	2	9	4	9	8	11	10	5	89	3	.....	...	.....
Total	15	21	14	20	12	17	12	20	14	17	19	19	200	2 pair.	....	1	2
Brampton:																	
Males	3	5	4	3	4	1	6	...	3	3	4	2	38	2	.....	.....	
Females	1	3	3	2	2	1	....	4	1	1	2	4	24	2	....	.....	.....
Total	4	8	7	5	6	2	6	4	4	4	6	6	62	2 pair.	.....	.....	.....
Brockville:																	
Males	9	7	8	6	5	7	5	4	7	6	6	7	77	2	.....	1	.....
Females	6	10	5	8	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	73	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	17	13	14	10	13	10	9	13	11	11	14	150	2 pair.	.....	1	.....
Collingwood:																	
Males	4	7	7	8	3	4	7	4	4	5	2	7	62	.....	....	...	.....
Females	6	4	6	4	4	1	3	3	2	8	2	7	50	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	10	11	13	12	7	5	10	7	6	13	4	14	112	.....	.....	1	.....
Chatham:																	
Males	2	7	7	4	10	10	5	5	8	4	10	8	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	7	5	6	10	2	4	4	3	6	5	14	67	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	3	14	12	10	20	12	9	9	11	10	15	22	147	.....	.....	1	.....

Cobourg:																	
Males	2	1	4	2	2	6	7	7	5	4	2	5	47	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	5	.....	2	4	6	5	5	1	6	4	2	5	45	.....	....	....	.....
Total	7	1	6	6	8	11	12	8	11	8	4	10	92	.....	.....	1	.....
Cornwall:																	
Males	5	10	4	6	5	5	7	12	7	5		14	84	2	.....	.....	.....
Females	3	10	3	7	8	5	6	6	8	9	7	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	20	7	13	13	10	13	18	15	14	11	17	159	1 pair.	.....	.....	....
Galt:																	
Males	9	9	8	6	9	8	8	5	6	9	4	5	86	.....	..	....	2
Females	9	7	9	7	7	8	8	7	6	5	2	4	79	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	18	16	17	13	16	16	16	12	12	14	6	9	165	.....	....	1	2
Goderich:																	
Males	.....	1	4	2	1	2	.....	5	3	1	5	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	4	4	....	1	23	.... ..	.....	1	.....
Total	1	2	7	4	2	5	1	7	7	5	5	3	49	.....	.....	1	.....
Lindsay:																	
Males	4	3	13	4	4	7	6	3	8	8	6	4	70	2	.....	.....	2
Females	2	6	6	6	4	6	9	4	5	3	2	4	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	9	19	10	8	13	15	7	13	11	8	8	127	1 pair.	.....	....	2
Napanee:																	
Males	1	1	.....	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	1	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	....
Females	3	1	.....	3	2	2	3	1	....	2	2	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	2	.....	5	6	5	7	3	3	5	3	3	46	.....	.....	....	.....
Owen Sound:																	
Males	4	6	3	3	2	8	7	6	8	7	2	7	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	4	6	12	5	5	3	5	8	9	10	6	2	75	4	.....	....	.....
Total	8	12	15	8	7	11	12	14	17	17	8	9	138	2 pair.	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke:																	
Males	12	8	8	12	8	9	3	5	10	9	8	9	101	1	.....	2	2
Females	6	6	11	9	1	3	5	10	4	6	5	8	74	3	.....	1	1
Total	18	14	19	21	9	12	8	15	14	15	13	17	175	2 pair.	.....	3	3

BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1893.—TOWNS.—*Concluded.*

Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Perth:																	
Males	7	2	5	6	2	2	2	2	4	1	3	3	39	.....		....	....
Females	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	18	.....	.....	....	....
Total	10	2	7	7	2	2	4	3	7	2	5	6	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough:																	
Males	14	11	11	7	10	14	9	16	13	17	10	8	140	.....	.....	1	1
Females	13	8	9	21	7	9	11	11	5	7	11	17	129	2	.....	1	.....
Total	27	19	20	28	17	23	20	27	18	24	21	25	269	1 pair	.....	2	1
Picton:																	
Males	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	.....	31	....	....	1	1
Females	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	....	3	1	2	2	30	2	.....	1	....
Total	8	7	6	3	7	5	6	2	7	4	4	2	61	1 pair.	.....	2	1
Port Arthur:																	
Males	8	1	4	4	3	.....	5	3	2	1	2	2	35	.....	.....	...	1
Females	1	3	2	.....	1	4	2	4	4	1	3	5	30	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	9	4	6	4	4	4	7	7	6	2	5	7	65	.....	.....	...	1
Port Hope:																	
Males	1	.....	3	4	4	1	2	5	2	1	4	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	2	4	2	3	4	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	4	5	7	8	2	4	7	4	5	6	4	59	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sarnia:																	
Males	2	6	7	3	5	5	7	7	7	6	5	7	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	13	5	8	11	9	10	8	5	6	4	10	7	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	11	15	14	14	15	15	12	13	10	15	14	163	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby:																	
Males	2	1	....	.....	1	5	.....	2	2	2	2	2	19	.....	.....	1	.....
Females	1	4	3	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	5	3	2	3	7	3	7	5	3	2	3	46	.....	.....	1	.....
Woodstock:																	
Males	7	12	9	10	5	7	9	10	5	8	11	10	103	2	.....	.....	.....
Females	7	6	11	9	6	7	10	7	11	8	5	7	94	.....	.....	1	1
Total	14	18	20	19	11	14	19	17	16	16	16	17	197	1 pair.	....	1	1
Total Males	116	112	123	110	108	120	113	120	120	115	106	122	1,385	15	..	8	12
Total Females	100	110	118	120	93	91	105	101	101	110	90	113	1,252	23	.. ...	8	3
Grand Total	216	222	241	230	201	211	218	221	221	225	196	235	2,637	19 pair.	.....	16	15

BIRTHS BY MONTHS IN 1893.—CITIES

Cities.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of pairs of twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still-born.
Toronto:																	
Males	130	156	187	207	180	188	195	171	198	179	163	158	2,112	30	3	31	12
Females	135	156	209	158	167	160	169	193	165	187	171	170	2,040	24	.....	45	4
Total	265	312	396	365	347	348	364	364	363	366	334	328	4,152	27 pair	3	76	16
Hamilton:																	
Males	53	57	49	56	62	40	45	48	52	53	42	56	613	8	.....	10	8
Females	46	39	60	36	38	32	36	43	43	37	36	51	497	10	.....	14	4
Total	99	96	109	92	100	72	81	91	95	90	78	107	1,100	9 pair	.....	24	12
Ottawa:																	
Males	50	40	41	56	63	60	46	58	43	42	36	37	572	5	.....	100	1
Females	40	55	53	44	48	56	28	51	35	43	44	35	512	3	.....	94	3
Total	90	75	94	100	111	116	74	109	78	85	80	72	1,084	4 pair	.....	194	4
London:																	
Males	25	26	30	27	27	22	30	26	33	25	23	18	312	5	.....	1	7
Females	31	28	26	18	28	23	27	22	17	27	22	24	292	3	.....	2	3
Total	56	54	56	45	55	45	57	48	50	52	45	42	604	4 pair	.....	3	10
Kingston:																	
Males	17	15	18	20	16	13	18	20	21	11	13	16	198	3	.....	5	1
Females	19	11	20	15	17	19	22	20	29	22	18	13	225	3	.....	14	.....
Total	36	26	38	35	33	32	40	40	50	33	31	29	423	3 pair	.....	19	1
Brantford:																	
Males	18	15	25	14	14	16	15	17	11	19	9	9	182	5	.....	6	3
Females	10	14	13	19	12	13	13	13	17	14	12	17	167	3	.....	4	4
Total	28	29	38	33	26	29	28	30	28	33	21	26	349	4 pair	.....	10	7

St. Thomas																		
Males	11	11	8	10	10	14	13	12	12	6	10	4	121	4	.....	.....		2
Females	17	8	9	7	8	8	7	10	8	14	10	13	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	19	17	17	18	22	20	22	20	20	20	17	240	2 pair	.....	.....		2
Guelph:																		
Males	10	9	18	7	10	11	7	11	10	15	6	9	123	4	.....	4		6
Females	11	13	15	8	5	18	10	10	12	7	11	6	126	.....	.....	5	.....	
Total	21	22	33	15	15	29	17	21	22	22	17	15	249	2 pair	.....	9		6
St. Catharines:																		
Males	7	5	3	5	1	7	11	5	7	5	4	8	68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	3	7	1	7	5	5	11	4	7	3	2	3	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	12	4	12	6	12	22	9	14	8	6	11	126	1 pair	.....	.....		.....
Belleville:																		
Males	4	8	7	3	3	7	6	5	8	8	3	8	70	2	.....	.....		1
Females	6	4	3	8	7	7	8	4	11	7	5	6	76	6	.....	.....		4
Total	10	12	10	11	10	14	14	9	19	15	8	14	146	4 pair	.....	.....		5
Stratford:																		
Males	5	6	7	9	11	8	7	12	12	3	7	7	94	1	.....	.....		.....
Females	10	10	6	8	7	6	4	7	6	6	7	5	82	1	.....	1		.....
Total	15	16	13	17	18	14	11	19	18	9	14	12	176	1 pair	.....	1		.....
Windsor:																		
Males	18	7	15	10	13	12	18	22	20	21	14	12	182	5	.....	.....		
Females	8	10	8	10	13	13	12	12	8	11	8	8	121	7	.....	2		
Total	26	17	23	20	26	25	30	34	28	32	22	20	303	6 pair	.....	2		.....
Total Males	348	355	408	424	410	398	411	407	427	387	330	342	4,647	74	3	157		41
" Females	336	335	423	338	355	360	347	389	358	378	346	351	4,316	60	.....	181		22
Grand Total	684	690	831	762	765	758	758	796	785	765	676	693	8,963	67 pair	3	338		63

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1893.

Sex.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											How Married.		Totals.	Counties.	Ages.												
	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Mennonites.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	License.	Banns.			Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 y'rs and over.	Ages not given.
Males	57	56	40	123	9	...	19	....	..	..	4	1	... ..	....	309	Algoma	6	90	116	45	18	7	3	....	1	1	...	1	21
Females	55	54	41	126	12	...	18	....	..	1	2	....	.....	....	309		85	133	48	17	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	..	19
Total.	112	110	81	249	21	....	37	....	..	1	6	1	207	102	618		91	223	164	62	20	9	4	1	1	2	....	1	40
Males	36	52	82	14	47	10	...	....	..	..	9	1	.....	....	251	Brant	4	75	89	30	21	13	8	4	2	....	2	3	....
Females	27	50	87	16	50	15	...	...	..	..	6	....	.....	....	251		39	106	57	18	16	5	7	3	....	....	.	....	....
Total.	63	102	169	30	97	25	..	...	..	..	15	1	242	9	502		43	181	146	48	37	18	15	7	2	....	2	3	....
Males	39	132	106	34	16	6	14	7	..	1	9	1	.....	...	365	Bruce	4	75	146	68	32	19	11	5	4	....	1	....	....
Females	39	123	113	36	21	1	15	8	..	2	6	1	.....	....	365		56	164	86	31	16	4	5	1	1	....	1	...	....
Total.	78	255	219	70	37	7	29	15	..	3	15	2	319	46	730		60	239	232	99	48	23	16	6	5	....	2	....	...
Males	112	99	85	226	15	...	15	....	..	.	11	1	.... .	.. .	564	Carleton	5	187	180	103	36	19	17	6	4	3	2	1	1
Females	114	93	88	233	15	3	13	...	..	..	5	...	.....	....	564		79	267	138	41	16	9	8	1	3	....	....	...	2
Total.	226	192	173	459	30	3	28	...	..	..	16	1	393	171	1128		84	454	318	144	52	28	25	7	7	3	2	1	3
Males	32	46	51	....	1	2	....	....	..	..	10	1	.....	....	143	Dufferin	2	31	70	23	8	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	2
Females	34	54	43	....	1	1	...	...	..	..	8	2	.....	....	143		28	66	34	6	4	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Total.	66	100	94	....	2	3	....	....	..	..	18	3	143	....	286		30	97	104	29	12	3	1	2	1	3	....	....	4
Males	34	64	128	8	58	1	1	1	..	..	16	6	.....	....	317	Elgin	5	109	96	57	24	6	8	4	1	3	2	1	1
Females	27	52	140	7	66	2	1	1	..	.	15	6	.....	....	317		58	145	59	26	13	4	4	2	..	3	1	....	2
Total.	61	116	268	15	124	3	2	2	..	..	31	12	311	6	634		63	254	155	83	37	10	12	6	1	6	3	1	3

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MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1893 —*Continued.*

Sex.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.											How Married.		Totals.	Counties.	Ages.											
	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Mennonites.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	License.	Banns.			Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over	Ages not given.
Males...	50	132	157	22	32	5	2	....	..	1	16	2	.....	....	419	Lambton	3	123	151	65	36	13	6	11	7	2	2	....	....
Females	47	117	162	29	46	6	....	1	..	1	10	....	.....	....	419		75	178	90	35	15	9	7	1	2	1	....	....	6
Total.	97	249	319	51	78	11	2	1	..	2	26	2	401	18	838		78	301	241	100	51	22	13	12	9	3	2	..	6
Males...	54	71	49	34	9	6	....	....	..	..	3	1	.....	....	227	Lanark	2	63	73	36	29	6	4	6	4	3	1	....	....
Females	56	72	46	38	7	3	....	....	..	..	5	...	....	....	227		25	99	55	23	7	8	4	2	....	1	....	....	3
Total.	110	143	95	72	16	9	....	....	..	..	8	1	197	30	454		27	162	128	59	36	14	8	8	4	4	1	....	3
Males .	66	50	136	58	8	....	..	....	..	..	9	3	....	....	330	Leeds and Grenville..	4	100	123	53	24	8	9	3	2	3	....	....	1
Females	69	38	142	65	8	....	....	....	..	..	5	3	.....	....	330		55	149	83	20	7	6	3	2	2	1	....	..	2
Total.	135	88	278	123	16	....	....	....	..	..	14	6	276	54	660		59	249	206	73	31	14	12	5	4	4	....	....	3
Males .	25	16	108	13	...	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	.....	....	164	Lennox and Addington	2	57	50	24	11	7	6	2	1	2	1	1	....
Females	20	7	119	13	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	2	....	....	164		38	72	32	8	6	3	2	2	....	....	1	....	....
Total.	45	23	227	26	1	....	....	....	2	..	2	2	153	11	328		40	129	82	32	17	10	8	4	1	2	2	1	....
Males .	43	39	89	6	12	1	3	2	..	4	12	4	.....	....	215	Lincoln	1	64	71	36	13	9	7	6	6	1	1	....	...
Females	47	35	100	6	10	....	1	4	..	2	6	4	.....	....	215		25	104	42	20	9	4	4	4	...	2	....	....	1
Total.	90	74	189	12	22	1	4	6	..	6	18	8	210	5	430		26	168	113	56	22	13	11	10	6	3	1	....	1
Males .	132	112	271	22	45	4	2	....	1	..	37	20	. ...	...	646	Middlesex .	4	173	210	118	50	30	15	3	7	5	4	6	21
Females	127	121	265	26	52	4	3	....	..	..	29	19	.....	....	646		85	277	150	59	27	6	10	3	2	1	2	2	22
Total.	259	233	536	48	97	8	5	....	1	..	66	39	627	19	1292		89	450	360	177	77	36	25	6	9	6	6	8	43

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MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES, 1893.—*Continued.*

Sex.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.												How Married.		Total.	Counties.	Ages.											
	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Mennonites.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	License.	Banns.			Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over	Age not given.
Males .	27	6	93	7	....	....	....	....	2	....	8	1	....	....	144	Prince Edward	5	64	34	14	12	5	....	2	..	4	4	..	....
Females	22	2	102	8	1	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	.....	....	144		39	59	22	8	4	3	2	....	3	3	..	..	1
Total.	49	8	195	15	1	....	....	....	6	....	12	2	137	7	288		44	123	56	22	16	8	2	2	3	7	4	..	1
Males .	43	88	42	148	8	....	22	9	..	..	3	....	....	....	363	Renfrew	2	98	121	72	30	22	9	2	3	2	..	1	1
Females	33	104	34	150	10	....	21	7	..	....	3	1	.....	....	363		62	179	76	23	9	11	1	....	1	1	..	..	....
Total.	76	192	76	298	18	....	43	16	..	....	6	1	213	150	726		64	277	197	95	39	33	10	2	4	3	..	1	1
Males .	133	144	178	44	14	11	....	....	1	....	13	6	.....	....	544	Simcoe	3	160	205	89	41	22	10	4	3	6	..	..	1
Females	100	148	202	47	19	11	....	....	..	1	15	1	.....	....	544		97	256	132	23	16	8	7	2	3	....	..	..	....
Total.	233	292	380	91	33	22	....	....	1	1	28	7	505	39	1088		100	416	337	112	57	30	17	6	6	6	..	..	1
Males .	34	96	102	133	11	1	14	....	..	....	10	....	.....	....	401	Storm'nt, Dundas & Gleng'y.	10	136	130	56	32	10	3	7	4	1	2	1	9
Females	31	93	95	133	20	1	15	....	..	....	12	1	.....	....	401		76	197	75	19	14	4	4	2	....	1	1	..	8
Total.	65	189	197	266	31	2	29	....	..	....	22	1	293	108	802		86	333	205	75	46	14	7	9	4	2	3	1	17
Males .	28	59	121	21	10	1	....	....	..	....	4	....	.....	....	244	Victoria	2	67	106	39	8	11	8	....	....	1	..	2	....
Females	34	50	126	19	11	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	.....	...	244		41	118	58	10	9	5	1	....	1	1	..	..	....
Total.	62	109	247	40	21	1	....	....	1	....	7	....	230	14	488		43	185	164	49	17	16	9	....	1	2	..	2	....
Males .	14	76	57	61	16	1	73	16	.	51	25	11	.....	....	401	Waterloo	3	128	155	54	29	10	7	5	3	2	1	4	....
Females	13	74	56	64	16	....	69	22	..	51	28	8	.....	....	401		40	205	102	25	10	7	2	6	2	1	1	..	....
Total.	27	150	113	125	32	1	142	38	..	102	53	19	287	114	802		43	333	257	79	39	17	9	11	5	3	2	4	....

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MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS AND AGES IN 1893.—CITIES.

Sex.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.												How Married.		Totals.	Cities.	Ages.											
	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Roman Catholic.	Baptists.	Congregationalists.	Lutherans.	Evangelical Association.	Quakers.	Mennonites.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	License.	Banns.			Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 years and over.	Ages not given.
Males .	483	308	428	145	82	44	8	....	3	....	45	5	....	....	1551	Toronto	10	528	541	218	99	60	40	24	12	12	2	4	1
Females	465	323	412	168	101	27	8	....	1	1	41	4	....	....	1551		175	752	372	120	66	31	15	12	3	1	....	....	4
Total.	948	631	840	313	183	71	16	....	4	1	86	9	1454	97	3102		185	1280	913	338	165	91	55	36	15	13	2	4	5
Males .	92	83	129	61	27	3	6	1	....	....	16	1	....	....	419	Hamilton	5	153	146	47	25	11	14	6	1	5	2	3	1
Females	85	82	136	66	19	2	7	1	....	....	20	1	....	....	419		55	214	91	28	11	6	5	5	....	2	....	....	2
Total.	177	165	265	127	46	5	13	2	....	....	36	2	392	27	838		60	367	237	75	36	17	19	11	1	7	2	3	3
Males .	44	36	33	69	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	184	Ottawa	3	46	60	39	17	4	9	1	1	2	....	1	1
Females	43	36	37	66	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	184		25	86	39	18	6	4	4	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total.	87	72	70	135	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	126	58	368		28	132	99	57	23	8	13	1	2	2	....	1	2
Males .	73	44	127	18	18	3	2	....	1	....	22	....	....	....	308	London	2	113	96	44	19	13	5	....	4	4	3	4	1
Females	68	46	128	21	19	4	3	..	....	....	19	....	....	....	308		44	148	68	23	9	3	5	3	....	1	1	2	1
Total.	141	90	255	39	37	7	5	....	1	....	41	....	294	14	616		46	261	164	67	28	16	10	3	4	5	4	6	2
Males .	45	17	66	26	2	5	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	162	Kingston	...	66	56	19	11	6	2	....	2	...	..	....	....
Females	37	8	72	29	3	11	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	162		20	87	33	13	4	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1
Total.	82	25	138	55	5	16	....	....	....	....	2	1	145	17	324		20	153	89	32	15	7	2	2	3	....	....	...	1
Males .	25	28	31	10	30	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	130	Brantford	1	39	43	17	9	8	5	3	1	....	2	2	....
Females	18	23	40	11	30	6	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	130		17	55	26	11	9	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	43	51	71	21	60	9	....	....	....	....	5	....	123	7	260		18	94	69	28	18	12	10	6	1	....	2	2	....

Males .	20	22	28	7	15	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	96	St. Thomas.....	....	28	31	21	7	2	3	1	....	2	1	....	....
Females	18	19	33	7	16	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	96		9	55	16	6	4	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	....
Total.	38	41	61	14	31	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	90	6	192		9	83	47	27	11	3	5	2	....	3	2	....	....
Males .	10	27	26	10	5	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	84	Guelph.	1	31	21	12	5	5	4	2	....	....	2	1	....
Females	12	30	21	9	5	2	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	84		4	39	27	4	4	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Total.	22	57	47	19	10	3	2	....	....	....	7	1	76	8	168		5	70	48	16	9	7	5	2	1	1	2	1	1
Males .	24	20	41	2	7	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	100	St. Catharines..	....	28	35	15	8	2	5	4	3	....	....	....	....
Females	32	18	39	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	100		13	48	17	8	6	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	56	38	80	4	14	1	2	....	....	....	2	3	100	....	200		13	76	52	23	14	5	9	5	3	....	....	....	....
Males .	6	8	38	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	65	Belleville.....	....	21	20	12	8	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	4	6	42	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	65		11	29	11	6	3	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total.	10	14	80	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	58	7	130		11	50	31	18	11	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Males .	13	17	23	11	5	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	Stratford	....	25	24	12	6	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	15	16	19	13	4	1	3	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	75		7	33	25	7	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total.	28	33	42	24	9	2	4	7	....	....	1	....	65	10	150		7	58	49	19	7	5	1	3	1	....	....	....	....
Males .	77	82	143	91	50	10	33	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	501	Windsor	7	179	140	66	40	24	23	8	5	4	1	4	....
Females	65	66	137	113	60	7	35	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	501		95	226	87	33	32	9	8	7	3	....	1	....	....
Total.	142	148	280	204	110	17	68	....	....	....	33	....	488	13	1002		102	405	227	99	72	33	31	15	8	4	2	4	....
Males .	912	692	1113	460	244	71	53	5	4	....	111	10	....	....	3675	Totals.	29	1257	1213	522	254	140	112	53	30	29	13	19	4
Females	862	673	1116	514	267	60	59	4	1	1	111	7	....	....	3675		475	1772	812	277	155	67	51	35	10	6	3	2	10
Total.	1774	1365	2229	974	511	131	112	9	5	1	222	17	3411	264	7350		504	3029	2025	799	409	207	163	88	40	35	16	21	14

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS, 1893.

Counties.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No date given.	Total number of couples married.
Algoma	23	15	20	32	20	35	38	20	18	30	33	21	4	309
Brant	14	17	27	19	11	27	19	15	26	21	25	30	.....	251
Bruce	39	30	46	27	18	25	17	25	24	34	39	40	1	365
Carleton	44	40	37	45	23	56	53	48	58	55	59	46	.....	564
Dufferin	18	26	18	6	9	6	7	4	10	9	7	23	.....	143
Elgin	31	25	29	26	17	31	16	24	33	29	23	32	1	317
Essex	60	54	47	64	78	75	61	71	71	84	82	61	1	809
Frontenac	27	14	18	29	29	26	29	21	30	22	28	32	1	306
Grey	56	31	49	28	25	43	26	22	31	35	27	43	.....	416
Haldimand	15	14	7	7	4	16	6	16	7	15	13	24	.....	144
Halton	14	18	6	5	11	10	7	4	3	13	7	15	.....	113
Hastings	35	28	34	35	25	30	31	15	30	36	37	43	.....	379
Haliburton	1	2	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	3	3	5	5	3	30
Huron	38	42	39	32	42	33	14	23	23	39	35	57	.....	417
Kent	28	30	30	35	19	29	13	18	39	28	44	65	1	379
Lambton	46	28	36	25	35	36	27	17	34	39	42	54	.....	419
Lanark	20	12	15	21	14	21	19	14	24	21	15	30	1	227
Leeds and Grenville	32	31	31	21	18	25	21	9	39	32	33	37	1	330

Lennox and Addington	13	8	9	18	10	11	12	10	22	11	17	22	1	164
Lincoln	10	18	16	25	12	32	8	11	18	19	17	26	3	215
Middlesex	48	50	51	46	55	59	38	37	71	52	60	58	21	646
Muskoka and Parry Sound	16	12	19	21	19	18	30	21	26	29	21	24	1	257
Norfolk	15	13	31	16	11	15	23	14	19	21	20	33		231
Northumberland and Durham	38	34	39	28	12	19	27	29	32	27	39	42	1	367
Ontario	30	31	30	23	23	21	19	12	21	20	21	23		274
Oxford	32	41	27	30	21	32	12	25	25	30	37	46		358
Peel	12	11	17	6	3	11	8	4	11	7	9	25		124
Perth	30	33	34	32	23	20	16	13	20	23	30	44		318
Peterborough	30	14	28	25	10	19	14	14	17	30	25	19		245
Prescott and Russell	33	11	5	23	19	24	35	28	26	37	20	3		264
Prince Edward	19	16	10	6	2	13	6	10	19	15	12	16		144
Renfrew	24	20	20	45	26	49	31	27	28	35	35	22	1	363
Simcoe	40	48	58	37	31	50	36	33	55	46	45	65		544
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	33	25	27	35	21	32	28	22	53	55	41	29		401
Victoria	16	16	27	24	10	19	21	14	18	14	26	39		244
Waterloo	40	28	22	35	30	34	19	18	48	38	51	38		401
Welland	21	18	16	10	10	32	22	21	21	30	24	21		246
Wellington	31	37	44	25	18	27	27	15	25	23	23	42		337
Wentworth	41	21	42	55	32	59	33	39	56	55	47	55		535
York	135	119	140	137	126	263	131	128	179	165	179	175	2	1879
Total	1248	1081	1202	1161	923	1387	1000	911	1313	1327	1353	1525	44	14475

DEATHS.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.

ALGOMA.—Population, 44,912.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	20	8	....	25	2	1	27	....	1	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	8	1	..	2	28
2. Cholera Morbus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	5	10	....	14	....	1	14	1	....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	8	1	..	..	15
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	6	....	6	....	2	5	....	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	8
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	5	8	....	10	2	1	11	....	2	1	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	2	13
6. Erysipelas	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	18	5	....	18	3	2	8	2	13	7	..	..	..	2	6	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	3	1	7	2	23
8. Scarlatina	6	2	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	6	5	....	7	2	2	6	....	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	11
11. Morbilli	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	4	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
Total Zymotic Diseases	69	48	....	95	12	10	81	4	32	50	19	2	6	2	8	6	2	6	3	2	3	..	8	10	4	5	5	3	3	9	23	22	9	11	13	117
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	6	3	....	9	....	....	5	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	9
3. Anasarca	4	2	..	2	2	2	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	21	15	....	26	3	7	14	5	17	7	1	..	3	1	3	3	4	2	5	3	..	..	4	1	3	7	2	3	2	3	5	2	2	2	4	36
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	3	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ALGOMA.—Population, 44,912.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	62	53	...	78	26	11	54	15	46	32	10	3	1	2	4	6	15	6	12	8	5	2	9	7	11	11	11	15	7	6	4	10	7	8	18	115
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	11	12	1	23	....	1	21	....	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	2	.	2	..	3	2	1	2	2	24
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	7	....	4	1	2	....	7	....	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
3. Diseases of Old Age	5	1	....	4	1	1	....	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6
Total Developmental Dis's.	16	20	1	31	2	4	21	8	8	24	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	5	5	2	1	5	..	3	4	2	2	4	37
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	3	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
2. Wounds and other Accidents	23	1	....	15	3	6	6	....	18	..	1	1	2	2	..	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	3	..	2	..	6	5	1	2	3	1	24
3. Murder and Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	26	1	....	17	3	7	6	....	21	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	7	1	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	3	1	2	..	7	6	1	2	3	1	27
Cause not specified	22	27	1	45	2	3	35	4	11	25	11	.	1	..	..	4	.	1	..	..	..	1	7	5	6	..	5	1	8	..	2	7	7	3	6	50
Total from all causes	232	175	2	312	52	45	220	44	145	143	43	7	13	10	20	25	33	18	25	19	12	5	36	29	32	34	29	29	27	25	44	47	31	32	50	409

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.

BRANT (City of Brantford included).—POPULATION, 37,213.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1 Cholera Infantum	9	7	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	..	..	16
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	...	1	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	2	....	4	1	...	4	1	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	5
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	1	....	1	2	....	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	8	4	....	11	1	....	12	....	....	..	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12
6. Erysipelas	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7. Febris Typhoides	3	5	....	8	....	....	4	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	8
8. Scarlatina	10	9	....	18	1	....	19	....	..	2	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	4	9	19
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	3	6	....	6	3	...	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	9
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases.	43	35	....	69	9	....	62	7	9	22	20	13	4	1	3	1	2	2	4	..	4	2	..	7	3	3	3	3	4	3	9	17	5	4	17	78
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	5	....	4	4	....	3	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	8
2. Anæmia	5	7	....	7	4	1	5	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	12
3. Anasarca	2	6	....	5	3	....	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	8
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Carcinoma	4	8	....	7	5	....	....	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	12
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Phthisis	30	25	....	48	7	....	15	10	30	6	5	1	..	2	4	13	13	4	3	2	2	..	..	3	3	4	4	7	5	6	2	6	7	5	3	55
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893 — *Continued.*

BRANT (City of Brantford included).—POPULATION, 37,213.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	46	52	....	74	23	1	28	29	41	12	5	2	3	3	5	13	14	9	8	6	11	6	1	11	5	6	10	9	6	8	9	9	10	10	5	98
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	5	5	....	2	8	..	1	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	10
2. Convulsions	5	5	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	10
3. Encephalitis	2	6	....	7	1	....	2	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
4. Epilepsy	...	3	..	3	....	....	2	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Meningitis	5	4	....	6	3	....	5	....	4	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	9
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Paralysis	10	11	....	13	8	....	8	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	7	4	..	1	2	2	4	3	..	1	4	2	2	2	1	21
Total	27	34	....	41	20	....	28	14	19	8	6	3	4	1	3	2	3	1	5	7	13	5	..	6	4	9	8	6	3	7	1	3	5	6	3	61
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pericarditis	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Valvular Diseases	11	12	...	11	12	....	3	9	11	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	..	1	1	23
6. Aneurism	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Syncope	6	3	....	7	2	....	1	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Total	17	15	...	18	14	....	4	12	16	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	2	4	1	8	10	..	..	1	3	5	2	4	3	2	5	4	..	1	2	32
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	3	1	...	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
2. Pneumonia	17	16	....	22	9	2	7	15	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	8	3	5	1	..	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	..	6	3	1	8	33
3. Pleurisy	1	2	...	2	1	....	1	2	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4. Laryngitis	1	1	....	2	..	....	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Total	22	20	....	28	12	2	10	18	14	6	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	8	4	8	2	..	4	3	6	2	2	2	1	..	6	4	1	11	42

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BRUCE.—POPULATION, 65,966.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	9	4	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	1	13
3. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	4	5	....	6	3	....	6	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	9
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	10	18	....	26	2	....	27	....	1	4	14	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	5	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	4	3	28
6. Erysipelas	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Febris Typhoides	4	1	....	5	....	....	2	....	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
8. Scarlatina	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	9	9	....	10	8	....	8	2	8	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	5	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	8	18
11. Morbilli	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
12. Whooping Cough	3	2	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5
13 Pyæmia	2	3	....	3	2	....	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	45	50	....	78	17	....	71	7	17	31	23	12	1	4	1	3	4	..	2	2	9	3	..	14	13	8	4	1	5	4	8	10	10	6	12	95
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	6	....	6	1	....	2	5	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	7
2. Anæmia	5	2	....	6	....	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7
3. Anasarca	6	9	....	8	7	....	....	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	1	2	15
4. Asthma	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Carcinoma	8	10	....	7	10	1	...	8	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	5	3	1	..	2	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	2	1	2	3	18
6. Rheumatism and Gout	4	..	....	2	1	1	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
8. Phthisis	18	37	....	43	7	5	12	13	30	3	1	1	1	5	11	12	10	6	3	..	1	..	1	6	3	3	7	8	3	6	1	1	4	5	8	55
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued*

BRUCE.—Population, 65,966.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Otitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local Diseases	113	95	....	120	85	3	74	46	88	44	14	2	4	11	6	6	10	11	16	33	30	18	3	18	22	26	29	16	11	16	8	13	8	17	24	208
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	16	11	....	27	....	....	27	....	....	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	5	2	2	..	..	3	1	2	27
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
3. Diseases of Old Age	30	24	....	3	50	1	2	10	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	33	..	10	1	5	6	9	3	3	3	2	2	4	6	54
Total Developmental Dis's.	46	40	....	35	50	1	29	14	43	27	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	21	33	..	11	6	8	12	14	5	6	3	3	5	5	8	86
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wounds and other Accidents	13	5	....	12	6	....	5	2	11	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	4	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	2	2	18
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suicide	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Total Violent Deaths	16	6	....	16	6	....	6	2	14	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	3	1	5	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	..	..	2	2	4	22
Cause not specified	12	12	....	20	3	1	16	3	5	11	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	2	4	3	..	3	..	1	2	3	3	1	4	..	24
Total from all causes	280	269	....	347	189	13	216	104	229	119	45	18	11	21	22	21	42	23	36	54	70	57	7	61	50	49	63	47	36	39	28	31	34	41	61	549

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CARLETON (Ottawa not included).—POPULATION, 79,267.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2			2			2			2																1			1						2
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	5	1		6			5		1	2	3								1										2	3	1				6
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																			
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	3		9			7		2	3		4			1			1						1	2	2			2				1	1	9
6. Erysipelas	1			1					1					1																			1		1
7. Febris Typhoides	3			2	1				3						1		1		1					1		1						1			3
8. Scarlatina	2	2		4			4				2	2												1						2		1			4
9. Puerperal Fever		2		2				2								2										1								1	2
10. Influenza	3	4		4	3		2	3	2	2							1		1		3			1			2	1			1		1	1	7
11. Morbilli	1	2		3			2		1	1	1				1											1	1	1							3
12. Whooping Cough	1	1		2			2			2																						1			2
13. Pyæmia			1			1			1								1																	1	1
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis	1			1			1				1																	1							1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	25	15	1	36	4	1	25	5	11	12	7	6		1	3	2	3	1	3		3			3	1	6	6	3		5	5	2	3	3	4	41
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	1		2	1			1	2								2	1								1			1		1				3
2. Anæmia	1	2		3			1		2					1	1		1								1			1			1				3
3. Anasarca	4	1		3	2				5									1	1	1	1	1		1	3						1				5
4. Asthma	2				2				2									1	1					1					1						2
5. Carcinoma	4	6		2	8			4	6										1	4	2	3				2	2	1	1	1			2		10
6. Rheumatism and Gout		2			2			2													1	1			1		1								2
7. Hydrocephalus		1		1			1				1																				1				1
8. Phthisis	26	16		39	2	1	10	11	21	5	2				5	6	14	6	1	2	1			4	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	4	3	4	5	42
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes	1			1					1											1											1				1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CARLETON (Ottawa not included).—POPULATION, 79,267.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	40	29	....	51	17	1	12	18	39	5	3	..	..	1	6	6	17	9	4	8	5	5	..	6	8	3	8	4	5	9	5	7	3	6	5	69
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	3	....	3	3	....	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	.	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	6
2. Convulsions	4	4	...	8	....	....	8	....	....	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	8
3. Encephalitis	3	....	...	3	....	....	2	....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
4. Epilepsy	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
5. Insanity	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningitis	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Paralysis	7	9	....	5	10	1	....	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	4	3	..	1	2	..	3	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	2	16
Total	22	17	...	23	15	1	11	9	19	5	5	1	..	..	2	1	2	4	3	6	5	5	..	4	4	1	7	5	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	39
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	5	5	....	6	4	....	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	10
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	....	5	....	1	4	..	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Total	6	10	....	7	9	....	1	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	16
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	3	6	....	8	....	1	6	2	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	9
2. Pneumonia	15	5	....	15	4	1	6	3	11	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	..	..	2	3	5	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	20
3. Pleurisy	3	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
4. Laryngitis	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	21	12	....	26	5	2	14	5	14	3	11	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	1	5	5	..	..	2	6	7	2	2	1	..	2	2	..	3	6	33

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

DUFFERIN.—Population, 22,712.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	10	5	....	12	1	2	12	..	3	..	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	15
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Febris Typhoides	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
8. Scarlatina	9	7	....	15	....	1	15	....	1	..	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	16
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	2	2	..	2	2	....	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Whooping Cough	2	3	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16 Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	28	19	....	41	3	3	36	3	8	6	17	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	6	7	10	4	4	2	2	..	3	3	1	5	47
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Anasarca	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	5	1	....	....	6	....	..	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	4	1	....	5	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	5
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
8. Phthisis	9	14	....	19	3	1	4	7	12	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	8	3	3	..	1	..	1	3	4	3	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	4	1	23
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

DUFFERIN.—Population, 22,712.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	38	27	....	40	24	1	23	11	31	9	9	1	4	2	2	1	6	7	4	9	8	1	2	6	8	9	6	2	7	2	7	5	3	6	4	65
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	9	4	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	.	13
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	18	7	....	2	23	....	....	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	..	3	2	3	2	..	1	..	3	3	2	..	6	25
Total Developmental Dis's.	27	13	....	17	23	....	13	7	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	13	..	4	4	6	3	..	1	2	4	6	3	1	6	40
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	5	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	6	....	...	6	....	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
Cause not specified	3	2	....	3	1	1	2	....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Total from all causes	122	82	....	134	62	8	83	35	86	32	30	14	6	5	6	6	18	14	11	15	23	15	9	25	24	31	16	8	14	8	16	17	12	15	18	204

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ELGIN (St. Thomas not included).—POPULATION, 44,291.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	4	2	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	6
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	3	....	4	....	...	4	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	2	...	4	....	....	4	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	4	5	....	7	....	2	2	2	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	9
8. Scarlatina	1	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
9. Puer eral Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	9	7	....	6	10	....	5	1	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	16
11. Morbilli	....	1	....	1	....	...	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Varolia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15 Syphilis	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	..	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Zymotic Diseases	23	25	...	34	11	3	28	4	16	6	13	2	1	3	..	..	2	6	3	4	4	4	1	4	4	8	1	2	1	6	6	3	2	10	48
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
2. Anæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	7	6	....	6	6	1	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	13
4. Asthma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	5	10	....	7	6	2	....	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	3	3	2	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	15
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	12	18	....	25	3	2	9	9	12	2	..	..	..	3	6	1	4	3	5	3	3	..	..	4	6	2	4	3	1	1	2	..	3	1	3	30
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893 —*Continued.*

ELGIN.—POPULATION, 44,291.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																			
Total Constitut'l Diseases	27	39		45	16	5	12	25	29	2			1	4	7	2	7	6	12	9	11	5		5	9	5	9	8	5	5	6	3	5	3	3	66
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	3		5	1		1	2	3		1							2	1		2					2		2				2			6
2. Convulsions	3	4		7			6	1		4	2						1									1			1	1		4			7
3. Encephalitis	2	3		3	2		2	2	1	2									1	1	1					1				1			2	1	5
4. Epilepsy	2	1		3			2		1	2										1				1		1					1				3
5. Insanity																																			
6. Meningitis									1						1										1										1
7. Necrencephalus	1			1																															
8. Paralysis	14	13		12	15		2	8	17	1	1		1			1		1	3	4	12	3		1	1	3	3	2	3	1	5	5		3	27
Total	25	24		31	18		13	13	23	9	4		1		1	1	1	3	5	6	15	3		2	2	8	3	4	4	3	1	11	5	2	4	49
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis																																			
2. Pericarditis																																			
3. Hypertrophy of Heart									1												1									1					1
4. Angina Pectoris		1		1											2			2	4	1	5		3	1	3	4	3	2		2	1			1	17
5. Valvular Diseases	2	14	1	10	4	3	1	10	6																										
6. Aneurism															1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1		3		1	2	2		1			10
7. Syncope	2	8		6	3	1		6	4																										
Total	4	23	1	17	7	4	1	16	11						3	1	1	3	4	3	7	2	4	2	3	7	3	3	2	5	1	1			1	28
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis		3			3			2	1										1	1		1		1		2									3
2. Pneumonia	7	15		16	6		11	6	5	5	2			1	3		1	1	4	2	2	1		1	1	6		3	2		2		1	2	4	22
3. Pleurisy	3	2		4	1		2	1	2	1	1								2		1			1			2	1					1		5
4. Laryngitis																																			
Total	10	20		20	10		13	9	8	6	3		1	1	3		1	1	5	5	2	3		3	1	8	2	4	2		2		1	3	4	30

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*ESSEX (Windsor not included).—POPULATION, 56,716.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	16	16	....	31	1	....	32	....	....	26	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	9	10	8	2	..	..	32
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	4	2	....	4	2	....	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	6
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	1	....	7	....	....	6	....	1	5	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	7
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	4	14	....	15	3	....	12	1	5	..	..	2	3	6	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	3	18
8. Scarlatina	....	3	.	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	10	....	....	6	4	....	2	....	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	10
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	4	5	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	2	9
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	46	43	....	79	10	....	70	3	16	42	12	4	5	6	..	1	3	4	1	4	6	1	..	4	3	5	3	3	4	13	16	13	8	5	12	89
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	3	....	6	...	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Anasarca	9	12	....	14	6	1	1	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	..	..	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	21
4. Asthma	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
5. Carcinoma	9	5	...	10	4	....	....	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	4	4	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	14
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	4	....	4	....	....	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	16	21	....	34	2	1	10	11	16	1	2	..	1	4	5	7	7	2	4	3	1	..	..	3	4	2	4	2	1	6	5	4	1	2	3	37
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*ESSEX (Windsor not included).—POPULATION, 56,716.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total Local Diseases	87	88	....	132	43	....	82	29	64	41	22	5	5	4	7	2	13	9	9	20	28	9	1	18	19	19	12	14	13	14	16	9	13	13	15	175
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	39	23	..	62	....	....	62	....	....	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	6	5	4	2	6	5	2	7	6	6	62
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	6	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
3. Diseases of Old Age	22	21	....	20	23	....	....	12	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	35	..	3	..	4	5	5	..	3	6	2	5	3	7	43
Total Developmental Dis's.	61	50	....	88	23	....	62	18	31	62	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	35	..	8	9	11	10	10	2	10	12	5	12	9	13	111
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	12	2	....	12	2	....	4	1	9	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	14
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	12	3	....	13	2	....	4	2	9	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	15
Cause not specified	6	5	....	11	....	....	7	....	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	11
Total from all causes	250	236	....	394	90	2	237	82	167	151	39	11	11	17	15	13	31	25	21	45	53	49	5	39	42	47	37	31	28	48	54	36	38	41	45	486

*One case of Lock-jaw not included.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

FRONTENAC (Kingston not included.)—POPULATION, 48,001.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	5	....	8	....	..	8	....	....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	8
2. Cholera Morbus	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	4	2	....	5	....	1	6	....	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	6
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	4	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	6
6. Erysipelas	....	2	...	1	1	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
7. Febris Typhoides	5	2	....	2	4	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	7
8. Scarlatina	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	3	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3
13. Pyæmia	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	24	20	....	34	7	3	28	4	12	13	11	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	..	1	5	1	..	2	5	2	2	1	3	4	7	5	5	3	5	44
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
2. Anæmia	1	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	1	4	....	4	1	....	....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	5
4. Asthma	3	....	...	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
5. Carcinoma	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	20	15	....	29	5	1	8	6	21	1	1	..	..	2	4	7	10	5	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	3	3	11	3	3	3	4	35
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

FRONTENAC (Kingston not included.)—POPULATION, 48,001.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30 40.	40 50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Constitut'l Diseases	27	28	....	43	11	1	11	11	33	1	1	..	1	3	5	7	11	8	4	2	8	2	2	5	1	1	7	1	4	4	12	3	5	8	4	55
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
2. Convulsions	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
3. Encephalitis	2	3	....	5	....	....	4	1	....	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
4. Epilepsy	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
5. Insanity	4	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
6. Meningitis	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	8	5	...	7	6	..	1	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	4	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	13
Total	22	13	....	25	10	....	11	5	19	4	3	1	2	2	1	..	3	5	5	5	4	..	..	5	3	3	5	..	5	5	2	3	1	3	.	35
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	6	5	....	10	1	....	1	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	11
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	2	4	....	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6
Total	8	9	....	14	2	1	3	6	8	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	2	2	6	.	..	1	..	1	2	3	5	..	..	2	..	1	2	17
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	4	1	....	5	....	...	5	....	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
2. Pneumonia	10	11	....	17	4	....	10	1	10	8	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	7	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	21
3. Pleurisy	3	..	...	2	1	....	2	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	17	12	....	24	5	....	17	1	11	14	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	4	9	..	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	29

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

GREY—Population, 72,716.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	5	2	....	6	1	....	6	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	7
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	7	16	....	23	....	....	23	....	....	4	9	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	3	23
6. Erysipelas	3	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Febris Typhoides	3	3	....	5	1	....	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
8. Scarlatina	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
9. Puerperal Fever	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
10. Influenza	12	8	....	10	10	....	4	6	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	4	3	..	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	4	20
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Zymotic Diseases	36	36	....	58	14	....	47	10	15	16	16	9	2	4	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	3	..	5	7	14	3	3	3	7	2	9	11	..	8	72
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	5	....	5	3	....	3	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	8
2. Anæmia	5	2	....	7	....	....	4	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	7
3. Anasarca	4	11	....	5	9	1	2	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	..	..	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	15
4. Asthma	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
5. Carcinoma	5	6	....	5	6	....	....	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	11
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	2	....	4	1	....	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
7. Hydrocephalus	2	2	....	4	....	....	3	....	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
8. Phthisis	31	27	....	47	10	1	26	11	21	4	3	2	2	4	15	7	9	4	4	3	..	1	..	4	5	8	4	4	3	4	4	8	8	2	4	58
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

GREY—Population, 72,716.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	121	107	....	123	103	2	77	57	94	31	21	6	5	7	12	5	16	14	22	34	40	11	4	17	29	23	18	20	19	18	15	13	14	16	26	228
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	27	15	1	43	...	....	43	....	....	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	6	1	2	4	5	3	5	3	2	43
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	7	....	7	....	....	1	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
3. Diseases of Old Age	35	33	....	6	62	...	3	27	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	44	..	8	8	8	10	2	3	5	3	3	9	5	4	68
Total Developmental Dis's.	62	55	1	56	62	....	47	33	38	43	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	24	44	..	14	13	11	18	3	6	10	8	7	14	8	6	118
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	19	3	....	13	9	....	8	2	12	..	..	..	4	..	6	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	22
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	21	3	....	14	10	....	8	2	14	..	..	..	4	..	6	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	5	2	24
Cause not specified	3	2	....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Total from all causes	299	262	1	333	224	5	209	132	221	98	46	20	13	15	40	20	37	26	44	56	76	64	7	43	62	66	50	41	37	46	39	42	51	33	52	562

HALDIMAND.—Population, 23,933.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5 10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	4	2	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	6
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	3	....	3	1	....	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Febris Typhoides	1	3	....	4	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	4
8. Scarlatina	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases.	10	15	....	23	2	....	16	6	3	10	2	2	..	1	2	..	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	25
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3. Anasarca	2	4	....	3	3	....	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Carcinoma	5	2	....	4	2	1	....	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
8. Phthisis	8	11	....	16	3	....	7	8	4	..	1	..	..	1	8	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	2	..	1	2	1	1	2	19
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HALDIMAND.—Population, 23,933.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	1	....	1	...	....	...	1	....	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	20	22	....	29	12	1	11	17	14	2	2	1	.	1	8	..	3	2	4	12	4	3	..	2	4	5	4	5	4	1	3	5	2	4	3	12
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	2	2	....	1	2	1	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
2. Convulsions	1	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
3. Encephalitis	....	2	..	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
4. Epilepsy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Necrencephalus	....	1	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	2	4	....	5	1	...	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
Total	6	12	....	11	3	1	7	5	6	3	3	.	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	..	2	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	18
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	3	5	....	4	4	....	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	3	1	....	3	1	..	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Total	6	6	...	7	5	....	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	3	..	..	1	2	3	.	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	12
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pneumonia	6	7	...	9	4	..	6	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
3. Pleurisy	4	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
4. Laryngitis	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	10	9	....	12	7	.	8	4	7	7	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	..	1	4	2	2	..	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	19

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HALIBURTON.—Population, 6,481.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11. Morbilli	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	2	..	3	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Zymotic Diseases	3	4	....	7	...	....	....	....	7	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Anasarca	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Carcinoma	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
6. Rheumatism and Gout	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Phthisis	5	1	....	5	1	....	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HALIBURTON.—Population, 6,481.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Local Diseases	4	6	....	6	4	....	2	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	10
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	2	4	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	6
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	4	3	....	....	5	2	....	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Total Developmental Dis's.	6	9	....	8	5	2	6	2	7	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	1	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	15
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Cause not specified	3	3	....	4	2	....	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	6
Total from all causes	26	29	...	37	14	4	10	8	37	11	4	1	2	5	1	1	6	3	1	6	5	5	4	1	4	10	3	5	3	6	6	1	5	1	8	55

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HALTON.—Population, 22,441.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
6. Erysipelas	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	3	2	....	5	....	....	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	4	2	....	3	3	....	....	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	10	11	....	17	4	....	1	4	16	3	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	3	3	1	2	4	21
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	2	4	....	5	1	....	....	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
3. Anasarca	4	5	....	4	5	....	....	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	9
4. Asthma	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	3	2	..	3	2	....	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	4	..	2	2	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Phthisis	5	12	....	13	4	...	1	4	12	..	1	..	..	1	5	3	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	17
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HALTON.—Population, 22,444.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	16	29	...	28	17	....	2	13	30	..	5	..	1	2	5	3	..	6	5	13	5	..	..	6	3	3	7	4	..	2	1	5	6	5	3	45
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
2. Convulsions	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
3. Encephalitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Insanity	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Paralysis	9	6	....	8	7	....	....	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	5	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	15
Total	13	12	...	18	7	....	1	4	20	4	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	4	3	5	..	2	1	1	5	.	1	3	1	1	2	3	5	25
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pericarditis	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	6	7	....	4	8	1	....	3	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	2	2	..	13
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total	8	8	....	6	9	1	....	3	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	7	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4	1	2	2	..	16
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	3	4	....	2	5	...	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7
2. Pneumonia	5	9	....	11	3	....	9	2	3	6	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	4	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
3. Pleurisy	3	2	....	3	2	....	3	....	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	11	15	...	16	10	....	14	5	7	6	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	..	6	3	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	26

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893 —*Continued.*

HASTINGS (Belleville not included).—POPULATION, 60,330.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	3	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	6
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	8	4	....	12	....	....	10	....	2	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	....	....	12
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	9	2	..	11	....	....	10	....	1	4	3	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	11
6. Erysipelas	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
7. Febris Typhoides	2	2	....	1	2	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 Influenza	4	3	....	5	2	....	2	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	7
11. Morbilli	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
12. Whooping Cough	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	28	18	..	39	5	2	34	....	12	20	11	4	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	5	3	3	3	..	5	1	8	6	3	4	5	46
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4
2. Anæmia	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
3. Anasarca	4	6	....	7	2	1	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	2	10
4. Asthma	2	1	..	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	3
5. Carcinoma	8	6	....	6	8	....	....	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	5	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	4	1	2	....	1	1	2	14
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Phthisis	25	24	..	44	4	1	10	6	33	2	3	4	..	2	7	..	15	7	2	4	1	..	2	1	4	8	6	4	8	3	1	5	2	3	2	3	49
9 Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																							
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	44	39	....	62	18	3	11	19	53	2	4	4	..	2	9	1	16	9	10	14	8	2	2	5	9	8	9	11	8	2	7	4	6	7	7	83
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																							
1. Apoplexy	...	3	....	....	3		....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. Convulsions	3	7	...	10	..	....	8	....	2	5	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	10
3. Encephalitis	3	3	....	6	..	....	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
4. Epilepsy	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
5. Insanity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6. Meningitis	3	2	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
7. Necrencephalus	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
8. Paralysis	10	9	....	11	6	2	1	7	11	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	2	7	..	2	2	3	..	2	3	..	2	1	1	2	1	19
Total....	23	25	....	36	9	3	19	11	18	6	8	1	1	2	2	1	..	3	3	8	4	7	2	3	6	6	3	5	5	2	5	4	2	2	5	48
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																							
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Valvular Diseases	8	3	....	7	4	....	1	1	9	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	11
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Syncope	4	4	....	7	1	....	3	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	8
Total....	12	7	....	14	5	....	4	2	13	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	3	2	3	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	..	3	19
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																							
1. Bronchitis	2	1	....	2	1	..	2	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. Pneumonia	24	12	....	29	8	....	11	8	18	5	4	..	3	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	7	..	4	1	4	7	4	4	1	..	3	1	2	4	6	37
3. Pleurisy	3	6	....	6	3	...	7	....	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9
4. Laryngitis	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total....	29	19	1	37	12	....	20	8	21	8	10	..	3	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	7	1	4	4	7	9	5	5	1	..	3	1	3	5	6	49
DISEASES OF DIGESTION.																																							
1. Dyspepsia	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Enteritis	6	3	....	9	..	....	6	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	9
3. Gastritis	1	2	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
4. Hepatitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Peritonitis	2	....	....	2	..	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
6. Diseases of Pancreas	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Diseases of Spleen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Other Intestinal Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total....	11	6	....	14	3	....	10	2	5	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	17
DISEASES OF URINARY ORGANS.																																							
1. Nephria	8	6	....	11	3	....	2	4	8	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	14
2. Cystitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Calculus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Other Urinary Organs	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total....	9	6	....	12	3	...	2	4	9	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	15

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HASTINGS (Belleville not included).—POPULATION, 60,350.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	..	1	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Total Local Diseases	84	64	1	114	32	3	55	28	66	19	23	5	6	6	6	7	9	9	11	13	20	9	6	11	16	18	13	17	11	5	15	11	7	9	16	149
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	17	16	....	33	....	....	33	....	....	33	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	5	1	..	1	5	4	1	2	2	1	33
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
3. Diseases of Old Age	26	16	....	15	26	1	1	10	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	..	4	6	..	3	3	3	2	4	7	1	4	2	12
Total Developmental Dis's.	43	36	....	52	26	1	34	11	31	33	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	18	24	..	10	9	5	7	4	4	7	9	8	6	7	3	79
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
2. Wounds and other Accidents	10	2	....	10	2	....	4	....	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Violent Deaths	12	2	....	12	2	....	4	...	10	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	11
Cause not specified	8	7	....	14	...	1	5	....	10	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	15
Total from all causes	219	166	1	293	83	10	113	61	182	77	43	13	7	11	19	10	29	22	24	33	48	37	13	32	39	35	35	34	30	17	12	34	24	30	34	386

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HURON.—Population, 68,189.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	3	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	6
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	5	2	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	7
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	1	....	....	3	..	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
5 Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	4	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	2	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	10
6. Erysipelas	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
7. Febris Typhoides	6	11	....	13	4	....	4	11	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	5	..	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	5	5	2	1	17
8. Scarlatina	2	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
10. Influenza	9	9	....	9	9	....	5	3	10	3	..	2	..	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	4	5	..	3	..	5	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	18
11. Morbilli	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
12. Whooping Cough	1	4	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	2	1	5
13. Pyæmia	1	4	....	5	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	5
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	39	44	....	67	16	....	43	15	25	22	13	7	1	4	4	5	8	2	2	3	6	6	..	6	8	13	6	2	2	3	4	15	8	6	10	83
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	9	12	....	12	9	..	2	7	12	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	....	....	1	4	1	2	2	2	....	4	2	....	....	3	21
2. Anæmia	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
3. Anasarca	5	9	....	3	9	2	....	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	2	1	6	2	1	..	1	..	....	2	3	2	2	1	..	2	1	....	14
4. Asthma	1	2	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
5. Carcinoma	10	16	....	6	20	....	....	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	7	9	1	....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	..	1	6	25
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	..	....	....	....	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
8. Phthisis	30	32	....	47	14	1	8	12	42	1	1	1	3	8	9	8	8	8	5	4	4	1	1	3	7	4	9	7	5	4	6	5	1	7	4	62
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
11. Diabetes	2	2	....	2	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

HURON.—Population, 68,189.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	59	78	....	74	58	5	15	41	78	4	1	2	3	9	13	11	13	18	17	24	18	3	1	7	14	8	15	19	13	8	16	10	4	9	14	137
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	5	9	....	6	8	....	....	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	3	5	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	14
2. Convulsions	8	7	....	15	....	....	13	....	2	9	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	3	15
3. Encephalitis	5	1	....	5	1	....	2	....	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	6
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Insanity	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningitis	5	3	....	7	1	....	7	....	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	8
7. Necrencephalus	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
8. Paralysis	20	13	....	10	22	1	3	10	20	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	9	8	8	..	3	4	2	3	5	1	2	..	4	6	2	1	33
Total	45	31	....	45	33	1	25	20	34	15	6	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	12	12	13	..	6	8	8	8	8	7	4	4	6	10	4	6	79
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Valvular Diseases	13	16	...	7	20	2	2	11	16	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	4	8	6	4	..	..	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	3	3	29
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	8	3	....	2	9	....	....	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	2	11
Total	23	19	....	9	31	2	2	12	28	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	5	9	13	5	..	..	4	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	6	5	42
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	10	12	....	14	7	1	13	6	3	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	22
2. Pneumonia	13	15	..	16	11	1	12	8	8	11	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3	7	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	2	5	1	..	5	3	..	2	28
3. Pleurisy	9	3	....	6	6	....	4	1	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	12
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	32	30	....	36	24	2	29	15	18	22	5	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	5	15	3	..	4	5	5	12	6	6	4	..	7	6	2	5	62

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LAMBTON.—Population, 56,083.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	9	7	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	1	1	..	16
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	3	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	14	9	....	23	....	....	23	....	....	1	10	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	1	2	23
6. Erysipelas	2	1	....	3	....	....	2	....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
7. Febris Typhoides	3	6	....	6	3	....	2	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	9
8. Scarlatina	2	6	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
9. Puerperal Fever	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Influenza	4	7	....	3	8	..	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
13. Pyæmia	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	39	46	....	68	16	1	61	12	12	22	19	11	8	..	2	2	1	2	6	2	6	3	1	9	11	10	4	8	5	4	10	10	4	4	6	85
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	5	4	....	6	3	....	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	9
2. Anæmia	3	7	....	9	1	....	2	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	10
3. Anasarca	6	6	....	5	7	....	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	12
4. Asthma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	9	5	....	4	9	1	....	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	3	14
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	2	....	2	3	....	1	....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	16	25	...	35	6	....	5	9	27	1	..	..	2	2	11	9	8	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	2	5	2	2	7	4	..	3	41
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LAMBTON.—Population 56,083.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Local Diseases	101	93	1	120	71	4	65	47	83	34	20	4	4	8	12	2	16	13	24	26	25	4	3	19	18	26	16	19	8	16	22	13	14	5	19	195
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	19	9	....	28	....	....	28	....	....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	1	2	2	..	1	2	4	3	2	28
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	11	....	10	..	1	....	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	11
3. Diseases of Old Age	31	29	....	8	52	....	..	22	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	39	..	4	6	6	9	6	4	3	3	2	6	4	7	60
Total Developmental Dis's.	50	49	....	46	52	1	28	32	39	28	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	..	..	21	39	..	10	11	11	11	10	6	3	5	4	10	8	10	99
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	3	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
2. Wounds and other Accidents	17	3	....	14	5	1	7	1	12	..	3	1	3	1	1	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	2	4	2	1	20
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Total Violent Deaths	23	5	...	19	7	2	7	2	19	..	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	4	5	1	2	4	2	3	28
Cause not specified	2	8	....	3	6	1	....	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	.	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	1	3	1	2	10
Total from all causes	260	253	1	323	181	10	175	126	213	88	44	16	19	17	31	22	38	28	48	51	58	49	5	46	52	60	42	48	32	34	41	42	44	23	47	514

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LANARK—POPULATION, 38,520.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	5	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	3	3	....	4	2	....	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	6
8. Scarlatina	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	..	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
10. Influenza	9	3	....	4	8	....	1	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	12
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	2	2	....	4	..	....	4	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
13. Pyæmia	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	25	21	...	36	13	....	25	8	16	7	9	7	2	3	2	..	1	2	4	2	1	6	..	5	1	10	1	4	6	..	7	5	3	..	7	49
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Anasarca	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
4. Asthma	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	4	7	....	6	5	....	....	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	11
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	13	24	....	34	2	1	6	11	20	1	1	..	1	7	5	4	11	3	..	1	3	..	..	5	3	..	1	5	1	5	5	2	1	5	4	37
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LANARK.—Population, 38,520.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	1			1					1									1											1						1
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	21	35		45	10	1	7	21	28	1	1		1	7	5	4	12	9	2	5	8	1		6	5		6	7	4	6	5	3	1	6	7	56
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	4	2		5	1			2	4								1		1	3		1		1					1		1	1	2		6
2. Convulsions	4	2		6			6			5	1													2			2	1					1		6
3. Encephalitis	3	2		5			4		1	2	2			1													1	1	1			1	1		5
4. Epilepsy																																			
5. Insanity																																			
6. Meningitis	3			3			3			1	2																1		1				1		3
7. Necrencephalus	1			1					1						1													1							1
8. Paralysis	6	7		6	7		1	6	6	1						1	1		1	1	3	5		1	3	1	1			1	1		2	1	2	13
Total	21	13		26	8		14	8	12	9	5			1	1	1	2		2	4	3	6		4	3	1	5	3	1	3	1	1	4	6	2	34
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis																																			
2. Pericarditis																																			
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1			1					1						1																		1		1
4. Angina Pectoris	1				1				1												1			1											1
5. Valvular Diseases	7	6		8	4	1	1	2	10					1			2	1		5	2	2			2	3	1	1	1		2		1		2	13
6. Aneurism																																			
7. Syncope	2	3		2	3			2	3							1	1			2	1				1			2				1		1	5
Total	11	9		11	8	1	1	4	15					1	1	1	3	1		7	4	2		1	3	3	1	1	3		2		2	1	3	20
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	4	6		8	2		6	3	1	1	2	3							1	2	1			2	1	3							2	2	10
2. Pneumonia	9	9		14	3	1	10	2	6	2	6				1		3		1	4	1			3	2	3	2	2	3		2		1			18
3. Pleurisy	3	3		5	1		3		3	1	2					1			2					1	3		1							1	6
4. Laryngitis																																			
Total	16	18		27	6	1	19	5	10	4	10	3			1	1	3		4	6	2			6	6	6	3	2	3		2		1	2	3	34

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—(Brockville not included).—POPULATION, 52,171.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	2		4			3		1	2	1											1							1	1	2				4
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1		2				1	1						1		1												2						2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1		2			2				1	1													1							1			2
4. Dysentaria Acuta		2		1	1		1	1							1							1								1	1				2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	5		7			5		2	2	2	1					2							3	1		3								7
6. Erysipelas		1			1			1												1							1								1
7. Febris Typhoides	2	4		5	1			3	3						1		1	1	1		1	1		2	1			1		1				1	6
8. Scarlatina		1		1			1				1													1											1
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza	4	6		6	4		4	3	3	1	2	1					1			1	3	1			1	4			1				1	3	10
11. Morbilli	1	1		2			1	1			1					1																1		1	2
12. Whooping Cough	4	2		6			6			2	3											1				1				1	2		1	1	6
13. Pyæmia	1	1		1	1				2								1			1						1								1	2
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	18	27		37	8		23	10	12	7	11	3			3	1	5	2	1	3	4	1	4	6	3	5	6	1	5	3	5	2	2	7	45
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	2		2	2	1	1	1	3					1					3		1			1	1	1				1			1	5
2. Anæmia		1		1					1									1															1		1
3. Anasarca	4	8		7	5			4	8									1	1	2	7	1		1		3	1			1	2	2	2		12
4. Asthma	1	1		2					2					1				1								1						1			2
5. Carcinoma	3	4		3	4			4	3										3	2	1	1					4	1					2		7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	4		6	1		3	2	2			1	1				1	1	1	2					2	1		2			1			1	7
7. Hydrocephalus		2		2			2			2																	1				1				2
8. Phthisis	24	37		54	7		9	23	29	2	1	1	3	5	9	5	10	8	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	7	7	5	3	8	7	3	2	5	3	61
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes	1			1					1								1											1							1

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—Population, 62,171.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.																Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																					
1. Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local Diseases	62	59	..	79	35	7	31	31	59	9	16	2	1	2	5	1	8	12	14	20	15	10	6	10	10	15	13	16	6	10	11	7	3	5	15	121
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																					
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	9	12	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	..	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	21
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
3. Diseases of Old Age	30	28	..	15	42	1	1	23	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	36	1	4	5	4	8	3	5	5	3	8	1	5	7	58
Total Developmental Dis's.	39	44	..	40	42	1	22	27	34	21	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	21	36	2	6	7	8	10	3	7	6	4	11	4	8	9	83
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																					
1. Railroad Accidents	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
2. Wounds and other Accidents	14	2	..	13	3	..	4	1	11	..	2	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	16
3. Murder and Homicide	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Suicide	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Violent Deaths	17	3	..	14	6	..	4	2	14	..	2	..	2	1	2	3	2	..	1	3	2	2	..	..	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	..	1	2	2	20
Cause not specified	1	8	..	9	..	..	8	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	9
Total from all causes	176	200	..	257	110	9	103	104	169	12	35	6	4	10	20	12	27	27	30	36	53	55	15	29	32	44	43	31	20	31	32	30	15	27	39	376

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Population, 25,271.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	4	2	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	6
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	4	....	3	....	2	3	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	5
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Febris Typhoides	4	2	....	6	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	6
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	3	1	....	3	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4
11. Morbilli	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	14	12	....	23	1	2	14	2	10	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	2	....	3	3	....	1	2	....	1	3	5	2	4	3	2	26
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Anasarca	1	3	....	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	1	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
6. Rheumatism and Gout	4	1	....	3	2	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	5
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Phthisis	10	14	....	19	4	1	3	4	17	1	....	....	1	3	3	1	7	....	....	2	5	....	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	....	2	....	2	2	21
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—Population, 25,271.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	19	23	....	28	13	1	6	8	28	1	..	2	2	1	3	1	7	1	2	5	10	1	3	1	6	5	7	3	3	5	2	5	..	3	2	12
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																				
1. Apoplexy	1	1	...	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Convulsions	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Encephalitis	2	1	...	3	....	....	1	....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4. Epilepsy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	1	3	....	2	2	....	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Total	6	5	....	7	1	....	3	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																				
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	1	4	....	2	3	....	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	5
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	2	8	....	6	4	....	....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	10
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																				
1. Bronchitis	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pneumonia	3	7	....	7	2	1	3	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	10
3. Pleurisy	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	4	10	....	9	4	1	4	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	2	3	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	11

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LINCOLN—(St. Catharines not included.)—Population, 30,713.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5 10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
2. Cholera Morbus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	3	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Erysipelas	...	4	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Febris Typhoides	1	3	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
8. Scarlatina	4	1	...	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
9. Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Morbilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Whooping Cough	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
13. Pyæmia	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Zymotic Diseases	12	18	...	28	1	1	21	3	6	9	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	1	4	3	2	4	1	30
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
2. Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Anasarca	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4. Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Carcinoma	1	5	...	4	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Phthisis	15	11	...	23	2	1	2	5	19	1	...	...	1	2	5	4	5	4	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	4	...	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	1	26
9. Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Diabetes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

LINCOLN—(St. Catharines not included.)—Population, 30,713.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Local Diseases	43	35	....	56	22	....	21	18	39	11	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	4	10	10	13	7	3	6	10	12	5	4	8	2	2	7	7	7	8	78
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	11	5	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	3	1	2	3	3	1	....	....	16
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	3	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
3. Diseases of Old Age	14	11	....	12	10	3	....	9	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	20	....	3	4	2	3	5	1	1	....	3	1	2	1	25
Total Developmental Dis's.	25	19	....	30	10	4	17	11	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	20	1	3	6	5	3	9	2	3	3	6	2	2	1	44
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total Violent Deaths	4	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	4
Cause not specified	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total from all causes	102	92	....	149	39	6	63	43	88	37	10	4	7	7	10	8	12	13	12	15	23	31	5	12	20	27	13	19	18	11	12	20	14	17	11	194

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

KENT—(Chatham not included).—POPULATION, 59,936.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	5	..	7	..	..	6	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	7
2. Cholera Morbus	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	4	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	6
4. Dysentaria Acuta	5	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	5	..	6	1	..	5	..	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
6. Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Febris Typhoides	6	6	..	10	2	..	2	3	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	12
8. Scarlatina	5	8	..	12	1	..	13	..	..	1	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	13
9. Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	4	5	..	5	4	..	4	1	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	9
11. Morbilli	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	2	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
13. Pyæmia	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases.	30	36	..	53	12	1	42	4	20	17	19	4	2	1	..	4	4	1	1	3	4	3	3	8	5	4	3	5	4	3	1	14	5	7	7	66
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	4	6	..	6	3	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	10
2. Anæmia	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3. Anasarca	1	5	..	3	2	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6
4. Asthma	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
5. Carcinoma	4	3	..	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Hydrocephalus	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
8. Phthisis	19	33	..	42	9	1	5	15	32	1	..	1	2	4	8	4	10	8	5	3	3	..	3	2	7	9	6	2	2	3	5	2	4	6	4	52
9. Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

KENT—(Chatham not included).—Population, 59,936.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	33	52	..	59	22	4	9	24	52	4	..	2	2	4	8	5	14	10	9	11	9	2	5	1	9	13	12	5	4	5	6	3	7	8	9	85
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
2. Convulsions	7	2	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	9
3. Encephalitis	3	3	..	6	..	..	5	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
4. Epilepsy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Insanity	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningitis	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Necrencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Paralysis	5	5	..	7	3	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	10
Total	20	12	..	25	6	1	15	5	12	9	4	..	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	4	1	..	..	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	32
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Valvular Diseases	6	10	..	7	6	3	2	4	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	2	6	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	1	16
6. Aneurism	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7. Syncope	6	3	..	5	3	1	2	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	9
Total	12	15	..	14	9	4	4	6	17	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	4	4	7	6	..	1	3	2	4	1	..	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	27
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	4	..	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
2. Pneumonia	16	16	..	26	6	..	10	4	18	5	3	1	..	2	2	1	6	3	3	2	2	2	..	..	3	3	3	6	4	..	1	1	2	3	4	2	32
3. Pleurisy	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19	21	..	31	8	1	15	5	20	7	6	1	..	2	2	1	6	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	5	5	6	5	..	1	1	2	4	4	3	40

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.—Population, 53,499.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	3	....	5	...	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	5
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	3	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	6
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	13	14	....	23	1	3	23	....	4	3	8	6	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	1	1	6	9	1	27
6. Erysipelas	1	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
7. Febris Typhoides	3	2	....	3	....	2	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	5
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
10. Influenza	3	3	....	4	2	....	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6
11. Morbilli	4	1	....	5	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
12. Whooping Cough	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	6
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total Zymotic Diseases	38	33	....	60	1	7	50	6	15	18	14	11	7	5	2	2	....	4	1	2	2	....	3	6	6	2	1	6	8	2	4	7	8	13	5	71
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	4
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Anasarca	2	2	....	1	3	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
4. Asthma	....	4	....	....	4	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4
5. Carcinoma	1	5	..	4	5	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	9
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1	..	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8. Phthisis	13	18	....	26	3	2	7	10	14	3	1	....	2	1	9	2	6	2	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	3	5	7	3	....	5	2	3	....	2	31
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.—POPULATION, 53,199.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																		
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Total Local Diseases	71	55	....	84	30	12	61	15	50	45	15	2	1	5	6	4	8	6	8	9	11	2	4	9	12	19	17	12	12	5	4	7	8	6	15	126
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	25	29	....	54	....	....	54	....	....	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	5	6	5	6	4	4	1	3	7	54
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	5	....	4	....	1	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
3. Diseases of Old Age	14	8	....	3	16	3	....	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	22
Total Developmental Dis's.	39	42	....	61	16	4	54	12	15	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	11	11	..	4	7	7	7	7	8	7	5	7	3	7	12	81
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	2	..	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Wounds and other Accidents	15	6	....	15	4	2	6	3	12	1	2	3	..	1	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	2	2	7	2	2	..	1	21
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	18	6	....	18	4	2	6	3	15	1	2	3	..	1	4	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	2	2	3	7	2	2	1	1	24
Cause not specified	6	9	....	7	5	3	5	2	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	3	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	15
Total from all causes	196	180	...	269	77	30	187	57	132	123	38	16	10	14	21	14	22	17	25	18	30	13	15	22	32	35	42	35	38	24	29	25	25	29	40	376

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued*

MIDDLESEX (London not included).—POPULATION, 104,128.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	2	1	..	1	2	..	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	5	....	6	1	....	6	....	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	7
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	4	....	3	1	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	16	13	....	27	1	1	24	1	4	3	14	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	5	1	..	1	..	1	5	4	4	29
6. Erysipelas	3	3	....	2	4	....	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
7. Febris Typhoides	10	6	....	11	4	1	1	2	13	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	3	1	1	16
8. Scarlatina	2	2	....	3	1	....	4	....	....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	13	9	....	10	12	....	4	6	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	22
11. Morbilli	1	3	....	3	1	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
Total Zymotic Diseases	57	49	....	77	27	2	46	15	45	12	22	7	3	4	6	11	2	7	8	8	9	4	3	8	6	10	9	6	3	1	8	13	15	12	15	106
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	5	5	....	7	3	....	....	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	10
2. Anæmia	3	5	....	2	1	5	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	8
3. Anasarca	2	11	..	8	5	....	1	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	13
4. Asthma	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5. Carcinoma	8	14	....	8	14	....	1	7	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	6	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	22
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Hydrocephalus	..	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	27	32	....	53	6	....	6	13	40	1	..	2	1	6	10	11	10	11	3	2	..	..	..	4	6	9	11	4	4	6	4	3	3	1	4	59
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. Diabetes	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

MIDDLESEX (London not included).—POPULATION, 101,128.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	52	72	....	87	32	5	12	35	77	4	1	3	1	7	11	12	12	21	12	17	14	3	6	9	13	16	15	10	11	9	7	6	5	10	13	124
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	9	4	....	4	9	....	....	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	..	2	..	2	13
2. Convulsions	1	5	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	6
3. Encephalitis	5	1	....	4	....	2	4	....	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
4. Epilepsy	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
5. Insanity	6	2	....	5	3	....	....	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8
6. Meningitis	4	2	....	6	..	....	5	....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	17	7	....	10	13	1	1	4	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	5	6	3	..	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	24
Total	45	22	...	38	26	3	15	11	41	6	6	1	2	..	..	6	7	7	3	8	11	8	2	5	4	10	8	6	5	7	8	3	4	3	4	67
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	16	12	...	9	18	1	....	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	10	6	2	1	..	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	28
6 Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	5	5	....	5	5	...	1	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	.	..	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	10
Total	22	17	....	14	24	1	1	13	25	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	5	4	14	6	2	2	2	3	5	3	6	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	39
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	6	8	....	8	6	....	6	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	14
2. Pneumonia	17	14	....	22	9	....	9	7	15	5	3	..	1	1	1	..	4	2	2	6	5	1	..	4	2	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	9	31
3. Pleurisy	5	7	...	9	3	....	7	1	4	1	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	12
4. Laryngitis	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	28	29	....	39	18	....	22	10	25	10	11	..	1	2	1	1	4	4	3	8	8	4	..	10	5	8	5	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	13	57

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—POPULATION, 71,948.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	4	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	6
3. Cholera Morbus	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	6	3	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	9
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	9	...	14	1	...	13	1	1	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	15
6. Erysipelas	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
7. Febris Typhoides	8	3	...	9	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	11
8. Scarlatina	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
9. Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Influenza	10	8	...	8	10	...	...	4	14	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	6	5	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	18
11. Morbilli	2	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12. Whooping Cough	4	5	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	9
13. Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	3	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total Zymotic Diseases	47	40	...	68	19	...	48	7	32	19	20	7	5	1	4	2	2	4	4	9	7	3	..	1	11	10	4	5	3	2	6	9	11	5	20	87
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	4	10	...	6	8	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	14
2. Anæmia	...	7	...	3	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	7
3. Anasarca	6	9	...	4	11	...	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	6	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	15
4. Asthma	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Carcinoma	6	7	...	7	6	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	13
6. Rheumatism and Gout	9	5	...	6	8	...	3	3	8	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	...	14
7. Hydrocephalus	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8. Phthisis	28	38	...	58	8	...	16	13	37	2	2	...	3	4	13	10	15	5	6	4	2	...	...	5	4	4	6	8	6	8	3	6	4	6	6	66
9. Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Diabetes	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—POPULATION, 71,948.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2 Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	2	....	....	....	2	....	.	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Local Diseases	147	136	....	165	118	....	74	73	136	30	19	14	9	6	9	7	20	18	19	49	59	21	3	21	34	31	24	27	21	23	12	20	17	27	26	283
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	18	19	...	37	....	....	37	.	....	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	37
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	11	..	10	1	....	....	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	11
3. Diseases of Old Age	56	55	....	16	93	2	....	44	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	66	..	7	14	10	11	7	6	10	8	5	6	11	16	111
Total Developmental Dis's.	74	85	....	63	91	2	37	54	68	37	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	..	..	45	66	..	10	22	16	16	10	8	13	12	8	9	13	22	159
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	17	3	....	13	6	1	4	2	14	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	4	..	..	2	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	4	2	2	..	20
3. Murder and Homicide	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total Violent Deaths	21	3	....	15	8	1	4	2	18	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	..	2	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	4	2	2	3	24
Cause not specified	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9
Total from all causes	352	347	1	405	290	5	189	179	332	90	41	25	20	16	26	18	40	40	93	126	100	4	44	78	68	58	60	45	62	37	54	53	59	82	700

[1] One case of lockjaw not included.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

NORFOLK.—Population, 31,644.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	2	8	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	10
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	3	....	1	3	..	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	4
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	4	1	....	5	....	....	4	....	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6. Erysipelas	4	....	....	2	1	1	..	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
7. Febris Typhoides	4	2	....	5	1	....	1	....	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	6
8. Scarlatina	2	2	....	4	..	....	4	..	....	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	1	3	....	4	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	1	2	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
12. Pyæmia	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	22	24	...	40	5	1	26	5	15	12	9	2	2	1	..	1	4	2	3	2	5	3	..	2	3	2	2	3	9	3	..	8	10	3	1	16
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	7	3	....	7	3	....	....	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	10
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	4	7	....	9	1	1	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	11
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	2	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	11	19	....	25	4	1	6	10	14	..	1	..	..	1	4	6	4	4	5	3	2	..	..	7	..	3	6	3	2	1	2	2	..	3	1	30
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	4	....	4	....	....	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893 —*Continued.*

NORFOLK.—POPULATION, 31,644.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	25	36	....	50	9	2	11	21	29	..	2	2	..	1	5	7	4	5	11	11	11	2	..	12	6	6	6	3	5	3	2	6	5	4	3	61
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	4	5	....	6	2	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	9
2. Convulsions	2	3	....	5	....	....	3	2	....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
3. Encephalitis	....	5	....	5	....	....	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
4. Epilepsy	1	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	1	1	..	2	....	....	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	5	1	....	4	2	..	....	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Total	13	15	..	23	4	1	6	8	14	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	7	3	..	2	4	3	5	4	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	28
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	1	7	....	5	3	....	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	4	....	3	1	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Total	2	12	....	9	5	....	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	5	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	14
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
2. Pneumonia	7	9	....	11	5	....	7	5	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	4	1	1	3	16
3. Pleurisy	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Laryngitis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	12	10	....	16	6	....	10	6	6	8	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	4	1	..	3	4	2	..	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	4	22

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

OXFORD.—Population, 50,899.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	9	7	....	15	1	....	16	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	....	....	....	16
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	8	2	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	....	1	....	10
4 Dysentaria Acuta	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	8	19	....	25	2	....	25	....	2	3	10	6	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	4	1	3	....	3	1	....	2	4	2	27
6. Erysipelas	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
7. Febris Typhoides	7	5	....	6	6	....	3	1	8	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	3	3	1	....	12
8. Scarlatina	3	7	....	10	....	....	9	1	....	....	8	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	10
9. Puerperal Fever	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3
10. Influenza	9	8	....	9	8	....	2	7	8	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	3	4	5	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	17
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
12. Whooping Cough	2	4	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	6
13. Pyæmia	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Total Zymotic Diseases	52	59	....	89	22	....	74	13	24	28	28	10	5	3	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	8	1	11	6	9	6	5	3	7	18	18	7	9	12	111
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	3	....	2	2	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	4
2. Anæmia	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
3. Anasarca	5	11	....	11	4	1	1	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	4	4	....	1	2	....	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	16
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	5	13	....	6	12	....	....	13	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	9	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	4	1	3	....	3	1	2	18
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Phthisis	21	21	....	36	9	....	8	11	26	3	....	2	....	4	9	7	7	6	2	4	1	....	....	3	6	3	....	4	4	4	3	3	4	6	5	45
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

OXFORD.—Population, 50,899.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	..	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	2	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Total Local Diseases	104	100	....	108	93	3	58	47	99	17	19	3	8	5	3	5	13	14	16	38	44	17	2	27	22	20	23	11	8	14	11	17	11	20	15	204
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	23	17	....	40	....	....	40	....	....	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	3	3	4	5	2	4	4	..	1	40
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	5	..	5	....	....	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
3. Diseases of Old Age	37	35	...	18	54	....	2	23	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	46	..	..	5	7	5	8	7	6	3	6	7	6	4	8	72
Total Developmental Dis's.	60	57	....	63	54	....	42	28	47	40	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	26	46	..	8	12	11	13	11	10	9	8	12	10	4	9	117
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	2	1	....	....	3	.	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
2. Wounds and other Accidents	14	2	....	8	8	...	2	1	13	..	2	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	..	3	1	2	2	16
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	4	1	....	2	1	2	....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	5
Total Violent Deaths	20	4	....	10	12	2	2	3	19	..	2	..	..	3	3	1	4	..	2	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	2	2	3	1	5	2	24
Cause not specified	5	1	....	5	1	....	4	....	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6
Total from all causes	281	275	....	336	214	6	191	129	236	89	49	17	14	17	20	16	33	29	33	77	82	76	4	54	48	47	53	41	37	39	49	57	38	47	46	556

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.—POPULATION, 46,311.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	5	2	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	2	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	5
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	5	....	2	5	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	7
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	11	18	....	29	....	....	28	....	1	2	10	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	5	6	3	29
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	11	5	....	15	1	....	2	3	11	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	3	3	1	16
8. Scarlatina	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	7	8	....	6	9	....	3	5	7	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	8	15
11. Morbilli	2	2	....	4	....	....	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
12. Whooping Cough	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
13. Pyæmia	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Total Zymotic Diseases	50	44	....	76	18	....	57	13	24	15	19	13	5	4	4	5	2	4	4	8	9	1	1	8	5	4	8	2	2	5	4	22	10	12	12	94
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	2	5	....	2	4	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	7
4. Asthma	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Carcinoma	6	8	....	6	8	....	....	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	14
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	5	....	6	1	....	2	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	7
7. Hydrocephalus	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	..	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
8. Phthisis	24	32	....	44	12	....	12	13	31	3	1	..	..	7	9	6	10	9	4	1	5	..	1	4	7	6	3	2	5	4	1	8	8	3	5	56
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*ONTARIO.—Population, 46,311.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	40	53	....	63	29	1	18	29	46	6	1	1	1	7	9	6	10	18	7	11	11	2	3	6	8	11	5	6	8	6	12	9	12	5	5	93
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	2	4	....	3	3	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
2. Convulsions	2	2	....	4	....	....	3	....	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
3. Encephalitis	5	4	....	7	2	....	5	1	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	9
4. Epilepsy	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Insanity	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Meningitis	3	4	....	7	....	....	5	....	2	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
7. Necrencephalus	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
8. Paralysis	15	11	....	11	15	....	2	9	15	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	10	4	..	1	..	3	..	2	6	3	1	3	1	3	3	26
Total	29	27	....	35	21	..	16	14	26	9	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	7	6	16	5	1	5	3	8	2	6	10	3	2	6	2	5	4	56
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	11	7	...	7	10	1	2	4	12	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	6	4	..	1	2	1	2	3	..	1	..	3	2	1	2	1	18
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	3	4	....	6	1	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	7
Total	14	11	...	13	11	1	5	5	15	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	3	8	4	..	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	..	3	3	2	2	2	25
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	4	5	...	6	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	9
2. Pneumonia	25	24	....	34	14	1	18	10	21	6	6	3	1	3	3	2	7	1	5	5	2	5	..	4	12	4	8	5	1	2	..	4	2	1	6	49
3. Pleurisy	2	9	....	4	7	....	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	3	2	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	11
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	31	38	....	44	23	2	23	19	27	10	7	3	1	4	3	4	8	3	5	7	7	7	..	8	14	8	8	6	3	3	..	5	2	3	9	69

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PEEL.—Population, 25,394.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	9	....	15	....	....	13	2	....	..	6	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	15
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	6	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	6
8. Scarlatina	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	18	16	....	28	6	....	21	6	7	7	7	3	2	1	2	..	4	1	3	2	1	1	..	5	3	..	1	2	..	2	3	5	3	3	7	34
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Anæmia	2	4	....	5	1	....	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
3. Anasarca	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	2	4	....	4	2	....	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	15	13	....	24	4	....	13	3	12	3	1	..	..	1	4	6	4	3	2	3	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	6	3	1	1	4	2	4	2	28
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PEEL.—POPULATION, 25,394.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																		
1. Arthritis	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	41	38	...	43	35	1	27	20	32	13	3	2	..	7	2	..	5	5	5	12	14	9	2	12	10	7	5	9	7	1	5	4	8	6	5	79
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	8	2	....	10	...	....	10	..	....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	10
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	2	....	2	....	..	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	8	8	....	2	14	....	....	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	3	16
Total Developmental Dis's.	16	12	...	14	14	...	10	9	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	12	..	..	1	4	3	1	3	..	3	2	3	4	4	28
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	11	2	....	7	4	2	5	1	7	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	3	13
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	11	2	....	7	4	2	5	1	7	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	3	13
Cause not specified	5	..	..	5	....	..	3	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	5
Total from all causes	112	90	....	131	68	3	82	45	75	37	12	6	4	9	11	8	13	14	14	23	23	23	5	18	19	15	13	23	15	5	14	19	19	19	23	202

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PERTH—(Stratford not included).—POPULATION, 52,806.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	2	....	4	1	....	5	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	8	14	....	22	....	....	21	....	1	..	10	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	1	2	..	2	3	4	32
6. Erysipelas	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
7. Febris Typhoides	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
8. Scarlatina	3	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	2	4	....	2	4	....	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Pyæmia	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	20	29	....	42	7	....	35	4	10	7	16	10	3	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	3	4	2	8	1	3	7	5	4	10	49
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	3	...	2	2	....	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
2. Anæmia	1	3	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
3. Anasarca	2	5	....	....	7	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	7
4. Asthma	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	8	5	...	4	9	....	....	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	13
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. Phthisis	13	22	....	30	5	....	5	8	22	2	..	..	2	3	8	7	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	4	5	6	2	3	1	2	2	1	5	35
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PERTH—(Stratford not included).—POPULATION, 52,806.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	26	41	...	40	27	....	9	21	37	2	1	1	3	3	8	7	7	10	8	5	10	2	..	2	3	7	9	8	6	10	3	8	3	2	6	67
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																				
1. Apoplexy	7	7	....	4	10	...	....	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	4	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	14
2. Convulsions	4	2	...	6	....	....	6	....	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	6
3. Encephalitis	2	....	...	2	..	....	..	....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Epilepsy	1	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
5 Insanity	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	....	3	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
7. Necrencephalus	1	..	....	..	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Paralysis	8	3	....	2	9	...	2	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	..	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	11
Total	23	17	....	18	21	1	11	8	21	6	2	3	..	1	..	1	3	1	6	3	7	7	..	3	3	3	6	2	4	3	2	7	2	4	1	40
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																				
1. Endocarditis	1	....	...	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pericarditis	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Valvular Diseases	7	8	....	4	10	1	1	2	12	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	4	2	3	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	15
6 Aneurism	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	3	3	...	4	2	....	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6
Total	11	13	....	9	14	1	1	6	17	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	2	7	3	4	..	3	..	2	6	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	24
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																				
1. Bronchitis	5	4	.	3	5	1	2	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	9
2. Pneumonia	14	8	....	7	15	....	4	8	10	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	4	5	2	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	6	22
3. Pleurisy	2	2	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Laryngitis	1	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	22	14	....	13	22	1	7	11	18	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	1	5	7	..	3	..	3	8	4	3	2	2	2	..	..	5	..	7	36

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PETERBORO (Peterboro not included). POPULATION, 36,052.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	3	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	5
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	6	5	....	10	1	....	11	....	....	..	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	11
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	1	1	....	2	....	..	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	3	5	....	4	4	.	2	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
11. Morbilli	..	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	11	20	....	28	6	....	27	3	4	8	12	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	4	3	1	5	2	..	2	4	1	2	2	8	34
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	3	..	1	5	....	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	6
2. Anæmia	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
3. Anasarca	3	....	....	2	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4. Asthma	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Carcinoma	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	2	....	4	1	....	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	7	8	..	14	1	....	4	3	8	1	1	..	1	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	15
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PETERBORO' (Peterboro' not included).—POPULATION 36,052.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Local Diseases	37	43	....	47	30	3	24	19	37	7	11	4	1	3	4	1	6	3	11	9	17	1	2	8	8	10	8	6	5	6	5	2	7	5	10	80
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	19	12	....	31	....	....	31	....	....	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	1	..	..	4	5	5	4	31
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	22	10	..	1	31	....	..	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	22	..	3	1	3	4	..	1	2	2	5	2	4	5	32
Total Developmental Dis's.	41	24	....	34	31	....	31	9	25	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	22	..	6	4	4	6	4	2	2	2	9	7	9	10	65
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	7	3	....	10	....	....	5	....	5	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	10
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	8	3	...	10	1	...	5	....	6	1	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	11
Cause not specified	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total from all causes	117	109	....	146	77	3	95	40	91	50	24	13	6	5	9	5	15	4	16	16	35	24	4	23	20	19	27	13	13	13	16	14	19	19	30	226

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—Population, 43,357.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	6	3	....	8	1	....	9	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	1	9
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	9	6	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	15
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	1	....	3	..	....	2	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	13	11	....	24	....	....	23	....	1	3	11	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	4	6	24
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	8	4	....	11	1	....	7	....	5	..	4	3	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	12
8. Scarlatina	10	5	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	..	7	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	15
9. Puerperal Fever	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Influenza	1	7	....	8	....	....	5	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	8
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	50	44	....	92	2	....	80	5	9	27	30	16	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	9	5	6	2	5	11	7	9	9	11	16	94
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	3	....	5	....	....	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	5
2. Anæmia	8	10	....	18	....	....	17	....	1	6	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	5	2	1	18
3. Anasarca	3	9	....	8	4	....	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	2	3	12
4. Asthma	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Carcinoma	3	3	....	6	..	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	25	37	....	58	3	1	23	14	25	4	1	1	4	12	8	3	12	8	2	4	2	..	1	6	5	2	6	7	4	5	5	3	6	8	5	62
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—POPULATION, 43,357.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.													Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	42	63	....	96	8	1	43	24	38	10	13	2	4	12	9	4	14	10	7	8	6	5	1	6	9	4	8	12	6	9	8	7	13	14	9	105
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																				
1. Apoplexy	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
2. Convulsions	5	1	..	6	....	....	6	....	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3. Encephalitis	2	2	....	4	....	....	3	....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Epilepsy	....	3	..	3	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	6	3	....	6	3	....	2	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	9
Total	17	10	....	22	5	....	12	5	10	4	6	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	4	3	..	..	4	3	2	2	2	6	..	1	5	2	..	..	27
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																				
1. Endocarditis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pericarditis	1	2	....	3	..	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	2	5	....	7	....	....	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	7
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	6	12	....	11	7	...	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	6	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	4	3	1	2	18
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	11	19	....	23	7	....	2	13	15	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	2	5	9	6	1	..	1	4	2	1	1	3	5	1	5	3	1	3	30
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																				
1. Bronchitis	2	2	....	4	....	....	2	....	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
2. Pneumonia	6	8	....	13	1	....	8	2	4	2	3	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	4	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	14
3. Pleurisy	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Laryngitis	..	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	8	12	....	19	1	....	11	3	6	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	3	5	1	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	20

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD - Population, 19,285.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	3	...	3	1	....	4	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
2. Cholera Morbus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	2	...	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	5	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	7
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Febris Typhoides	4	..	....	2	1	1	1	....	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
8. Scarlatina	2	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	3	3	...	6	....	....	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	6
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Zymotic Diseases.	17	16	....	29	3	1	24	2	7	11	5	5	4	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	6	3	..	..	1	2	2	4	6	3	2	4	33
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
3. Anasarca	3	3	....	5	1	....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
4. Asthma	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Carcinoma	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Phthisis	11	25	....	32	4	...	13	5	18	3	..	..	1	4	7	7	5	4	..	4	..	..	1	2	2	4	2	8	4	3	..	6	2	2	1	36
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11. Diabetes	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD.- Population, 19,285.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition - Age Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condit ion.			Ages.										Months.												Total.
	Male.	Feuale.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total Local Diseases	49	29	....	60	15	3	17	13	48	6	2	3	1	4	2	4	1	7	7	16	17	6	2	9	8	6	7	9	6	5	3	6	5	6	8	78
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	11	3	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	14
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diseases of Old Age	18	16	....	22	12	....	1	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	26	..	4	1	4	1	1	..	1	1	5	2	6	8	34
Total Developmental Dis's.	29	19	....	36	12	....	15	10	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	26	..	6	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	8	4	8	9	48
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Cause not specified	4	7	....	9	1	1	3	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	11
Total from all causes	122	102	...	180	39	5	75	35	114	35	9	8	6	8	11	15	6	12	16	31	31	32	4	24	17	16	15	21	14	14	11	28	18	21	25	321

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*RENFREW.—Population, 46,919.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	5	3	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	8
2. Cholera Morbus	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	4	4	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	8
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	22	29	....	49	..	2	46	1	4	2	13	20	7	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	15	3	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	3	51
6. Erysipelas	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7. Febris Typhoides	3	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
8. Scarlatina	5	5	....	9	....	1	10	....	....	..	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	10
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	7	1	....	4	4	....	3	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	8
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	7	10	..	17	..	....	16	..	1	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	17
13. Pyæmia	2	3	....	3	2	....	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	5
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	59	59	....	106	9	3	97	4	17	29	27	28	9	7	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	..	8	13	23	8	2	7	6	10	8	11	11	11	118
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. Anæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	1	1	....	2	3	....	2	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
4. Asthma	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	3	1	..	3	4	....	....	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	16	27	1	32	5	7	7	8	29	1	..	1	1	2	8	9	11	3	2	3	2	..	1	5	3	6	2	2	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	14
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

RENFREW.—POPULATION, 46,919.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	2	1	..	2	1	....	1	1	1	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Total Constitut'l Diseases	28	42	1	46	18	7	15	12	44	1	2	4	1	2	10	9	14	7	10	5	4	1	1	7	6	10	4	4	4	7	5	8	7	5	4	71
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	2	1	....	1	2	...	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
2. Convulsions	5	4	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	9
3. Encephalitis	2	7	....	8	1	....	7	1	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	9
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	4	4	....	3	4	1	.	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	8
Total	14	17	....	23	7	1	19	2	10	11	6	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	31
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	11	7	....	12	6	....	....	3	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	5	6	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	18
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	12	8	....	12	8	....	1	3	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	5	8	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	20
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	3	....	5	....	....	5	....	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	5
2. Pneumonia	15	8	....	14	8	1	14	..	9	3	6	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	3	2	.	4	3	4	3	1	..	1	1	1	23
3. Pleurisy	2	6	....	7	1	....	6	2	...	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	19	17	....	26	9	1	25	2	9	9	9	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	..	1	..	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	2	..	2	2	2	36

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued*

SIMCOE (Barrie and Collingwood not included).—POPULATION, 73,240.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	2	....	4	1	...	....	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	1	....	..	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	14	17	....	31	....	....	2	1	28	1	6	11	9	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	3	8	6	2	31
6. Erysipelas	3	3	....	3	3	....	....	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
7. Febris Typhoides	5	8	....	10	2	1	3	3	7	..	..	2	..	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	1	13
8. Scarlatina	4	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	5	9	....	6	8	....	1	5	8	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	14
11. Morbilli	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
12. Whooping Cough	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
13. Pyæmia	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	43	50	....	75	17	1	6	11	76	14	13	20	9	6	2	4	4	1	8	1	7	3	1	10	7	6	10	7	4	1	5	7	13	11	12	93
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	3	6	....	7	2	....	1	4	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	9
3. Anasarca	2	4	....	3	2	1	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6
4. Asthma	3	..	....	..	3	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
5. Carcinoma	5	3	....	3	5	..	....	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	8
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Hydrocephalus	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	21	20	....	36	5	....	7	6	28	2	..	..	2	2	9	6	6	7	5	2	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	6	5	4	..	5	3	3	6	41
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	5	1	....	4	2	....	....	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

SIMCOE.—POPULATION, 73,240.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	...	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Local Diseases	100	69	....	119	48	2	8	28	133	38	9	2	7	12	4	8	12	8	19	25	18	6	1	20	20	19	11	16	13	10	7	8	10	13	19	169
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	10	13	..	23	....	....	....	....	23	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	1	2	1	23
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	6	....	5	1	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	6
3. Diseases of Old Age	33	30	....	7	51	2	....	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	44	1	8	4	2	8	4	4	4	7	7	4	5	6	63
Total Developmental Dis's	43	49	....	35	55	2	...	27	65	16	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	18	44	8	10	6	3	8	4	6	8	13	13	5	9	7	92
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	5	1	..	6	..	....	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	6
3. Murder and Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suicide	1	...	..	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	7	1	..	7	1	..	1	...	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	8
Cause not specified	6	16	...	18	2	2	....	8	14	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	3	3	..	..	2	3	4	3	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	22
Total from all causes	242	222	..	313	143	8	23	91	350	80	23	21	19	23	21	25	30	23	37	42	48	55	14	50	45	39	40	37	33	21	31	37	31	45	49	464

*Six cases of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY—(Cornwall not included).—POPULATION, 71,206.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	5	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	8
2. Cholera Morbus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
6. Erysipelas	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
7. Febris Typhoides	3	3	....	6	....	....	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6
8. Scarlatina	4	7	....	11	....	....	1	....	10	..	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	11
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	11	7	....	15	3	....	1	6	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	8	1	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	18
11. Morbilli	6	8	....	14	....	....	1	....	13	4	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
12. Whooping Cough	5	8	....	13	....	....	....	....	13	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	1	..	2	..	13
13. Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	40	40	....	76	4	....	4	10	66	21	21	4	..	5	1	..	1	1	3	5	10	2	3	4	11	10	9	3	5	10	6	8	4	5	5	80
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	3	....	3	2	....	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5
2. Anæmia	5	7	....	11	1	....	....	1	11	4	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	3	12
3. Anasarca	3	6	....	7	2	....	....	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	9
4. Asthma	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	7	5	....	10	2	....	....	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	12
6 Rheumatism and Gout	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
7. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Phthisis	34	49	....	73	10	....	15	23	45	1	5	..	1	6	12	11	20	6	4	7	7	2	1	8	9	15	9	7	4	8	2	7	3	4	7	83
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY (Cornwall not included)—POPULATION, 71,206.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	56	73	....	112	17	....	16	32	81	6	7	2	2	7	14	13	21	9	9	11	15	12	1	10	16	20	13	10	5	15	6	11	4	6	13	129
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																				
1. Apoplexy	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
2. Convulsions	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Encephalitis	2	2	....	3	1	....	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4
4. Epilepsy	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Insanity	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	14	6	....	16	4	....	2	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	5	..	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	20
Total	23	11	....	27	7	....	3	6	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	6	6	8	..	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	4	4	..	3	34
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																				
1. Endocarditis	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	8	8	....	14	1	1	1	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	6	2	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	16
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
Total	11	9	....	17	2	1	1	5	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	10	2	..	..	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	20
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																				
1. Bronchitis	5	6	....	9	2	....	1	2	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	11
2. Pneumonia	15	14	...	26	3	....	3	6	20	2	5	1	..	2	2	..	4	4	3	2	4	..	..	5	3	6	4	2	..	3	..	1	1	1	3	29
3. Pleurisy	....	3	....	2	1	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	20	23	....	37	6	...	4	9	30	5	6	1	..	2	2	..	4	6	4	6	5	1	1	5	1	9	6	3	..	3	..	2	4	3	1	43

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*VICTORIA—(Lindsay not included).—POPULATION, 33,685.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	1	....	2	...	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	...	....	2	1	....	..	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	9	14	....	23	....	....	2	2	19	..	8	7	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	3	4	3	23
6. Erysipelas	4	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
7. Febris Typhoides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	3	2	....	2	3	....	....	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
11. Morbilli	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	21	18	....	33	6	...	2	5	32	2	9	7	4	2	1	4	..	..	1	3	4	2	..	5	1	2	2	6	..	3	1	1	7	4	7	39
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	3	....	3	1	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4
2. Anæmia	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	1	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	5
3. Anasarca	1	3	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	3	4	....	2	5	...	....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	18	11	....	28	1	....	5	4	20	2	2	..	1	..	7	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	5	1	4	6	1	1	1	..	2	4	1	3	29
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. Diabetes	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*VICTORIA—(Lindsay not included).—POPULATION, 33,685.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Local Diseases	43	42	....	62	23	....	13	20	52	13	10	1	5	6	3	8	4	5	9	10	9	1	1	10	4	8	5	13	6	3	5	6	8	7	10	85
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	6	2	1	9	....	....	....	....	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	9
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	5	..	4	1	....	....	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	5
3. Diseases of Old Age	25	23	....	3	45	....	....	21	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	38	..	3	3	7	3	6	4	3	..	3	1	7	8	48
Total Developmental Dis's.	31	30	1	16	46	..	....	26	36	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	10	38	2	3	3	9	5	6	5	5	1	3	3	8	11	62
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	5	5	....	8	2	..	....	....	10	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	10
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total Violent Deaths	6	6	....	10	2	....	..	1	11	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	12
Cause not specified	3	4	....	6	1	....	....	....	7	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7
Total from all causes	131	125	1	172	87	1	21	67	172	27	27	12	12	8	15	22	15	15	14	17	27	42	7	26	15	25	18	32	13	16	10	14	31	26	34	260

* One case of drowning not included. One case of killed by lightning not included.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*WATERLOO—(Berlin and Galt not included).—POPULATION, 51,522.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	4	6	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	1	..	10
2. Cholera Morbus	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1	....	2	..	....	....	....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	13	18	....	30	1	....	....	..	31	..	12	14	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	2	6	..	..	1	5	3	4	31
6. Erysipelas	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	5	1	....	5	1	....	....	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	6
8. Scarlatina	4	2	....	5	1	....	....	....	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	5	2	....	6	1	....	....	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	7
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	4	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	6
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases.	38	34	....	66	6	....	....	3	69	17	18	17	6	..	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	5	7	3	2	6	3	4	12	10	7	7	72
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	7	3	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	10
3. Anasarca	4	10	....	2	12	....	....	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	2	14
4. Asthma	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
5. Carcinoma	4	3	....	3	4	....	....	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Hydrocephalus	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Phthisis	19	11	....	23	7	....	1	4	22	1	1	1	..	3	5	4	5	4	4	1	1	..	..	4	3	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	..	3	4	30
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WATERLOO—(Berlin and Galt not included). POPULATION, 51,522.

Sex—Nativity - Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																			
Total Constitut'l Diseases	38	32	...	46	24	....	4	16	50	9	4	2	1	4	5	5	7	6	7	9	7	3	1	8	7	8	2	6	7	6	7	4	2	6	7	70
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
2. Convulsions	8	10	...	18	....	....	....	1	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	3	18
3. Encephalitis	4	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	8
4. Epilepsy	1	...	....	....	1	...	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Insanity	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningitis	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	5	3	....	3	5	....	....	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Total	24	19	...	31	9	....	....	8	35	13	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	8	1	..	4	2	4	6	3	4	2	5	5	1	2	5	43
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	10	4	...	8	6	....	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	14
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Total	12	5	....	9	8	....	1	3	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	4	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	1	..	3	2	2	..	17
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	7	4	....	7	4	...	1	2	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	11
2. Pneumonia	11	10	....	17	4	....	1	6	14	6	3	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	21
3. Pleurisy	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Laryngitis	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	19	14	...	25	8	....	2	8	23	9	4	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	6	4	1	1	4	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	2	4	3	7	33

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*WELLAND.—Population, 31,276.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	11	6	....	15	2	....	....	....	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	2	..	..	17
3. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	2	...	1	2	...	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	10	4	....	13	1	....	....	....	14	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	2	14
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Febris Typhoides	7	5	....	9	3	....	....	....	10	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	12
8. Scarlatina	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
11. Morbilli	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
13 Pyæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	34	23	....	47	10	....	....	5	52	22	10	5	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	..	3	4	3	3	2	..	1	14	9	6	5	7	57
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
2. Anæmia	5	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
3. Anasarca	5	3	....	2	6	....	....	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	8
4. Asthma	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Carcinoma	3	4	....	3	4	....	....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Phthisis	15	26	....	31	8	2	7	14	20	1	..	1	1	3	2	4	13	4	4	6	1	..	1	3	6	4	4	6	2	4	2	3	3	3	1	41
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*WELLAND.—Population, 31,276.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	63	58	....	79	41	1	8	29	84	18	12	2	2	2	3	5	7	5	12	22	26	5	..	21	19	7	9	10	4	16	11	10	5	5	4	121
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	11	9	....	20	....	....	....	....	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	2	1	3	20
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	2	..	1	1	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	25	26	....	20	29	2	2	19	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28	..	4	5	6	5	3	4	3	2	5	5	5	4	51
Total Developmental Dis's.	36	37	....	41	30	2	2	21	50	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	28	5	5	6	6	5	4	5	3	7	10	7	7	8	73
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	3	2	....	3	2	.	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
2. Wounds and other Accidents	6	3	....	5	4	....	....	2	7	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	9
3. Murder and Homicide	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	9	5	....	8	6	....	....	4	10	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	.	3	1	..	1	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	14
Cause not specified	6	6	....	10	2	....	....	5	7	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	3	12
Total from all causes	181	166	....	229	113	5	17	88	242	59	25	9	10	8	8	15	29	15	22	41	65	35	6	35	40	21	26	26	17	32	40	31	24	23	26	347

*Three cases of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WELLINGTON—(Guelph not included).—POPULATION, 60,689

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	6	6	....	11	1	....	....	....	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	1	..	12
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	4	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	12	7	....	17	2	....	...	1	18	..	12	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	5	1	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	19
6. Erysipelas	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
7. Febris Typhoides	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
8. Scarlatina	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	7	6	....	9	4	....	....	4	9	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	13
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	1	6	....	7	....	..	....	....	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	7
13. Pyæmia	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	34	35	....	57	11	1	....	10	59	21	19	4	1	1	3	1	..	3	4	3	3	2	4	6	4	5	6	1	4	3	13	9	6	9	3	69
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	6	3	....	4	5	....	1	1	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	9
2. Anæmia	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	4
3. Anasarca	5	4	..	2	5	2	....	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	9
4. Asthma	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
5. Carcinoma	6	9	....	7	8	....	....	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	2	15
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
8. Phthisis	23	23	....	34	12	....	6	9	31	4	1	..	..	2	9	7	10	3	4	5	1	..	..	1	4	4	4	7	..	7	4	3	2	4	6	46
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	....
11. Diabetes	3	2	....	3	2	....	....	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WELLINGTON—(Guelph not included). —POPULATION, 60,689.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Constitut'l Diseases	48	51	....	60	37	2	8	24	67	7	3	4	1	2	11	8	14	10	12	13	13	1	..	8	5	7	9	13	4	11	7	7	7	11	10	99
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
2. Convulsions	6	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	7
3. Encephalitis	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5
4. Epilepsy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Insanity	..	1	..	..	1	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Meningitis	2	2	..	3	1	....	1	....	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4
7. Necrencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	10	8	....	5	13	..	1	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	7	1	..	3	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	2	18
Total	24	14	..	21	17	....	2	7	29	9	5	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	5	2	8	2	..	3	..	3	3	2	5	3	4	7	2	3	3	38
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	1	1	....	2	....	..	..	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	7	11	....	5	12	1	3	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	2	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	3	18
6. Aneurism	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	4	2	1	3	4	....	....	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	7
Total	12	14	1	10	16	1	3	7	17	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	6	9	5	2	1	..	3	5	1	..	1	3	2	2	3	..	3	4	27
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	9	4	....	8	5	....	....	1	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	13
2 Pneumonia	12	11	....	11	12	..	....	3	20	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	5	6	1	..	1	1	3	1	3	..	1	1	2	2	2	6	23
3. Pleurisy	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	24	15	....	22	17	....	....	4	35	10	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	6	7	4	1	2	1	6	3	6	..	2	1	2	3	3	10	39

| | | |

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued*

YORK—(Toronto not included).—POPULATION, 257,223.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	10	9	....	18	....	1	....	....	19	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	6	7	..	..	1	19
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	3	....	....	3	1	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	4
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	12	22	....	30	2	2	1	2	31	2	16	10	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	7	2	..	1	4	2	2	3	2	34
6. Erysipelas	3	1	...	2	2	....	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Febris Typhoides	8	10	....	15	2	1	2	5	11	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	3	2	2	18
8. Scarlatina	14	12	....	25	1	....	....	4	22	1	13	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	2	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	26
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	6	5	...	8	2	1	....	1	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	11
11. Morbilli	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Whooping Cough	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
13. Pyæmia	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	58	69	....	108	13	6	3	14	110	26	36	18	10	3	2	5	2	5	6	2	8	2	2	8	16	15	11	11	6	6	11	17	9	6	11	127
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	3	11	....	11	3	....	1	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	14
2. Anæmia	2	4	....	5	1	....	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6
3. Anasarca	4	5	....	5	4	....	....	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	9
4. Asthma	3	..	..	1	2	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
5. Carcinoma	7	19	....	12	13	1	....	13	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	6	8	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	26
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	2	....	2	2	...	....	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Hydrocephalus	1	1	....	2	..	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Phthisis	25	35	....	47	9	4	4	16	40	3	1	..	..	5	8	3	18	9	4	4	2	1	2	4	6	9	7	6	4	8	3	..	6	5	2	60
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	..	1	...	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
11. Diabetes	4	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5

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DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

YORK—(Toronto not included).—POPULATION 257,223.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Local Diseases	150	110	1	175	73	13	7	38	216	47	22	3	6	15	10	10	13	24	17	40	32	13	9	27	33	47	23	26	14	7	11	19	20	19	15	261
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	27	19	....	46	....	....	....	4	42	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	9	3	4	4	2	4	5	1	4	2	3	46
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	9	....	8	1	....	....	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	9
3. Diseases of Old Age	32	22	....	16	36	2	....	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	32	..	6	6	8	6	6	2	5	3	2	..	3	7	54
Total Developmental Dis's.	59	50	....	70	37	2	..	34	75	33	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	22	32	13	12	16	12	11	12	4	9	9	4	4	5	11	109
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
2. Wounds and other Accidents	13	7	....	17	3	....	2	2	16	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	1	3	5	2	2	..	1	1	20
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suicide	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	14	9	....	17	6	....	3	3	17	1	4	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	..	2	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	23
Cause not specified	4	8	....	11	1	....	....	4	8	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	12
Total from all causes	337	325	1	472	165	26	22	136	505	119	66	23	20	25	33	24	45	53	36	58	81	52	28	58	84	95	60	62	40	41	41	44	48	44	46	663

Drowned, three cases; lightning, one case.

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WENTWORTH—(Hamilton not included).—POPULATION, 80,512.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	7	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	10
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	3	..	1	3	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	3	..	4	....	....	....	....	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
6. Erysipelas	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7. Febris Typhoides	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
9. Puer. eral Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
10. Influenza	2	3	....	1	4	....	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
12. Pyæmia	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
14. Varolia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	14	23	....	27	10	....	1	7	29	11	6	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	1	1	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	6	5	4	3	7	37
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	4	....	2	2	....	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
2. Anæmia	2	4	....	5	....	1	....	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
3. Anasarca	3	1	....	3	1	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
4. Asthma	1	1	....	..	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
5. Carcinoma	10	8	....	10	7	1	....	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	2	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	4	..	2	3	..	..	18
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	14	26	....	28	12	....	8	14	18	2	1	..	1	4	9	4	10	4	..	4	1	..	..	2	4	6	5	3	2	2	3	3	6	2	2	40
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Concluded.*

WENTWORTH (Hamilton not included).—POPULATION, 80,512.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	33	47	....	52	26	2	9	29	42	2	3	2	2	4	9	5	14	10	7	13	6	1	2	7	6	9	8	8	5	7	4	6	11	5	4	80
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	6	8	....	4	10	....	....	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	14
2. Convulsions	8	2	....	9	1	....	....	....	10	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	10
3. Encephalitis	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
4. Epilepsy	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
5. Insanity	4	10	....	7	7	....	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	1	14
6. Meningitis	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	13	6	....	8	11	...	....	5	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	2	5	1	..	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	19
Total	37	31	...	39	29	....	1	17	50	9	6	1	1	1	1	..	9	9	6	7	14	4	..	5	9	7	3	6	4	10	6	5	4	4	5	68
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Valvular Diseases	9	8	....	9	8	....	1	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	3	4	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	4	17
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	2	7	....	8	1	....	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
Total	11	16	....	18	9	....	6	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	..	2	2	1	2	..	2	5	3	3	1	2	2	4	27
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	4	4	....	5	3	....	....	2	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	8
2. Pneumonia	12	15	....	17	9	1	4	6	17	2	3	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	1	3	7	1	4	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	5	27
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Laryngitis	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	16	19	....	22	12	1	4	8	23	5	4	..	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	6	2	2	3	7	2	4	2	1	2	..	4	1	1	8	35

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.

TORONTO.—Population, 190,216.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	67	69	..	136	..	..	..	..	136	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	6	3	3	2	14	60	26	8	..	1	136
2. Cholera Morbus	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	16	19	..	18	17	..	2	7	26	17	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	3	1	1	2	..	8	10	5	1	1	1	35
4. Dysentaria Acuta	4	5	..	4	5	..	..	4	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	9
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	125	127	1	227	21	5	1	1	251	21	130	68	24	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	24	30	18	17	24	10	12	12	15	23	30	253
6. Erysipelas	4	3	..	6	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
7. Febris Typhoides	35	40	..	44	30	1	10	6	59	1	2	2	3	15	13	12	10	8	5	3	..	..	1	6	17	24	3	4	3	..	2	3	4	8	1	75
8. Scarlatina	57	54	..	102	8	1	..	1	110	5	55	43	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	16	12	12	9	7	5	6	2	10	111
9. Puerperal Fever	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
10. Influenza	16	23	..	14	22	3	..	11	28	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	6	8	6	5	1	4	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	22	39
11. Morbilli	7	10	..	16	1	..	..	..	17	2	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	17
12. Whooping Cough	5	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	12
13. Pyæmia	4	1	..	4	3	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
14. Variola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	..	2	3	1	..	2	1	18
15. Syphilis	7	11	..	17	1	..	..	..	18	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Total Zymotic Diseases	351	376	1	604	116	11	15	35	681	207	218	118	35	24	24	17	18	17	20	15	9	5	4	61	83	84	54	46	50	50	97	55	42	40	69	731
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	11	23	..	15	18	1	8	12	14	..	2	1	2	4	4	2	6	5	3	3	..	..	2	3	1	2	5	..	3	7	2	2	1	2	6	34
2. Anæmia	27	38	..	48	16	1	1	7	57	19	6	3	2	2	2	4	9	7	4	7	..	..	..	1	5	10	7	8	3	9	1	1	7	4	9	65
3. Anasarca	8	7	..	4	11	..	1	2	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	..	2	15
4. Asthma	2	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
5. Carcinoma	45	61	..	31	73	2	6	28	72	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	8	25	25	25	16	4	..	7	11	7	15	8	5	8	10	4	9	9	13	106
6. Rheumatism and Gout	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
7. Hydrocephalus	3	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9
8. Phthisis	263	219	..	357	146	9	26	44	442	139	23	5	7	32	64	60	71	56	23	12	11	2	7	55	55	44	47	51	40	35	46	37	27	33	42	512
9. Tabes Mesenterica	2	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	5
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Diabetes	3	2	..	4	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5

| | | |

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*TORONTO.—Population, 190,216.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	2	2	..	2	2	..	...	...	4	1	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
2. Ostitis	1	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	3	2	..	2	3	..	...	...	5	1	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
Total Local Diseases	666	675	2	820	491	32	33	152	1158	304	207	52	25	31	38	42	86	109	119	139	117	54	20	131	131	134	144	134	99	75	95	78	79	93	150	1343
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	190	142	33	365	...	..	...	..	365	133	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	232	29	33	37	43	24	28	34	20	34	19	21	43	365
2. Diseases of Parturition	...	8	..	3	5	..	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	8
3. Diseases of Old Age	58	91	..	14	121	14	4	32	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	75	...	10	15	17	16	12	15	11	9	7	6	8	23	149
Total Developmental Dis's.	241	241	33	382	126	14	4	39	479	133	...	...	..	..	2	2	3	1	...	...	74	75	232	39	49	54	59	36	45	45	30	42	27	29	67	522
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	4	1	..	2	3	..	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	5
2. Wounds and other Accidents	56	15	..	32	36	3	...	5	66	4	5	1	3	4	6	6	9	12	7	8	4	1	1	8	2	7	1	8	9	3	14	6	3	2	8	71
3. Murder and Homicide	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Suicide	2	1	..	...	3	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	..	1	...	3
Total Violent Deaths	62	17	..	34	42	3	...	7	72	4	5	1	4	4	7	6	11	13	9	9	4	1	1	8	2	7	2	8	10	5	15	8	3	3	8	79
Cause not specified	15	14	..	22	5	2	...	2	27	12	2	...	2	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	7	...	4	2	1	1	..	3	5	3	1	2	29
Total from all causes	1713	1718	36	2336	1055	76	94	329	3044	828	464	183	78	99	144	138	218	239	208	219	237	145	267	316	339	350	343	295	261	239	302	234	200	215	373	3467

*Ten cases of drowning not included.

Cell.

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*HAMILTON.—Population, 50,012.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	23	25	....	47	1	....	....	....	48	39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	20	10	3	..	..	48
2. Cholera Morbus	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	14	18	....	32	....	....	....	....	32	5	15	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	4	8	8	32
6. Erysipelas	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7. Febris Typhoides	2	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5
8. Scarlatina	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	3	2	..	1	4	....	....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	7	5	....	12	....	....	....	....	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	1	..	12
13. Pyæmia	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	57	59	....	106	10	....	....	1	115	53	34	11	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	..	..	7	4	2	3	2	6	17	24	18	10	10	13	116
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	4	....	1	3	....	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
2. Anæmia	8	8	....	9	7	....	....	....	16	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	2	1	..	3	4	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	16
3. Anasarca	1	2	....	2	1	..	....	....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	11	13	....	6	18	....	....	1	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	5	..	..	2	5	..	3	1	1	3	3	..	..	6	24
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	40	48	....	64	22	2	1	4	83	11	1	1	1	7	13	11	19	12	5	5	1	..	1	11	5	6	13	7	3	5	13	4	7	10	4	88
9. Tabes Mesenterica	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*HAMILTON.—Population, 50,012.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	64	79	....	88	53	2	1	7	135	21	3	1	1	11	14	13	20	13	15	22	8	..	1	18	12	6	23	12	6	6	16	9	13	11	11	143
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	16	19	....	11	24	....	....	3	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	8	2	10	6	1	5	5	4	3	1	2	3	..	..	2	4	6	35
2. Convulsions	6	9	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	3	15
3. Encephalitis	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
4. Epilepsy	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	10	13	....	22	1	....	1	....	22	10	6	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	3	..	4	2	1	2	1	1	23
7. Necrencephalus	3	1	....	..	4	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
8. Paralysis	7	5	....	1	11	....	....	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	12
Total	45	49	....	54	40		1	3	90	21	11	4	1	2	1	1	7	4	8	8	15	10	1	8	11	12	6	8	4	9	7	5	4	7	13	94
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Pericarditis	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Angina Pectoris	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Valvular Diseases	15	20	....	15	19	1	....	4	31	1	..	2	..	1	2	3	1	5	4	8	7	1	..	2	2	2	5	6	4	1	2	1	4	1	5	35
6. Aneurism	..	2	....	2	..	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Syncope	4	5	....	2	7	....	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	9
Total	23	28	....	22	28	1	....	4	47	1	..	3	1	2	2	3	1	7	10	13	7	1	..	4	3	3	7	8	7	2	3	1	5	2	6	51
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	14	12	...	17	9	....	....	....	26	7	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	4	4	..	2	1	..	2	26
2. Pneumonia	43	20	....	43	20	....	....	1	62	20	12	2	..	2	2	..	4	5	2	7	4	3	..	5	4	5	7	4	..	4	3	3	4	5	19	63
3. Pleurisy	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Laryngitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total	61	34	....	64	31	....	....	2	93	27	19	3	1	2	2	2	5	8	3	10	7	5	1	8	6	7	12	8	5	9	3	5	5	6	21	95

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

OTTAWA.—POPULATION, 45,085.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	10	11	....	18	....	3	21	....	....	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	6	1	1	..	..	21
2. Cholera Morbus	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	74	60	....	134	....	....	134	....	....	96	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	7	7	12	28	13	21	10	13	10	134
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	18	23	....	38	1	2	36	1	4	5	20	13	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	13	10	41
6. Erysipelas	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
7. Febris Typhoides	7	10	....	14	3	....	7	....	10	....	2	3	1	..	4	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	3	2	17
8. Scarlatina	7	2	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	9
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	7	7	....	10	4	....	6	3	5	....	4	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	14
11. Morbilli	2	3	....	5	....	....	5	..	....	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
12. Whooping Cough	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
13. Pyæmia	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total Zymotic Diseases	135	123	....	240	12	6	222	9	27	123	78	20	2	1	7	6	8	5	1	2	4	1	..	10	11	12	11	14	16	41	28	24	26	37	28	258
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	5	6	....	8	2	1	2	1	8	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	11
2. Anæmia	3	8	....	6	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	11
3. Anasarca	5	6	....	7	4	....	4	1	6	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	11
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	11	9	....	15	5	....	1	4	15	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	7	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	3	..	2	1	3	2	20
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
7. Hydrocephalus	1	3	....	4	....	....	2	....	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
8. Phthisis	43	68	....	86	21	4	14	22	75	2	3	2	3	11	16	16	23	18	13	4	..	..	..	13	2	12	11	11	12	9	9	8	5	9	10	111
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Diabetes	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*OTTAWA.—POPULATION, 45,085.

Sex - Nativity—Social condition—Age - Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Local Diseases	160	121	....	214	62	5	131	27	123	81	29	11	7	5	5	3	14	27	24	41	26	7	1	22	21	26	37	27	23	20	16	14	21	28	26	281
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	63	45	....	108	....	...	108	....	....	108	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	8	8	11	11	18	11	8	8	4	8	108
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	11	....	6	2	3	....	6	5	....	....	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	1	11
3. Diseases of Old Age	20	37	....	24	27	6	....	20	37	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	..	..	4	2	8	7	3	3	4	3	4	8	8	3	57
Total Developmental Dis's.	83	93	....	138	29	9	108	26	42	108	....	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	..	.	29	28	.	12	8	16	16	14	16	25	16	12	17	12	12	176
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	4	2	....	2	4	...	2	1	3	....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	6
2. Wounds and other Accidents	16	7	....	17	3	3	13	1	9	1	5	5	1	2	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	4	2	1	2	..	2	1	23
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	21	9	....	20	7	3	15	2	13	1	7	5	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	9	4	6	1	2	..	2	2	30
Cause not specified	10	5	....	10	2	3	8	....	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	4	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	15
Total from all causes	179	455	...	753	119	32	508	102	324	326	121	41	14	19	31	30	62	68	52	64	66	38	2	66	50	75	86	79	75	110	72	65	73	98	85	934

*One case of lock-jaw not included.

clviii.

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CITY OF LONDON.—Population, 32,650.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	12	13	....	25	....	....	25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	17	4	1	....	....	25
2. Cholera Morbus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	6	2	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	1	1	....	....	8
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	32	29	....	61	....	....	....	2	59	4	32	18	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	....	....	....	....	8	4	1	1	4	6	1	3	1	10	7	15	61
6. Erysipelas	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
7. Febris Typhoides	2	7	....	8	1	....	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	..	1	..	....	....	2	..	2	..	9
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	7	4	....	1	10	....	....	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	6	11
11. Morbilli	3	1	....	3	1	....	4	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
12. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases.	64	60	....	110	13	1	45	8	71	39	38	19	2	2	2	3	7	1	2	1	3	5	..	11	8	6	4	6	6	7	23	9	13	10	21	124
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	3	....	2	1	1	3	1	....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
2. Anæmia	3	5	....	8	....	....	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	8
3. Anasarca	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
4. Asthma	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
5. Carcinoma	5	12	....	5	12	....	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	17
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	15	27	....	33	9	..	16	9	17	5	..	1	3	2	9	3	13	2	1	1	2	..	..	4	4	2	3	7	4	1	5	7	2	1	2	42
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CITY OF LONDON.—POPULATION, 32,650.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	1	....	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total Constitut'l Diseases	31	51	....	54	27	1	25	27	30	9	2	2	4	3	10	5	14	8	9	11	3	..	2	6	7	7	5	10	9	4	8	9	5	6	6	82
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	6	6	....	3	9	..	...	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	12
2. Convulsions	9	4	....	13	....	....	....	....	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	13
3. Encephalitis	5	7	....	11	1	....	9	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	12
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	2	6	....	8	....	....	7	....	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
7. Necrencephalus	..	4	....	2	2	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
8. Paralysis	13	8	....	7	14	....	4	5	12	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	8	2	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	3	3	3	3	21
Total	35	35	....	44	26	....	20	14	36	17	7	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	5	10	12	4	..	3	6	7	8	9	4	2	10	5	7	4	5	70
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	5	9	....	7	7	....	3	5	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	14
6. Aneurism	2	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
7. Syncope	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	7	10	....	8	9	..	4	5	8	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	3	3	3	2	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	4	..	2	17
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	3	6	....	5	4	....	5	4	...	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	9
2. Pneumonia	14	16	...	18	12	....	16	2	12	8	7	1	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	..	..	3	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	3	5	4	30
3. Pleurisy	3	3	....	4	2	....	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
4. Laryngitis	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Total	21	27	....	30	18	....	26	7	15	12	10	3	..	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	6	3	..	3	3	3	5	7	2	1	3	1	5	9	6	48

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*KINGSTON—Population, 19,668.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	6	3	....	8	1	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	9
2. Cholera Morbus	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	6
6. Erysipelas	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
7. Febris Typhoides	3	2	....	4	1	....	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	3	3	....	1	5	....	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6
11. Morbilli	....	1	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
13. Pyæmia	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	21	22	....	31	9	....	30	5	8	18	8	1	2	....	....	....	1	3	1	3	5	1	....	3	1	6	4	1	2	6	4	2	2	3	3	43
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	5	....	6	1	....	2	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	7
2. Anæmia	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3
3. Anasarca	2	3	....	1	3	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
4. Asthma	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
5. Carcinoma	4	8	....	5	7	....	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	4	2	....	....	1	2	12
6. Rheumatism and Gout	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
8. Phthisis	20	15	....	26	6	3	14	6	15	2	....	....	....	6	7	2	7	5	4	2	....	....	....	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	5	5	3	35
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893 — *Continued.*

*KINGSTON.—Population 19,668.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Local Diseases	84	63	....	83	62	2	17	38	92	21	5	3	4	3	2	3	16	14	11	25	28	12	..	11	20	17	24	18	7	7	5	4	10	5	19	147
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	9	9	....	18	....	....	7	....	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	18
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Diseases of Old Age	16	18	....	6	27	1	2	11	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24	..	2	..	1	3	4	5	2	6	2	1	3	5	34
Total Developmental Dis's.	25	30	....	27	27	1	10	13	32	12	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	24	6	4	2	2	4	6	7	3	7	5	2	6	7	55
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	5	1	....	3	3	....	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	6
3. Murder and Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	6	1	...	3	4	...	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	7
Cause not specified	2	5	1	2	5	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	8
Total from all causes	174	156	1	195	128	8	80	78	173	57	15	6	8	12	12	7	30	28	23	39	48	40	6	23	31	33	39	34	21	26	23	16	26	23	36	331

*Three cases of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BRANTFORD.—Population, 13,020.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	5	5	1	11			11			11																				5	5	1			11
2. Cholera Morbus		1			1				1										1										1						1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3			3			3			2		1																1			1				3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	1		1	1		2				1	1																		1		1			3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	7	3		9	1		10				4	5	1						1					2	1	2	2	1			2				10
6. Erysipelas	1			1					1										1														1		1
7. Febris Typhoides	2	3		5			1	2	2				1	1	1	1	1							2							2	1			5
8. Scarlatina	10	6		15	1		16				9	5	2											1	1				2				1	4	7	16
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza	1	2		1	2		1	2			1										1	1								1				2	3
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13. Pyæmia	1			1					1										1									1							1
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis	1			1					1										1						1										1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	1				1				1										1					1											1
Total Zymotic Diseases	33	21	1	48	7		41	4	7	13	15	12	4	1	1	1	1		5		1	1		6	3	2	2	3	3	1	7	11	3	4	10	55
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2				2				2											2				1				1							2
2. Anæmia		1		1			1			1																	1								1
3. Anasarca	1	2	1	2	2		1	2	1			1						2			1			1	1					1			1		4
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma	1	2		1	2			2	1											1	2							1					2		3
6. Rheumatism and Gout																																			
7. Hydrocephalus																																			
8. Phthisis	19	13		29	3		10	6	16	6	3			1	2	9	7	2	2					1	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	5	3	1	32
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes	1			1			1						1																					1	1

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BRANTFORD.—POPULATION, 13,020.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																			
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	24	18	1	34	9		13	10	20	7	3	1	1	1	2	9	7	4	2	3	3			3	2	2	4	5	4	2	1	1	5	6	2	43
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	2		1	4			2	3										1	1	3					1			1	3						5
2. Convulsions	3	4		7			7			2	4	1														2	1						3			7
3. Encephalitis	1	3		3	1		1	1	2	1		1							1	1						1	1		2		1					4
4. Epilepsy		1		1				1														1		1												1
5. Insanity																																				
6. Meningitis	2	3		3	2		3	1	1		2		1	1	1									1	1	1		1					1			5
7. Necrencephalus		1		1				1											1																	1
8. Paralysis	8	8		8	8		3	6	7					1			2	1	1	3	5	3		1		2	3	2		1	1	2		2		16
Total	17	22		21	15		11	12	13	3	6	2	1	2	1		2	1	4	5	8	1		3	1	7	5	3	3	4	2	2	3	6		39
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis																																			
2. Pericarditis																																			
3. Hypertrophy of Heart																																			
4. Angina Pectoris																																			
5. Valvular Diseases	5	5		5	5			3	7					2	2			2	3		1				2	1	1	1		2	1	2				10
6. Aneurism																																			
7. Syncope	6	2		4	1		1	2	5			1			1		2	1			3				1	1	1	1			1	2			1	8
Total	11	7		9	9		1	5	12			1		2	3		2	3	3		4				3	2	2	2		2	2	4			1	18
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis		1		1				1													1														1	1
2. Pneumonia	7	7		10	4		3	7	4	1	2						2	1	3	2	3				2	2		3				2	1	1	4	11
3. Pleurisy	1	1		1	1		1	1			1										1						1									2
4. Laryngitis	1			1					1								1											1								1
Total	9	9		13	5		4	9	5	1	3						3	1	3	2	5				2	2	1	5				2	2	1	5	18

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

GUELPH.—POPULATION, 10,758.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	5
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	3
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	7	5	....	8	4	....	....	1	11	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	4	1	1	1	12
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	2	3	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
3. Anasarca	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	3	3	....	2	4	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
7. Hydrocephalus	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
8. Phthisis	7	16	....	19	4	....	8	4	11	1	2	....	1	3	3	5	4	1	1	2	....	....	....	4	....	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	23
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*GUELPH.—Population, 10,758.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis																																			
2. Ostitis																																			
3. Other Locomotor Diseases																																			
Total																																			
Total Local Diseases	22	20	....	23	19	....	3	11	28	7	4	1	2	1	2	1	3	..	3	8	6	4	..	5	1	1	4	7	..	2	4	1	1	8	5	42
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	17	8	...	25	....	....	....	....	25	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	25
2. Diseases of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diseases of Old Age	7	9	....	3	13	....	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	2	3	16
Total Developmental Dis's.	24	17	....	28	13	....	1	7	33	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	16	1	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	1	6	3	5	41
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	1	2	....	2	1	....	..	....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total from all causes	73	67	....	88	52	....	12	29	99	26	9	2	4	3	3	6	7	2	6	19	15	17	17	12	6	11	8	16	10	15	13	8	11	15	15	140

* One case of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ST. THOMAS.—Population, 10,583.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	1	....	6	1	....	7	..	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	7
2. Cholera Morbus	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	4
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	4	5	....	5	4	....	....	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	9
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	1	5	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases.	14	18	....	27	5	....	17	8	7	14	3	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	3	2	3	..	4	3	2	..	2	1	..	3	4	3	2	8	32
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Anæmia	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	4	5	....	1	5	....	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	9
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ST. THOMAS.—Population, 10,583.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																			
Total Constitut'l Diseases	5	9	...	6	8	....	3	7	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	4	14
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	2	...	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
2. Convulsions	2	3	....	5	....	....	4	....	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
3. Encephalitis	5	3	....	7	1	....	6	1	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	2	2	..	1	3	....	1	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Total	11	10	....	17	4	....	11	2	8	6	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	..	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	21
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	3	3	....	4	2	....	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Total	3	6	....	5	4	....	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	1	1	..	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Pneumonia	7	3	....	6	4	....	6	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	10
3. Pleurisy	1	2	..	2	1	....	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	9	6	....	10	5	....	9	2	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	15

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BELLEVILLE.—Population, 10,124.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	7	6	....	13	....	....	....	....	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	1	..	..	13
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	3	2	....	4	1	....	...	...	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	3	3	....	3	3	....	2	....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	15	12	....	22	5	....	3	....	24	12	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	3	6	8	2	1	1	27
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Anæmia	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	...	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. Phthisis	6	11	....	12	5	....	2	5	10	2	..	..	..	1	4	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	17
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BELLEVILLE.—Population, 10,124.

Sex Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.																Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	..	....																											
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....																											
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....																											
Total	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....																											
Total Local Diseases	42	28	....	38	31	1	2	19	49	10	6	3	2	4	..	3	2	6	7	11	9	6	1	10	10	13	4	3	7	2	8	5	2	4	2	70
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	5	8	....	13	....	....	....	....	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	13
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Diseases of Old Age	7	4	....	2	8	1	....	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
Total Developmental Dis's.	12	14	....	17	8	1	....	5	21	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	8	4	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	..	3	2	..	3	26
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	2	...	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
2. Wounds and other Accidents	3	1	..	1	3	....	....	....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....																											
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....																											
Total Violent Deaths	5	1	....	2	4	....	....	....	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	6
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....																											
Total from all causes	87	74	....	101	55	2	8	35	115	36	13	1	3	5	4	10	8	14	13	14	14	15	5	13	19	22	9	13	13	8	17	21	8	8	7	158

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ST. CATHARINES.—Population, 9,362.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Febris Typhoides	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	4	1	....	2	3	....	1	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	6	8	....	10	4	....	8	....	6	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	4	14
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2. Anæmia	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Asthma	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Carcinoma	4	2	....	5	1	....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	6
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Phthisis	10	8	....	13	5	....	5	3	10	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	18
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DEATHS BY COUNTIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

ST. CATHARINES.—Population, 9,362.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Constitut'l Diseases	17	16	....	22	11	....	6	11	16	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	8	6	3	4	3	1	..	5	..	6	..	6	1	3	1	..	4	3	4	33
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	4	....	2	3	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
2. Convulsions	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
3. Encephalitis	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Paralysis	4	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Total	10	7		8	9	...	7	3	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	4	..	1	3	3	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	2	2	17
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	9	12	....	4	17	....	....	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	9	3	1	..	1	4	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	21
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	9	12	....	4	17	....	....	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	9	3	1	..	1	4	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	21
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	4	....	2	4	..	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
2. Pneumonia	2	2	....	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
3. Pleurisy	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	5	6	....	4	7	....	4	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	11

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

STRATFORD.—Population, 9,604.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum																																			
3. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1			1			1			1																					1				1
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																			
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)		2		2			1	1				1						1														2			2
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides	2			2			1		1			1		1																	1	1			2
8 Scarlatina																																			
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza																																			
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13 Pyæmia		2		2				1	1							1	1							1									1		2
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	3	4		7			3	2	2	1		2		1		1	1	1						1							2	1	2	1	7
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																																			
2. Anæmia		1			1			1												1				1											1
3. Anasarca																																			
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma		3		2	1			2	1								1		1			1							1	2					3
6. Rheumatism and Gout																																			
7. Hydrocephalus		1		1			1			1																								1	1
8. Phthisis	7	4		7	4		3	2	6	2					2	3		1	2		1			1	1		2	1		1	2		2	1	11
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes																																			

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DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

STRATFORD.—Population, 9,604.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.														Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
1. Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Local Diseases	26	27	..	29	22	2	21	11	21	10	4	2	1	2	2	2	5	3	3	10	4	2	3	2	4	4	7	2	6	3	7	6	5	1	6	53
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	5	4	8	17	..	..	..	..	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	17
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	5	7	..	..	12	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	4	12
Total Developmental Dis's.	10	12	8	18	12	..	..	8	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	9	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	4	6	1	4	30
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3. Murder and Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Violent Deaths	3	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Cause not specified	2	3	..	1	4	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5
Total from all causes	52	55	8	67	46	2	31	28	56	23	5	6	1	3	4	6	8	5	9	11	12	8	14	6	6	9	11	7	10	8	10	15	14	6	13	115

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WINDSOR.—Population, 10,435.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	6	3	....	8	1	....	9	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	9
2. Cholera Morbus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	3	....	3	1	....	3	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	3	3	....	5	....	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	6
8. Scarlatina	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Total Zymotic Diseases	18	16	...	27	5	2	23	4	7	13	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	5	7	6	2	3	3	34
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	2	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3 Anasarca	3	1	..	2	2	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	6	11	....	14	3	....	9	4	4	5	1	..	..	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	2	17
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WINDSOR.—Population, 10,435.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	4	6	....	8	2	....	6	3	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	.	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	10
Total Constitut'l Diseases	18	21	....	26	12	1	18	10	11	9	3	..	1	5	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	4	8	3	1	3	2	7	3	3	3	2	39
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Convulsions	6	6	....	11	....	1	12	....	....	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	12
3. Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
7. Necrencephalus	....	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	3	3	....	2	4	..	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6
Total	11	13	....	16	7	1	16	4	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	24
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	6	8	....	5	8	1	2	5	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	14
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	3	2	....	1	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Total	9	10	..	6	11	2	3	7	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	6	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	19
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
2. Pneumonia	7	8	....	11	4	....	....	5	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	15
3. Pleurisy	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	9	9	....	12	6	....	....	5	13	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	3	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	18

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BARRIE—Population, 5,666.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
8. Scarlatina	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Morbilli	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	7	7	....	12	2	....	....	....	14	2	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	14
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	2	2	....	1	3	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	5	2	....	5	2	....	....	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	7
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BARRIE.—POPULATION, 5,666.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Local Diseases	21	14	....	17	17	1	1	13	21	5	....	....	1	1	2	2	4	5	4	5	6	....	....	3	5	5	6	1	..	2	3	2	2	1	5	35
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	1	5	....	....	6	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	6
Total Developmental Dis's.	2	8	....	3	7	....	....	6	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	10
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Violent Deaths	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total from all causes	39	36	....	41	32	2	1	23	51	11	8	..	2	2	3	2	6	10	7	9	11	2	..	8	7	11	9	4	2	2	5	4	4	6	13	75

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BERLIN.—Population, 7,581.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.										Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1			1					1	1																									1
2. Cholera Morbus																													1						1
3 Diarrhœa Acuta	2			2					2		2																								2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1			1					1		1																	1			1				1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	4		5					5		4	1															1	3	1						5
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides	3	3		5	1		1	1	4		1	1		1	2		1							1			1			1		1		1	6
8. Scarlatina																																			
9. Puerperal Fever		1			1			1									1																1	1	1
10. Influenza	2	3		1	4			3	2		1									1	2	1				1	1						3	2	5
11. Morbilli	2			2					2		2																								2
12. Whooping Cough		1		1					1			1															1								1
13. Pyæmia																																			
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	12	12		18	6		1	5	18	1	11	3		1	2		2			1	2	1		1		1	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	24
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																																			
2. Anæmia		4		4					4	3							1							1			1					1			4
3. Anasarca	1				1				1										1							1									1
4. Asthma		1			1			1											1																1
5 Carcinoma		1		1				1								1																			1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1				1				1										1												1				1
7 Hydrocephalus																											1								1
8 Phthisis																																			
9 Tabes Mesenterica	3	3		4	2		1	2	3								3		3							1	1			1	1	1	1		6
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes																																			

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*BERLIN.—Population, 7,581.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	5	9	....	9	5	....	1	4	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	1	14
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
2. Convulsions	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Encephalitis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Necrencephalus	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	5	2	....	5	2	....	....	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	1	4	....	4	1	....	....	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	5
6 Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	4	....	4	1	....	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	5
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pneumonia	6	5	....	9	2	....	....	2	9	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	11
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	6	5	...	9	2	....	...	2	9	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	11

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BRAMPTON.—Population, 3,319.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																		
1. Cholera Infantum																																		
2. Cholera Morbus																																		
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	1		2			2			2																				2				2
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																		
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)																																		
6. Erysipelas																																		
7. Febris Typhoides																																		
8. Scarlatina		1		1			1				1																		1					1
9. Puerperal Fever																																		
10. Influenza		2			2			2													1	1											2	2
11. Morbilli																																		
12. Whooping Cough																																		
13. Pyæmia																																		
14. Variola																																		
15. Syphilis																																		
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																		
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	4		3	2		3	2		2	1										1	1								1	2		2	5
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																		
1. Abscess or Tumor		1		1				1									1										1							1
2. Anæmia																																		
3. Anasarca	1			1					1							1													1					1
4. Asthma																																		
5. Carcinoma	1				1				1											1												1		1
6. Rheumatism and Gout																																		
7. Hydrocephalus																																		
8. Phthisis	5	1		6			1	1	4	1					2	1		1		1							2		1		1	1	1	6
9 Tabes Mesenterica																																		
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																		
11. Diabetes																																		

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

* BRAMPTON.—Population, 3,319.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Local Diseases	5	8	....	7	6	....	3	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	13
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	2	1	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diseases of Old Age	1	2	....	....	3	....	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Total Developmental Dis's.	3	3	....	3	3	....	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	6
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total from all causes	17	17	....	22	12	....	10	12	12	8	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	3	..	..	2	3	2	4	..	1	5	3	2	4	5	34

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BROCKVILLE.—POPULATION, 8,574.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1 Cholera Infantum	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Erysipelas	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	1	3	..	1	3	....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	2	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases.	3	11	....	10	4	....	7	3	4	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	11
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Anasarca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	4	....	3	2	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	6	16	....	15	7	....	5	9	8	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	8	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	4	22
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

BROCKVILLE.—Population, 8,974.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	10	20	....	19	11	....	5	12	13	..	1	1	1	2	3	2	9	4	3	2	2	..	..	2	5	4	1	2	..	1	3	1	2	1	5	30
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
2. Convulsions	2	2	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3. Encephalitis	1	3	....	4	....	....	3	1	....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
6. Meningitis	6	1	....	7	....	....	6	....	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7
7. Necrencephalus	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. Paralysis	3	3	....	2	4	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	6
Total ...	13	12	....	20	5	....	13	7	5	6	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	6	2	1	6	4	1	1	1	25
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
5. Valvular Diseases	5	3	....	4	3	1	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	8
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	...
7. Syncope	1	2	....	....	3	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total....	6	5	...	4	6	1	1	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	11
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2. Pneumonia	12	3	....	11	4	....	5	2	8	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	15
3. Pleurisy	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total....	12	7	....	14	5	....	8	3	8	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	19

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

COLLINGWOOD.—POPULATION, 5,011.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
6. Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Influenza	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
11. Morbilli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Variola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Zymotic Diseases	4	7	..	8	3	..	..	2	9	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	2	11
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Anæmia	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
3. Anasarca	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4. Asthma	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
5. Carcinoma	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Phthisis	2	5	..	7	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	7
9. Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*COLLINGWOOD.—Population 5,041.

Sex—Nativity - Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Local Diseases	12	10	....	12	10	....	....	8	14	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	1	..	2	22
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
2. Diseases of Parturition	..	1	....	1	..	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	2	3	....	1	4	....	....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
Total Developmental Dis's.	4	6	....	6	4	....	....	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	10
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Murder and Homicide	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cause not specified	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Total from all causes	28	35	....	41	22	....	....	20	43	12	5	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	7	8	5	5	..	1	6	5	4	6	5	8	10	6	2	2	8	63

*Three cases of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CHATHAM.—Population, 9,242.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-15.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1			1					1	1																				1					1
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	3	2		4	1				5	2	3															1			1		2	1			5
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1			1					1		1																				1				1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)		1		1					1		1																1								1
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides	3			2	1				3		1				1			1								1		1				1			3
8. Scarlatina																																			
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza	1	1		1	1				2												1	1											2		2
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough		1		1					1	1															1										1
13. Pyæmia																																			
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other-Zymotic Diseases	1				1				1											1						1									1
Total Zymotic Diseases	10	5		11	4				15	4	6				1			1		1	1	1			1		3	1	1	1	1	3	2		2	15
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	2	5		5	2				7		1	1	1	1			1		2						1		1		1			1		1	7
2. Anæmia		2		2					2	2															1	1									2
3. Anasarca		2		1	1				2					1				1								1							1		2
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma	2	1		1	2				3								1	1	1						1							1	1		3
6. Rheumatism and Gout		2			2				2											2						1								1	2
7. Hydrocephalus																																			
8. Phthisis	8	6		10	3	1			14	1				1	2		6		2	1		1		1		1	1	2	2	1		2		2	2	14
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes	1	1		2					2									1			1														2

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CHATHAM.—Population, 9,242.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																		
Total Constitut'l Diseases	13	19	....	21	10	1	....	....	32	3	1	1	1	3	2	..	8	3	5	3	1	1	..	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	..	3	2	6	5	32
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy																																			
2. Convulsions	1	1	1	3					3	3																1	1					1			3
3. Encephalitis	1	2		1	2				3	1					1			1								1	2								3
4. Epilepsy																																			
5. Insanity																																			
6. Meningitis																																			
7. Necrencephalus																																			
8. Paralysis	1	6		4	3				7						1				4	2				2		1	1	1				1	1		7
Total	3	9	1	8	5				13	4				1	1		1		4	2				2	1	3	3	1				2	1		13
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis																																			
2. Pericarditis																																			
3. Hypertrophy of Heart																																			
4. Angina Pectoris																																			
5. Valvular Diseases	1	1		1	1				8						1		1			3	2	1			1		1		1	3			1	1	8
6. Aneurism	1				1				1										1					1											1
7. Syncope	1	1			2				2								1			1				1						1					2
Total	6	5	....	1	7		....	....	11						1		2		1	4	2	1		2	1		1		1	3	1			1	11
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	2	2		3	1		2		2		2									1				1			1	1	1						4
2. Pneumonia	6	7		9	4		3	1	9	2	1					1	2		1	2	2			1	1	2	3	1	1			2		1	1	13
3. Pleurisy	1	4		2	3		1	1	3		1								1	1	1	1		1			1						1		2	5
4. Laryngitis																																			
Total	9	13	..	14	8		6	2	14	2	4					1	2		1	3	4	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	1		2	1	1	3	22

cciii.

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

COBOURG.—Population, 4,919.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum		2		2					2	2																				1	1				2
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta																																			
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																			
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	2		3					3		1	2													1				1		1				3
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides																																			
8. Scarlatina		1		1					1			1																					1		1
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza																																			
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13. Pyæmia																																			
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	5		6					6	2	1	3													1					2	1	1	1		6
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																				2				1								1			2
2. Anæmia		2		1	1			2											1	1	2			1	1			2							4
3. Anasarca	1	3		1	3			3	1										1	1	2			1	1			2							4
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma	1	2		1	2			2	1											2	1					1							1	1	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1				1				1	1										1															1
7. Hydrocephalus	1			1					1																		1								1
8. Phthisis	1	4		5			1	3	1						4		1							1			1	2			1				5
9. Tabes Mesenterica		1			1			1													1												1		1
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes																																			

| | | |

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

COBOURG.—Population, 4,919.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local Diseases	21	11	...	12	20	....	1	10	21	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	4	2	7	8	3	..	..	8	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	32
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Diseases of Parturition	...	1	...	1	...	...	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	4	7	...	1	10	....	....	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	11
Total Developmental Dis's.	5	8	....	3	10	...	1	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	6	13
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	..	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Wounds and other Accidents	3	2	...	2	2	1	....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5
3. Murder and Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Suicide	1	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Violent Deaths	4	2	...	2	3	1	....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	6
Cause not specified	....	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total from all causes	36	39	.. ..	32	42	1	3	32	10	5	2	4	1	..	6	2	1	4	3	15	18	11	.	6	10	8	3	6	2	3	5	6	6	7	13	75

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CORNWALL—POPULATION, 6,947.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	6	4	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	10
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Influenza	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Morbilli	3	6	....	6	3	....	....	....	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	12	15	....	23	4	....	2	2	23	13	8	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	6	1	3	6	2	..	..	27
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Anæmia	1	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
3. Anasarca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	7	....	5	2	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	8
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	7	5	....	10	2	....	....	3	9	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	12
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

CORNWALL.—POPULATION, 6,947.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	9	16	....	20	4	1		9	16	5	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	3	4	3	4	..	3	2	2	..	..	4	25
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	1	4	....	3	2	...	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
2. Convulsions	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	5
3. Encephalitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	9	9	....	16	2	....	...	5	13	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	3	1	..	2	18
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	3	..	3	1	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	4	2	....	5	1	....	....	....	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
2. Pneumonia	4	5	...	5	4	....	....	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	9
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	8	7	....	10	5	....	....	3	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	2	2	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	15

14 (R.G.)

ccix.

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

GALT.—POPULATION, 7,693.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	4	...	4	1	....	....	....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	2	....	2	....	....	..	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
14. Varolia	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	4	11	....	13	2	....	...	2	13	8	3	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	15
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2. Anæmia	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Anasarca	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	2	1	....	..	3	....	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Hydrocephalus	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	6	2	....	4	4	....	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	8
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

| | | |

DEATHS BY CITIES IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*GALT.—Population, 7,693.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	12	19	....	16	15	....	1	14	16	3	4	1	1	1	..	3	3	1	3	4	2	5	..	2	4	4	..	3	2	2	2	4	2	..	6	31
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	4
2. Diseases of Parturition	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	3	4	....	2	5	....	....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	7
Total Developmental Dis's	6	6	..	7	5	..	....	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	2	12
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Murder and Homicide	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total from all causes	32	42	...	44	30	...	2	24	48	11	7	3	2	1	3	6	6	1	6	6	9	9	4	4	6	6	3	5	5	6	6	7	8	6	12	74

*One case of drowning not included.

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

GODERICH.—Population, 3,918.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Influenza	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16 Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	4	....	5	....	....	3	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	5
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Anasarca	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Phthisis	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1895.—*Continued.*

GODERICH. Population, 3,918.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition - Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	3	3	....	4	2	....	2	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	6
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Convulsions	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Paralysis	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total	1	1	...	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Valvular Diseases	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Pneumonia	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2

| | | |

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*TOWN OF LINDSAY.—Population, 6,208.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases.	1	9	...	9	1	....	....	....	10	3	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	10
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Anæmia	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	4	....	1	4	....	....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	..	6	....	6	....	....	1	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

*TOWN OF LINDSAY.—Population 6,208.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total Local Diseases	20	13	....	31	2	....	2	4	27	11	3	1	..	4	1	2	2	3	..	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	7	5	1	3	3	2	1	..	5	33
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	3	4	....	1	6	....	....	....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	7
Total Developmental Dis's.	9	5	....	8	6	....	....	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	6	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	14
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Violent Deaths	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cause not specified	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Total from all causes	35	41	...	61	15	....	4	6	66	18	7	2	1	5	3	6	5	4	1	7	6	4	7	3	6	11	12	7	2	4	5	7	6	2	11	76

*One case of lockjaw not included.

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

NAPANEE.—POPULATION, 3,504.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	3	1	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	4	....	3	....	1	3	....	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	4
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	5	5	...	9	..	1	8	....	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	1	1	..	10
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Anasarca	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

NAPANEE.—Population, 3,501.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	4	2	....	4	2	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	6
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Encephalitis	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Paralysis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Valvular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Syncope	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. Pneumonia	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3. Pleurisy	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

OWEN SOUND.—Population, 7,653.

Sex.—Nativity.—Social condition.—Age.—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1			1					1	1																				1				1
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta																																			
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																			
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	2		3					3		2	1												1	1				1						3
6. Erysipelas	1			1					1									1											1						1
7. Febris Typhoides		1		1					1			1																		1					1
8. Scarlatina		1		1					1		1																			1					1
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza	1			1					1		1																							1	1
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13. Pyæmia																																			
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	4	4		8					8	1	4	2						1						1	1				1	3		1		1	8
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																																			
2. Anæmia	2	1		3				1	2	2							1							2									1	3
3. Anasarca																																			
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma	1	2			2	1		1	2										1		1	1		1			1						1	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	1		2					2			1						1								1				1				2
7. Hydrocephalus	1	1		2					2	1	1																				1	1			2
8. Phthisis	4	4		6	2		1	1	6	2					1	1	2	1	1						2				1	1	1	1	1	1	8
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes	1				1				1										1							1								1

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893. - *Continued.*

OWEN SOUND.—Population, 7,653.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	19	24	....	31	12	....	3	11	29	7	5	1	..	1	1	1	5	3	7	6	5	1	..	6	4	1	2	4	1	3	7	1	3	2	9	43
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre natal Period	....	7	1	8	....	....	....	....	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Diseases of Old Age	5	6	...	3	8	....	1	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	11
Total Developmental Dis's.	5	13	1	11	8	....	1	3	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	7	..	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	19
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
2. Wounds and other Accidents	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	2	3	....	3	...	....	...	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Cause not specified	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Total from all causes	10	53	1	68	25	1	5	18	71	16	10	4	1	1	3	3	8	6	10	6	13	6	7	10	9	5	4	7	4	11	13	5	7	5	14	94

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PEMBROKE.—Population, 4,493.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
3. Cholera Morbus	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
6. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Febris Typhoides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Influenza	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11. Morbilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Whooping Cough	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
13 Pyæmia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Variola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Zymotic Diseases	7	5	...	12	...	...	9	1	2	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	12
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Anasarca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Carcinoma	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
6. Rheumatism and Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Phthisis	1	7	...	7	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	...	...	2	8
9. Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Diabetes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PEMBROKE.—Population, 4,493.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Constitut'l Diseases	3	10	....	9	4	....	....	4	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	13
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Convulsions	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Meningitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Paralysis	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	3	3	....	5	1	....	4	....	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Valvular Diseases	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	1	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pneumonia	1	4	....	3	2	..	1	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	5	....	4	2	....	2	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PETERBOROUGH.—Population, 10,115.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	3		4			4			4																				3	1				4
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3 Diarrhœa Acuta	3	2		4		1	5			3	2																			2	2	1			5
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1				1				1											1									1						1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	4	2		5		1	5		1		3	1		1			1							1	1					1		1	1	1	6
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides	2	1		2	1		1		2						1	1				1												3			3
8. Scarlatina																																			
9. Puerperal Fever		1		1				1									1											1							1
10. Influenza		2			2			1	1											2														2	2
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13. Pyæmia		1		1				1								1													1						1
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	11	12		17	4	2	15	3	5	7	5	1		1		2	2	1		1	3			1	1			1		1	7	3	5	1	3	23
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																																			
2. Anæmia	1			1			1					1																		1					1
3. Anasarca	1				1				1											1												1			1
4. Asthma		1		1			1				1																					1			1
5 Carcinoma	1	4		2	3			4	1								1	2	1	1				2		2		1							5
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1			1					1										1															1	1
7. Hydrocephalus																																			
8. Phthisis	7	8		12	3		7	2	6	2	1	1		4	2	2	1	2						1	2	1		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases																																			
11. Diabetes		1		1					1									1															1		1

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PETERBOROUGH.—Population, 10,115.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	39	35	....	48	25	1	33	15	26	13	8	2	4	3	3	..	4	5	10	8	9	5	..	5	7	8	7	5	6	6	3	6	5	9	7	74
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	12	6	....	18	....	....	....	....	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	18
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Diseases of Old Age	9	5	....	1	13	...	....	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	14
Total Developmental Dis's.	21	11	....	19	13	....	....	6	26	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	32
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	5	....	....	4	1	....	3	....	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	5
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	6	....	....	4	2	....	3	....	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	6
Cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total from all causes	90	74	....	108	53	3	61	32	71	40	15	8	5	8	6	6	8	12	12	11	22	11	..	9	12	13	10	15	13	13	16	15	16	17	15	164

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PICTON—Population, 3,355.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1	2	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Febris Typhoides	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
10. Influenza	1	2	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	4	8	....	11	1	....	9	2	1	5	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	12
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Anasarca	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Carcinoma	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Phthisis	3	5	....	7	1	....	5	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	8
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PICTON.—Population, 3,355.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases	5	8	....	11	2	....	5	4	4	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	13
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Convulsions	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Encephalitis	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Epilepsy	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Insanity	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Necrencephalus	1	2	....	3	....	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
8. Paralysis	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Total....	2	4	....	3	3	....	....	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	2	2	....	3	1	....	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
6. Aneurism	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	....	1	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total....	2	3	....	3	2	....	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	5
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Pneumonia	....	3	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Pleurisy	....	1	...	1	..	..	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Laryngitis	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total....	....	5	...	4	1	....	2	3	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PORT ARTHUR.—POPULATION, 2,753.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	8	...	....	6	1	1	8	....	....	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	8
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	..	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Erysipelas	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Febris Typhoides	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	11	3	....	7	5	2	10	1	3	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	3	..	1	1	14
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3 Anasarca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

| | | |

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PORT ARTHUR.—Population, 2,753.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	.	....	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. ....
2. Ostitis	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Local Diseases	17	10	....	12	13	2	7	5	15	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	5	2	..	3	1	2	1	1	7	27
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																				
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	4	2	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6
2 Diseases of Parturition	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Diseases of Old Age	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Developmental Dis's.	5	3	....	7	1	....	6	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	8
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																				
1. Railroad Accidents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Wounds and other Accidents	4	....	....	1	2	1	1	...	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Violent Deaths	4	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Cause not specified	2	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Total from all causes	42	20	....	32	24	6	28	8	26	21	5	..	1	2	2	4	5	5	4	3	3	2	5	5	3	6	9	5	1	5	6	8	2	4	8	62

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PORT HOPE.—POPULATION, 5,147.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25 30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	4	....	4	1	....	....	1	4	..	3	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Febris Typhoides	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
8. Scarlatina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
12. Whooping Cough	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
15. Syphilis	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Zymotic Diseases	5	5	....	8	2	....	....	1	9	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	10
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Anasarca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Carcinoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Phthisis	2	2	....	4	....	....	2	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

PORT HOPE.—Population, 5,147.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																			
12. Other Constitutional Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total Constitut'l Diseases.	2	3	....	4	1	....	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	5
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy	3	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	5
2. Convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Encephalitis	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Epilepsy	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
6. Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Necrencephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
8. Paralysis	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	6	4	....	5	5	....	....	2	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	10
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
2. Pericarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Hypertrophy of Heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Angina Pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Valvular Diseases	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
6. Aneurism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
7. Syncope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	3	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Pneumonia	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	1	2	....	3	....	....	2	1	....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

SARNIA.—Population, 6,831.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
7. Febris Typhoides	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Morbilli	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
12. Whooping Cough	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total Zymotic Diseases	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
3. Anasarca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
6. Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	2	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893—*Continued*

SARNIA.—Population 6,831.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis																																			
2. Ostitis																																			
3. Other Locomotor Diseases																																			
Total																																			
Total Local Diseases	8	16		17	7		6	4	14	5	1			5	2		1	1	1	4	4			2	2	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	3	1	3	24
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	4			4			4			4														1		1							1	1		4
2. Diseases of Parturition		2		2				2								1		1							1			1							2
3. Diseases of Old Age	1	5			6			4	2											1	2	3				1	1	1			2		1			6
Total Developmental Dis's.	5	7		6	6		4	6	2	4						1		1		1	2	3		1	1	3	1	2			2		2	1		12
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	1					1			1							1													1						1
2. Wounds and other Accidents	2			2					2					1		1									1				1						2
3. Murder and Homicide																																			
4. Suicide																																			
Total Violent Deaths	3			2		1			3					1		2									1				2						3
Cause not specified		1			1				1							1								1											1
Total from all causes	23	33		34	20	2	12	12	32	13	1		1	7	3	3	5	2	3	7		3	1	6	6	3	3	4	5	6	10	2	5	2	4	56

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WHITBY.—Population, 2,843.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.											Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	1			1					1	1																					1			1
2. Cholera Morbus																																			
3. Diarrhœa Acuta																																			
4. Dysentaria Acuta																																			
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	1	1		2					2		1		1											1					1					2
6. Erysipelas																																			
7. Febris Typhoides																																			
8. Scarlatina																																			
9. Puerperal Fever																																			
10. Influenza																																			
11. Morbilli																																			
12. Whooping Cough																																			
13. Pyæmia	1			1					1		1																			1				1
14. Variola																																			
15. Syphilis																																			
16. Other Zymotic Diseases																																			
Total Zymotic Diseases	3	1		4					4	1	2		1											1					1	1				4
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor																																			
2. Anæmia																																			
3. Anasarca																																			
4. Asthma																																			
5. Carcinoma																																			
6. Rheumatism and Gout																																			
7. Hydrocephalus																																			
8. Phthisis	3	1		2	2			1	3	1					1	1	1							1					1				1	4
9. Tabes Mesenterica																																			
10. Other Tubercular Diseases		1		1					1				1																				1	1
11. Diabetes																																			

DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WHITBY.—Population, 2,843.

Sex - Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 y'r.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CONSTITUT'L DISEASES.—*Con.*																																		
12. Other Constitutional Diseases																																		
Total Constitut'l Diseases	3	2		3	2			1	4	1				1	1	1	1							1			1		1				1	1	5
NERVOUS DISEASES.																																			
1. Apoplexy																																	1		1
2. Convulsions	1			1					1	1																									
3. Encephalitis																																			
4. Epilepsy																																			
5. Insanity																																			
6. Meningitis		1		1				1			1															1									1
7. Necrencephalus		1		1			1														1						1								1
8. Paralysis		2			2			2													1	1						2							2
Total	1	4		3	2		1	2	2	1	1										2	1				1		3					1		5
DISEASES OF CIRCULATION.																																			
1. Endocarditis																																			
2. Pericarditis																																			
3. Hypertrophy of Heart																																			
4. Angina Pectoris																																			
5. Valvular Diseases		1			1			1													1						1								1
6. Aneurism																																			
7. Syncope																																			
Total		1			1			1													1						1								1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATION.																																			
1. Bronchitis																																			
2. Pneumonia		3		2	1		2		1		1						2									1		1			1				3
3. Pleurisy																																			
4. Laryngitis																																			
Total		3		2	1		2		1		1						2									1		1			1				3

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WOODSTOCK.—Population, 8,793.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.												Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not given.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																																			
1. Cholera Infantum	4	2	..	6	....	....	....	....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
2. Cholera Morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Diarrhœa Acuta	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
4. Dysentaria Acuta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria and Croup (Cynanche Trachealis)	4	7	..	11	....	....	....	....	11	1	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	11
6. Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Febris Typhoides	2	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
8. Scarlatina	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Puerperal Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Influenza	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Morbilli	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Whooping Cough	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
14. Variola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
15. Syphilis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
16. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Zymotic Diseases	13	13	....	23	3	....	....	2	24	9	5	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	4	3	..	1	1	7	3	1	2	2	26
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Abscess or Tumor	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Anasarca	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
4. Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Carcinoma	1	4	....	1	4	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
6. Rheumatism and Gout	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Phthisis	13	5	....	15	3	..	3	1	11	3	..	..	..	2	5	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	18
9. Tabes Mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
10. Other Tubercular Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
11. Diabetes	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2

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DEATHS BY TOWNS IN 1893.—*Continued.*

WOODSTOCK.—Population, 8,793.

Sex—Nativity—Social condition—Age—Month.

Cause of death.	Sex.			Nativity.			Social condition.			Ages.											Months.												Total.
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Canada.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 1 yr.	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	80 and over.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
DISEASES OF LOCOMOTION.																																			
1. Arthritis	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Ostitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
3. Other Locomotor Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Total	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Local Diseases	33	22	....	26	29	....	12	11	32	6	8	1	2	2	2	..	..	4	4	12	10	4	..	5	4	7	9	3	1	4	3	3	4	4	8	55
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																																			
1. Diseases of Pre-natal Period	7	4	1	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	12
2. Diseases of Parturition	....	3	..	3	..	..	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
3. Diseases of Old Age	8	6	..	3	11	..	....	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	4	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	14
Total Developmental Dis's.	15	13	1	18	11	..	12	9	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	10	..	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	1	..	..	1	1	29
VIOLENT DEATHS.																																			
1. Railroad Accidents	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
2. Wounds and other Accidents	3	....	....	1	2	..	....	....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
3. Murder and Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
4. Suicide	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Violent Deaths	4	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Cause not specified	2	1	..	3	....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total from all causes	82	64	1	92	55	..	29	34	84	30	13	3	3	3	3	6	5	7	8	8	21	16	15	1	14	11	18	17	9	12	11	14	9	8	10	14	147

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1895.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES.

To His Honor the Honourable GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:*

SIR,—I have the honour to present the twelfth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices upon the affairs of the judicial and administrative officers under my inspection throughout the province for the year 1894.

During the year the following officers have been appointed:

Sheriffs.—Hon. Charles Drury, gazetted 23rd June as sheriff of the county of Simcoe in the room and stead of C. J. Phelps, Esq., resigned. John H. Murton, Esq., gazetted 23rd June, as sheriff of the county of Wentworth, in the room and stead of Hon. A. McKellar, deceased.

Local Masters.—Robert Balmacara Matheson, Esq., to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario in and for the county of Carleton *pro tempore*, in the room and stead of William Marshall Matheson, Esq., resigned. Judge McDonald and Judge Reynolds became Local Masters in and for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville under the Judicature Act, section 125, on the death of J. D. Buell, Esq. Judge McGibbon became Local Master in and for the county of Peel under section 125 of the Judicature Act, on the death of the late Judge Scott. C. H. Widdifield, Esq., was on the 12th May gazetted Local Master in and for the county of Prince Edward, on the resignation of Nehemiah Gilbert, Esq.

Local Registrars.—Samuel Reynolds, Esq., the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, became Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice in and for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, on the death of the Deputy Registrar, J. D. Buell, Esq.

County Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.—N. A. Belcourt, Esq., was gazetted County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the county of Carleton on 23rd June, in the room and stead of Robert Lees, Esq., deceased. A. G. McKay, Esq., was gazetted County Crown Attorney in and for the county of

Grey on 22nd September, in the room and stead of William R. Armstrong, Esq., resigned. Charles Wesley Colter, Esq., was gazetted on 9th June County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the county of Haldimand, in the room and stead of John R. Martin, Esq. Peter J. M. Anderson, Esq., was gazetted County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the county of Hastings on the 7th July, in the room and stead of George E. Henderson, Esq., Q.C. M. M. Brown, Esq., was gazetted County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville on the 12th May, in the room and stead of J. D. Buell, Esq., deceased.

Sheriffs' Offices.

There is a general falling off in the business done in the sheriffs' offices. This is partly due to recent legislation, and partly to the growing practice among solicitors of giving and accepting services of papers which formerly were generally served by the sheriffs; but probably the general depression in business circles is also a cause of the decline of work in these offices. The offices are in good hands, and prompt and efficient service have marked them during the year. There is now no complaint of delay in executing process or in payment over of the proceeds. I have had a number of differences between sheriffs and solicitors on the question of fees submitted to me. These have been cases where the principle rather than the amounts involved was of importance. I have been able to adjust these differences on clear lines so as to make them guides for future action if like cases should arise.

I have prepared a new form of execution book to be kept by the sheriffs. It is adapted to the changed practice introduced by the statute of 1894, chap. 26, under which goods and lands are included in one writ of execution.

Appendix A contains the statistical returns for the year 1894 of all business done in the offices of the sheriffs of the province.

Local Masters.

In these important offices the business during the year has been very satisfactorily done. There are one or two offices, however, where a more systematic and complete entry of the business should be made in the Masters' book. Complaint is sometimes made of the length of time occupied in references. This is so much a question depending on the facts of each case that it is difficult to say in any given instance that the discretion of the master has been improperly exercised. The solicitors, and not the master, are often to blame for protracting a reference by the production of more evidence than might be thought sufficient, and by their prolixity and love of detail in dealing with accounts and evidence. So far as I have been able to interfere I have endeavored to remedy this tendency.

In Appendix B, is set forth the statistical returns of the business done in the offices of the Local Masters in the year 1894.

Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, and Clerks of the County Courts.

The work in these offices has been well kept up during the year. Where in my inspection last year I found arrears in consequence of the officer's illness the work has since been overtaken. I have answered a great many questions from these officers on various points of practice. They have very generally recognized

that one of my duties as inspector is to act as a guide in cases of doubt. My correspondence in this respect has largely increased, and this part of my duty will be of increasing importance as changes of practice and reform of procedure is introduced.

In Appendices C and D are set out the statistical business done in these offices during the year 1894.

Surrogate Registrars.

The complaint made in my report last year of the omission of the proper stamps in some of the Surrogate Registrars' offices has, I am glad to say, not to be repeated. The arrears have been made up, and the work of recording generally has been kept up to date. The operation of the statute of 1894 (57 Vict., cap. 21) has considerably diminished the aggregate of the fees payable to these officers.

In Appendix E there is sat out the statistical returns of the business done in the various Surrogate Courts in the year 1894.

County Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

The fees and emoluments of these officers are nearly all earned in connection with the administration of criminal justice, and are payable partly by the Provincial Government and partly by the county. The portion payable by the Government is closely guarded by a strict system of audit by a Government officer. The portions payable by the counties are audited by the boards of audit for the counties, but the decisions of these boards are far from being uniform, and the result is that items of expenditure are allowed in some counties that are not permitted in others. Greater uniformity in this matter is desirable. I alluded to this subject in my report last year, but the matter is of such importance that I beg to draw attention to it again.

General Remarks.

Some of the officers have been this year again slow in making their annual returns. I have had to write in some instances several times urging the importance of promptness in this matter. It is of the utmost consequence that these returns should be accurately made up and promptly forwarded at the end of the year. I have not this year specially reported any officer for neglect in this particular, and trust that this mention of the matter may render it unnecessary to refer to it again.

I have from time to time during the year, as the occasion has arisen, required new bonds to be furnished by several officers where from death, removal or insolvency of the sureties or other causes the then existing securities had become unsatisfactory.

In the schedule hereto I have set out a detailed statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers under my inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLEMING,
Inspector.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto,
March 21st, 1895.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or districts.	Number of Services of Writs of—						Miscellaneous Process served.	
	Summons.		Subpœna.		*Ca Re & Ca Sa.*			
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
Algoma	11	12	.....	16	.....	.....	6	13
Brant	36	32	79	21	.....	.....	18	5
Bruce	39	20	18	32	1	2	18	4
Carleton	115	49	29	41	.....	.....	70	18
Dufferin	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Elgin	32	23	3	.....	.....	.....	11	2
Essex	38	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3
Frontenac	38	11	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Grey	27	15	11	20	.....	.....	14	2
Haldimand	7	4	3	16	.....	.....	5	.....
Halton	9	12	1	28	.....	.....	.....	7
Hastings	44	12	10	14	.....	1	21	3
Huron	21	16	10	11	1	.....	11	3
Kent	47	33	28	53	.....	.....	22	10
Lambton	19	15	14	28	.....	.....	11	8
Lanark	25	7	2	6	.....	.....	7	6
Leeds and Grenville	69	22	16	11	1	.....	18	6
Lennox and Addington	38	5	6	2	.....	.....	7	1
Lincoln	49	25	10	20	.....	.....	10	1
Middlesex	54	17	85	284	1	1	26	52
Muskoka	8	8	35	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	24	11	8	1	2	.....	13	1
Northumberland and Durham	34	7	9	40	2	.....	22	1
Ontario	31	7	5	17	.....	.....	4	.....
Oxford	56	32	73	79	.....	.....	23	10
Parry Sound	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	25	7	4	17	.....	.....	12	7
Perth	25	11	24	9	.....	.....	16	3
Peterborough	40	21	27	78	.....	.....	22	11
Prescott and Russell	27	18	2	4	.....	.....	5	.....
Prince Edward	27	7	13	3	.....	.....	4	3
Rainy River	4	20	46	8	.....	.....	5	19
Renfrew	27	12	39	6	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe	56	15	13	33	.....	.....	30	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	40	26	7	.....	1	.....	4	1
Thunder Bay	11	17	3	2	.....	.....	3	14
Victoria	36	21	3	.....	.....	.....	10	3
Waterloo	29	18	2	2	.....	.....	6	3
Welland	29	14	4	27	.....	.....	8	3
Wellington	22	18	11	22	.....	.....	11	3
Wentworth	75	49	11	3	4	.....	19	6
York	49	12	4	218	.....	.....	14	2
Toronto	555	116	47	4	.....	3	156	14
Totals	1,972	822	720	1,308	13	9	683	256

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Total number of Services.	Number of Estreats received.		Number of Writs of Execution.				Number of Renewals of Writs received.			
			(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.		(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.	
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
58	.....	.....	19	34	20	30	7	6	10	9
191	.....	.....	32	22	15	24	.....	5	1	12
134	1	1	27	27	16	24	4	2	8	15
322	.....	.....	46	58	38	56	14	13	17	21
24	.....	.....	11	17	8	20	2	9	2	12
71	.....	.....	31	35	26	31	4	7	9	22
73	.....	.....	54	37	39	46	3	9	6	13
58	.....	.....	24	15	13	21	9	5	7	9
89	.....	.....	22	33	14	37	3	7	9	35
35	1	.....	8	8	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.....	.....	11	22	11	28	1	1	1	5
105	.....	.....	39	32	31	29	30	49	34	49
73	.....	.....	30	37	24	45	2	6	4	12
193	1	.....	54	49	43	47	6	13	15	28
95	.....	.....	36	52	26	54	12	22	15	45
53	.....	.....	16	14	12	14	1	5	2	10
143	.....	.....	44	25	30	31	2	8	3	16
59	.....	.....	12	8	7	6	.....	2	5	2
115	.....	.....	32	27	19	22	5	1	3	4
520	.....	2	53	50	35	67	5	12	11	13
183	.....	.....	7	9	8	13	1	1	1	2
60	.....	.....	23	27	23	19	4	.....	4	.....
115	.....	.....	41	60	31	78	13	31	15	52
64	.....	.....	33	23	27	30	6	10	11	22
273	.....	.....	56	34	45	39	6	7	5	6
12	.....	.....	17	12	12	12	1	2	1	3
72	.....	.....	13	20	14	25	13	8	18	16
88	.....	.....	28	31	17	26	5	6	5	4
199	.....	.....	37	29	33	27	4	20	6	29
56	.....	.....	12	13	10	18	2	1	3	13
57	.....	.....	14	8	14	8	2	3	6	4
102	.....	.....	6	48	5	33	1	1	1	8
86	.....	.....	20	30	19	19	2	2	4	4
153	.....	.....	53	56	43	52	4	11	13	37
79	.....	.....	21	53	12	74	3	5	5	17
50	.....	.....	9	25	8	30	2	13	5	17
73	.....	.....	29	24	24	26	2	10	5	17
60	.....	.....	23	24	17	25	.....	.....	1	3
85	.....	1	16	24	13	35	2	1	2	.....
87	.....	.....	32	31	37	19	4	8	7	18
167	.....	.....	66	54	50	68	11	11	20	31
299	.....	3	119	56	102	62	5	2	42	29
895	.....	.....	459	202	363	153	27	15	135	101
5,783	3	7	1,735	1,495	.....	1,532	230	356	477	765

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or districts.	Number of Sales under Writs of Execution.				Number of cases entered under the Creditors' Relief Act.	Number of Certificates received under this Act.	Assignments to Sheriffs under R. S. O., 1887, cap. 124.
	(1) Against goods.		(2) Against lands.				
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.			
Algoma	1		2		1	6	
Brant	1	2			3	1	
Bruce	6	1		1		1	10
Carleton	2			1		3	1
Dufferin	1						1
Elgin						6	2
Essex	1	2	1			3	1
Frontenac	2	1		1	1	1	3
Grey	5		1	1			
Haldimand		1					
Halton	1	1			1	1	2
Hastings	4	2	1	2	3	2	2
Huron	2				2		2
Kent	4	5		7	11	10	
Lambton	2	4			4	8	1
Lanark	1						
Leeds and Grenville	2	5	1		8	13	10
Lennox and Addington	4	1		1	3	1	3
Lincoln	2	3	1	1	7	7	1
Middlesex	5	4		1	2		1
Muskoka	1				1		1
Norfolk	6				3	16	3
Northumberland and Durham		1			1	2	1
Ontario	1				1		1
Oxford	5	1	1	1	6	5	4
Parry Sound	2	1		1			
Peel	1			1	2	1	
Perth	7	4			10		1
Peterborough		3	1		1		1
Prescott and Russell	1	3		1			
Prince Edward							2
Rainy River		2			3	15	
Renfrew	2	4			1		
Simcoe	3	2	1		5	3	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	4		1	3	3	8
Thunder Bay	1	1		1	3		
Victoria							
Waterloo	1	1		1	2		2
Welland	1	2			3	1	1
Wellington	1	1	1		2		1
Wentworth	8	2	1		11		1
York	1	2			3	6	
Toronto	6	5			6	8	
Totals	96	71	12	23	113	123	67

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1894.—*Continued.*

Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution against Goods (not Renewals).				Amount realized by Actual Sales under Writs of Execution.			
(1) For Debt or Damages.		(2) For Solicitors' Costs taxed.		(1) Against Goods.		(2) Against Lands.	
H. C. J	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
47,772 96	16,931 06	675 45	846 33	.....	.....	550 59	.....
26,116 39	4,022 77	1,418 73	499 41	100 00	46 30	.....	.....
102,521 21	5,368 99	1,510 45	602 78	1,064 70	305 79	.....	27 50
88,959 14	11,933 02	2,398 12	977 62	261 71	.....	.....	135 00
11,380 04	2,901 36	678 65	244 80	1,276 19	.....	.....	.....
32,423 92	6,555 43	1,824 25	736 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
44,763 41	6,610 50	3,583 52	848 10	10 00	170 50	47 75	.....
21,201 41	2,034 38	1,214 44	216 90	156 45	74 15	.....	50 00
14,211 47	6,039 58	1,265 28	450 11	196 47	.....	221 00	393 52
3,594 38	1,357 54	94 16	176 35	.....	346 69	.....	.....
8,519 80	4,237 67	699 75	584 38	158 00	50 00	.....	.....
50,232 66	7,290 04	3,324 78	815 78	1,690 21	16 50	10 00	93 40
48,858 94	6,363 01	1,458 86	796 82	450 25	.....	.....	.....
45,407 93	8,892 50	4,808 69	1,754 24	700 08	1,357 85	.....	772 66
39,607 67	10,168 68	2,112 80	1,078 86	27 52	1,117 43	.....	.....
17,402 68	2,853 90	1,822 08	402 43	180 75	.....	.....	.....
239,754 44	5,098 72	2,817 99	750 66	81 57	654 17	800 00	.....
38,184 28	1,800 29	681 39	304 82	539 79	301 13	.....	75 00
92,718 11	5,191 06	1,227 79	410 82	2,455 00	333 86	2,750 00	165 00
29,623 96	9,780 60	1,939 96	1,073 85	2,592 82	660 54	.....	10 61
6,188 62	1,922 63	514 73	191 31	500 00	.....	.....	.....
20,774 33	4,680 52	806 97	253 77	3,594 45	176 88	.....	.....
60,283 81	14,201 58	3,739 68	807 17	.....	37 00	.....	.....
50,835 47	4,718 75	1,145 31	218 44	781 96	.....	.....	.....
120,053 99	5,970 73	3,568 84	431 32	1,931 44	50 00	75 00	115 00
123,152 85	1,826 25	863 69	107 11	259 91	42 45	.....	150 00
16,441 70	3,198 59	978 80	160 09	778 35	.....	.....	75 00
36,580 08	4,946 25	3,387 78	455 71	1,086 23	169 65	.....	.....
110,331 42	4,810 62	1,614 67	405 37	.....	550 68	11,400 00	.....
4,178 20	2,880 14	1,325 31	308 38	218 68	214 25	.....	80 00
14,530 72	1,099 37	1,314 25	210 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,083 85	18,179 24	447 85	1,072 71	.....	2,013 56	.....	.....
3,472 20	208,679 98	331 23	883 84	190 45	940 32	77 05	177 20
75,630 05	8,749 90	2,413 03	890 44	246 71	241 74	1,350 00	.....
94,378 59	8,816 83	1,060 36	1,053 42	94 51	936 66	.....	48 08
13,223 26	13,215 04	583 61	839 38	2,313 60	86 50	.....	35 00
62,516 13	5,023 94	1,732 94	578 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,204 16	4,044 59	614 25	409 05	39 75	67 00	.....	50 00
55,662 03	3,534 28	338 02	431 71	224 50	196 00	.....	.....
12,270 90	5,276 52	777 67	457 34	113 50	58 15	2,000 00	.....
66,769 29	11,227 01	3,202 15	1,121 66	1,534 42	90 24	3 70	.....
195,058 56	26,521 69	2,901 00	901 87	74 22	455 93	.....	.....
1,221,981 74	42,670 84	15,838 64	3,492 64	2,415 73	358 75	.....	.....
3,407,856 80	531,726 39	85,057 92	29,252 92	28,139 72	12,120 67	19,285 09	2,452 97

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or districts.	Amount received for Fines, Penalties, etc.		Amount received under Writs of *Ca. Re.* and *Ca. Sa.*		Amount realized under Writs of Execution Without Sale.	
	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma					269 64	300 02
Brant					3,622 64	1,001 55
Bruce	100 00				210 99	911 49
Carleton					1,260 88	1,083 75
Dufferin						
Elgin					846 46	358 01
Essex	40				386 00	2,570 53
Frontenac						493 35
Grey					224 14	307 70
Haldimand	500 00					152 10
Halton						1,467 55
Hastings					2,748 74	1,029 42
Huron					2,402 04	732 32
Kent					507 77	1,156 27
Lambton					366 64	111 25
Lanark					217 50	403 52
Leeds and Grenville					1,034 46	1,603 84
Lennox and Addington					3,481 49	247 19
Lincoln					1,059 05	1,427 22
Middlesex		100 00			30 94	541 93
Muskoka						385 12
Norfolk					119 32	139 00
Northumberland and Durham			390 06		677 06	3,322 48
Ontario	146 79				942 82	804 99
Oxford					1,850 74	1,224 91
Parry Sound					176 80	24 24
Peel					100 00	814 01
Perth					490 20	617 73
Peterborough					213 60	39 10
Prescott and Russell					566 33	499 97
Prince Edward					311 27	61 66
Rainy River					924 82	
Renfrew					385 40	1,324 37
Simcoe		10 39			1,746 76	787 84
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2 00			751 17	2,073 63
Thunder Bay					129 84	240 56
Victoria					247 35	
Waterloo					315 63	
Welland		750 00			34 94	875 81
Wellington					2,040 45	840 75
Wentworth					2,576 62	607 56
York		68 40			1,582 29	1,090 71
Toronto	100 00				4,973 54	981 94
Totals	847 19	930 79	390 06		39,826 33	32,655 39

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1894.—*Concluded.*

Amount of Fees earned for the Administration of Justice payable by the Province.	Amount of Fees so earned payable by the County.	Amount of Fees otherwise earned.	Amount paid by the Province as Salary.	Total amount of Fees earned.	Total amount of Disbursements.	Net amount due to for earnings of 1894.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
941 44	.....	579 56	1,000 00	2,521 00	1,255 53	1,265 47
1,548 38	406 52	927 48	.....	2,882 38	980 89	1,901 49
1,217 42	586 58	1,442 38	.....	3,246 38	1,291 71	1,954 67
1,158 75	620 41	2,654 36	.....	4,433 52	2,326 95	2,106 57
529 07	370 95	721 21	.....	1,621 23	510 50	1,110 73
1,356 77	396 24	845 37	.....	2,598 38	1,193 13	1,405 25
2,391 60	540 45	879 31	.....	3,811 36	2,198 00	1,613 36
695 86	510 78	352 29	100 00	1,658 93	439 38	1,219 55
1,063 00	699 25	1,040 41	.....	2,802 66	1,171 87	1,630 79
803 79	345 91	557 40	100 00	1,807 10	493 04	1,314 06
754 84	353 06	373 14	.....	1,481 04	456 20	1,024 84
935 30	662 57	1,963 46	.....	3,561 33	1,801 97	1,759 36
933 45	493 31	1,342 50	....	2,769 26	1,623 56	1,145 70
1,010 10	699 50	2,118 31	.....	3,827 91	1,166 28	2,661 63
1,340 10	468 50	1,051 04	.....	2,859 64	986 32	1,873 32
654 06	399 37	420 84	....	1,474 27	452 90	1,021 37
915 80	698 15	1,314 15	.....	2,928 10	895 42	2,032 68
533 73	363 62	1,169 11	.....	2,066 46	1,053 09	1,013 37
1,018 80	618 40	914 94	.....	2,552 14	581 82	1,970 32
1,706 70	1,469 33	829 38	.....	4,005 41	2,047 00	1,958 41
1,507 93	.....	207 50	500 00	2,215 43	795 42	1,420 01
948 69	688 57	1,028 95	.....	2,666 21	642 06	2,024 15
1,250 65	697 02	981 89	.....	2,929 56	2,122 67	806 89
737 18	573 40	606 23	.....	1,916 81	655 98	1,260 83
1,287 25	433 21	1,389 12	.....	3,109 58	1,058 89	2,050 69
1,136 59	765 00	401 17	500 00	2,802 76	1,602 72	1,200 04
1,078 98	419 84	732 90	.....	2,231 72	1,111 43	1,120 29
1,236 40	521 75	1,185 32	.....	2,943 47	1,183 67	1,759 80
853 80	490 91	1,237 73	.....	2,582 44	690 85	1,891 59
467 98	469 12	745 06	500 00	2,182 16	784 58	1,397 58
587 69	455 14	422 66	200 00	1,665 49	816 22	849 27
937 55	....	604 02	1,000 00	2,541 57	783 84	1,757 73
1,013 29	520 54	1,138 83	....	2,672 66	872 14	1,800 52
1,254 66	560 03	2,675 20	.....	4,489 89	2,707 52	1,782 37
858 87	916 76	1,062 35	....	2,837 98	1,045 89	1,792 09
708 00	.....	746 19	1,000 00	2,454 19	631 54	1,822 65
730 80	575 88	1,011 54	.....	2,318 22	679 35	1,638 87
982 11	455 34	959 96	100 00	2,497 41	1,136 34	1,361 07
871 90	697 52	641 00	.....	2,210 42	556 00	1,654 42
834 83	626 78	1,187 37	.....	2,648 98	1,600 21	1,048 77
2,299 05	470 40	2,542 09	.....	5,311 54	2,825 72	2,485 82
4,333 45	666 51	1,988 18	.....	6,988 14	2,891 99	4,096 15
3,277 45	294 68	8,902 29	.....	12,474 42	7,274 30	5,200 12
50,704 06	22,001 30	53,894 19	5,000 00	131,599 55	57,394 89	74,204 66

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters throughout the

Counties or districts.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes.					Number of examinations taken as special examiners or otherwise before trial.
	For the administration of estates.	For the partition or sale of property.	Relation to infants under R.S.O., chap. 40, s. 76. (Examination only.)	Under the Winding-up Acts.	Other orders made in chambers.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Algoma						4
Brant		1				
Bruce					5	10
Carleton	2	1			63	16
Dufferin	1	3			28	2
Elgin	1					42
Essex	3	1				24
Frontenac	2	2			2	22
Grey	4	5		2	33	4
Haldimand		2				1
Halton					1	
Hastings	2				53	25
Huron					6	3
Kent	3	1			31	18
Lambton	1	1	1		1	
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville	2	1			5	
Lennox and Addington	1	1				
Lincoln	2	2			1	9
Middlesex		6				28
Muskoka and Parry Sound						
Norfolk		1			1	
Northumberland and Durham		2			31	2
Ontario					13	
Oxford		1				1
Peel	1				1	
Perth	1					24
Peterborough					67	
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward					1	3
Renfrew						5
Simcoe	1				27	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	1			57	
Thunder Bay						1
Victoria					50	
Waterloo	2					
Welland		1			2	
Wellington	3	1				2
Wentworth	1	2			41	2
Totals	35	36	1	2	577	291

Province of Ontario, other than Toronto, during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Number of Judgments or Orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or lien on land, other than Mechanics' Lien Act.	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		2									
		3			1						
		1			2		1			1	
4	1	12		5					1	1	
3	3	1							4		
1		3									
3	1	2	1	1	1	3				1	
1		15		2	1	3	1			2	
4	1	1						1		5	
	1	1			1			1			
	2	2				1					
2		3		9					1	3	
4	2	4		2						1	1
1	3	1						1		1	
									1		
1		1		6					1		
2										1	
1		1	1						1		
2	1	2								2	
5		3				2				5	
				1						2	
2	1	2		2				1		1	
	1	1		5		1		1			
				1						1	1
2	1	1	1					1			
2				3	2					1	1
	2	1		1		2					
	2										
		1									
3		3		2						2	
2		5	3	3	1			1		1	
		1				1					
2	2	4									2
	17	16								1	
		1	1		1	5		1		2	
5		3	1	4				1		1	
7	1	12		8		9		1		5	
60	42	107	8	55	10	27	2	10	9	40	5

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local

Counties or districts.	Number of Judgments, or Orders, etc.—*Concluded.*						
	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes, bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting title matters.
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Algoma							
Brant							
Bruce							
Carleton	1						1
Dufferin					1		
Elgin							
Essex						1	1
Frontenac	1				1		
Grey	1						
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings							1
Huron						1	
Kent							
Lambton							
Lanark		1	1				
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							
Middlesex							1
Muskoka and Parry Sound							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford	1						
Peel	1						
Perth				1			
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Renfrew							
Simcoe					1		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							1
Thunder Bay	1						
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington	1		1				
Wentworth							1
Totals	7	1	2	1	3	2	6

Masters throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

Lunacy. (26)	Miscellaneous. (27)	Number of advertisements of sale issued. (28)	Number of reports issued. (29)	Number of references pending at date of return. (30)	Number of bills of costs taxed by Master. (31)	Amount realized by sales held under the direction of Master. (32)	Amount of costs of reference, etc., taxed by Master or under his direction. (33)	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters. (34)	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters. (35)
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	....	.....	....	38 01
.....	... .	.....	7	2	7	.....	458 03	140 00	116 30
.....	1	1	1	6	2	60 00	270 20	.....	127 60
.. ..	1	8	32	14	4	23,070 25	3,743 79	525 05	1,051 45
1	.....	3	11	2	7	9,050 00	495 55	571 30	340 00
5	3	6	24	15	34	20,811 00	3,608 20	1,062 22	1,671 20
1	.... ..	2	7	5	6	5,536 00	1,291 68	520 40	720 40
.....	1	5	18	9	15	4,370 00	1,704 53	195 25	749 19
.....	2	9	7	11	15	6,501 00	1,487 01	358 11	524 77
.....	1	1	4	3	5	1,020 00	310 10	.....	135 52
1	.... ..	.....	5	.....	3	....	....	.....	219 80
.....	13	13	22	14	25	18,871 00	2,226 51	680 45	1,374 40
.....	.....	5	6	7	7	10,770 00	395 39	350 00	470 00
.....	.....	4	5	2	17	721 16	158 12	.....	422 00
.....	... ...	1	2	.... ..	1	3,920 00	....	200 00	130 33
.....	1	6	12	2	13	4,505 00	1,026 34	248 82	293 76
1	....	8	9	3	6	8,220 00	640 78	566 35	199 00
.....	2	1	7	3	8	7,000 00	839 59	420 00	289 70
.....	1	3	17	2	16	9,300 00	803 43	417 61	1,512 33
5	6	8	18	8	10	5,846 00	869 44	469 50	1,181 97
.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	....	.....	.....	73 35
.....	.....	3	5	1	4	5,685 00	190 73	438 62	79 74
.....	.....	5	14	8	13	9,500 00	1,304 04	1,321 11	813 61
.... ..	.....	3	17	.... ..	15	17,100 00	1,732 08	....	329 70
.....	.....	4	5	6	9	10,017 50	1,704 35	1,824 00	951 30
.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	89 16	.....	.....	162 60
1	.....	3	14	16	25	8,560 00	2,516 83	610 70	1,679 45
.....	.....	2	7	.....	8	....	1,021 09	160 00	203 30
.....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13 50
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	128 94	.....	139 65
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..... .	. .....	.....	180 00
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	554 50
.....	.....	9	20	23	34	15,130 00	3,017 45	1,352 02	674 36
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	913 10	....	31 45
.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	8,255 00	916 76	.....	209 90
.....	8	2	2	3	16	17,000 00	750 00	300 00	428 00
1	2	4	11	5	5	1,695 00	324 08	156 96	182 32
2	.....	1	16	3	14	5,410 00	1,759 15	1,168 28	1,166 41
.....	4	12	42	37	43	33,373 00	4,100 24	2,693 36	1,193 56
19	47	136	390	196	399	271,386 07	40,507 58	16,690 11	20,734 93

APPENDIX C.—Being a return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy during the year ending

Counties or districts.	Number of Writs issued in the		Number of Writs *Ca. Re.* issued.		Number of Actions entered in Procedure Book.		Number of *Lis pendens* issued.		Number of *Præcipe* orders issued.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.
Algoma	22	12	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
Brant	60	30	.....	.....	51	26	2	.....	18	7
Bruce	54	28	.....	.....	32	20	4	8	9	10
Carleton	159	80	.....	.....	119	66	5	.....	50	36
Dufferin	38	19	.....	.....	27	12	6	3	14	5
Elgin	95	47	.....	.....	79	32	17	7	52	11
Essex	97	48	.....	.....	71	50	5	5	56	23
Frontenac	103	51	.....	.....	68	45	3	5	25	26
Grey	57	29	.....	.....	49	21	8	.....	18	12
Haldimand	15	7	.....	.....	13	6	2	1	5	3
Halton	17	8	.....	.....	12	6	2	.....	5	4
Hastings	151	76	.....	.....	115	.....	7	6	106	47
Huron	69	35	.....	.....	60	28	2	2	39	6
Kent	69	34	.....	.....	43	33	8	.....	30	28
Lambton	71	35	.....	.....	60	28	4	1	20	10
Lanark	71	36	.....	.....	44	21	10	6	23	11
Leeds and Grenville	74	38	.....	.....	64	34	3	6	7	5
Lennox and Addington	42	20	.....	...	32	16	8	2	23	7
Lincoln	48	24	.....	.....	37	22	1	1	20	13
Middlesex	246	123	.....	.....	193	105	13	12	71	40
Muskoka	6	4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Norfolk	33	16	.....	.....	28	10	3	.....	3	5
Northumberland and Durham	54	27	.....	.....	19	11	3	2	8	9
Ontario	47	23	.....	.....	35	21	3	3	16	6
Oxford	83	41	.....	.....	59	41	14	3	39	13
Parry Sound	4	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	4	.....
Peel	29	14	.....	.....	28	14	3	3	9	3
Perth	84	43	.....	.....	68	34	6	.....	44	17
Peterborough	101	51	.....	.....	63	35	7	3	30	9
Prescott and Russell	10	4	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	1	1
Prince Edward	29	14	.....	.....	22	13	6	1	14	6
Rainy River	4	2	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	6	2
Renfrew	45	21	.....	.....	34	18	2	.....	17	2
Simcoe	86	43	.....	.....	67	28	4	2	23	12
Stormont	76	38	.....	.....	64	28	5	1	33	15
Thunder Bay	27	16	.....	.....	28	12	2	4	21	12
Victoria	44	22	.....	.....	29	17	2	2	11	6
Waterloo	56	29	.....	.....	50	20	3	1	19	6
Welland	36	18	.....	.....	29	17	3	3	12	14
Wellington	78	40	.....	.....	50	26	13	4	22	7
Wentworth	268	134	5	.....	220	133	21	8	101	62
York	1,761	880	.....	.....	1,065	544	110	70	817	440
Totals	4,519	2,262	5	.....	3,146	1,602	324	177	1,829	956

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario, 31st December, 1893.

Number of Orders issued and signed by Local Judges.		Number of Examination of parties.		Number of Actions entered for trial.				Number of Judgments entered without trial.		Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	
				(1) By Jury.		(2) Without Jury.					
Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.
										$ c.	$ c.
14	7	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	570 45	12,504 29
19	14	14	8	6	3	4	1	17	12	14,580 44	21,149 72
23	5	13	10	13	7	.....	.....	6	6	21,105 19	6,406 03
58	23	44	.....	23	.....	7	8	50	25	54,038 80	32,679 57
4	.....	12	6	2	3	5	1	7	2	6,992 76	3,004 87
49	23	26	15	13	12	11	7	14	10	13,143 41	4,523 00
33	26	38	22	23	8	30	10	30	19	15,507 49	6,720 30
74	33	6	7	8	9	5	4	36	19	29,874 80	11,467 85
12	7	16	8	10	4	12	4	7	4	2,951 62	1,324 00
4	2	5	2	6	1	2	2	3	1	1,560 00	....
6	17	2	.....	1	8	2	1	3	2	1,805 99	1,453 51
58	13	66	.....	24	.....	19	8	24	20	30,008 19	25,186 81
27	.....	19	3	20	6	.....	13	11	4	11,548 13	3,054 35
20	.....	41	30	16	.....	5	11	18	6	15,340 33	4,134 85
24	9	24	14	6	1	4	2	20	12	23,534 75	11,260 43
37	17	18	16	7	2	3	2	9	4	8,181 04	3,645 00
25	18	14	6	5	4	1	2	29	12	34,393 72	2,388 84
8	4	21	9	4	5	6	4	13	3	40,999 35	14,714 79
34	22	20	.....	8	5	4	12	20	.....	26,362 96	10,347 65
93	28	51	.....	20	18	24	37	86	34	71,888 24	70,221 02
.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	2	1	2,514 90	1,381 85
12	7	.....	2	7	4	2	2	6	3	1,630 71	4,448 94
7	2	7	3	3	4	2	1	22	8	22,670 16	5,714 76
8	5	4	6	3	3	3	1	12	10	10,804 18	9,745 04
23	10	26	10	10	10	8	9	20	9	33,426 15	13,571 19
1	1	2	.. ..	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	578 53	.....
20	9	7	8	.....	3	3	1	8	3	28,418 35	1,364 24
27	20	20	11	18	3	8	8	20	11	21,458 25	11,582 06
.....	.....	12	7	10	4	9	2	35	15	65,099 77	43,535 24
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	612 45	1,097 53
.....	.....	10	11	4	1	6	2	6	3	12,097 88	9,437 22
8	3	5	2	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	....
18	9	9	.....	3	.....	8	.....	13	9	11,832 61	8,790 83
.....	29	47	13	21	.. ...	.....	9	15	6	2,321 38	2,656 65
40	15	.....	.....	13	3	7	4	31	17	44,857 47	8,066 22
32	11	9	6	3	1	6	3	8	3	13,873 09	11,308 16
.....	.....	12	8	2	2	9	3	16	4	10,602 00	938 00
9	3	19	11	6	3	5	6	20	7	10,088 72	3,398 62
5	7	7	8	5	2	2	5	10	5	6,781 44	1,300 61
3	1	21	11	8	3	3	1	14	8	16,032 15	31,458 40
104	57	49	56	25	16	30	11	93	48	103,612 49	59,167 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	103	57	126	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
943	462	719	335	465	211	388	273	762	370	843,700 34	475,149 90

APPENDIX C.—Being a return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy during the year ending

Counties or districts.	Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder.		Total amount of Disbursements allowed thereunder.		Number of Judgments entered after trial.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		
Algoma	228 40	140 32	125 01	34 65	.....	.....
Brant	498 50	319 20	151 68	73 45	.....	1
Bruce	321 23	187 46	80 13	61 04	2	4
Carleton	1,315 26	471 75	391 15	162 39	19	11
Dufferin	136 20	11 65	39 80	9 30	4	4
Elgin	280 09	231 86	72 23	76 81	18	7
Essex	1,695 47	316 70	765 31	133 38	15	9
Frontenac	812 83	279 93	229 76	88 71	7	9
Grey	267 62	60 20	89 18	14 86	7	3
Haldimand	867 29	.....	349 89	.....	4	1
Halton	110 90	44 05	41 12	17 56	.....	.....
Hastings	619 04	583 46	178 91	.....	23	7
Huron	329 14	112 96	84 36	53 91	14	3
Kent	565 15	199 17	422 08	23 03	9	6
Lambton	711 48	475 01	207 69	124 92	9	1
Lanark	330 00	137 00	106 00	46 00	5	.....
Leeds and Grenville	735 55	465 57	221 68	94 33	3	2
Lennox and Addington	715 37	54 02	254 28	17 92	6	3
Lincoln	594 54	206 05	192 85	68 48	3	.....
Middlesex	2,328 32	897 44	465 04	280 41	9	7
Muskoka	129 89	.....	44 89	.....	1	1
Norfolk	456 91	227 98	100 20	20 51	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	525 19	139 36	152 51	52 51	1	4
Ontario	235 70	112 24	92 81	34 09	8	3
Oxford	529 29	388 19	133 94	118 96	13	10
Parry Sound	20 46	.....	3 56	.....	2	.....
Peel	311 32	75 56	110 24	24 59	7	3
Perth	341 72	305 14	99 28	81 70	14	11
Peterborough	1,022 01	447 23	250 94	140 87	3	4
Prescott and Russell	109 22	90 74	33 97	35 29	.....	.....
Prince Edward	361 21	78 49	125 45	22 29	7	2
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Renfrew	367 05	230 35	130 17	76 65	.....	2
Simcoe	215 87	368 80	.....	270 80	9	5
Stormont	1,014 54	379 05	243 25	99 40	11	3
Thunder Bay	311 03	95 52	94 04	25 37	5	4
Victoria	258 00	55 24	84 72	9 64	5	1
Waterloo	368 48	46 83	93 58	10 83	3	2
Welland	140 12	40 05	50 17	41 05	5	1
Wellington	217 83	257 45	51 11	84 90	3	2
Wentworth	2,547 02	2,350 15	657 45	721 97	14	15
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	22,945 24	10,882 17	7,010 43	3,252 57	270	153

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario, 31st December, 1893.—*Continued.*

Total amount of such Judgments without costs.		Amount of Costs taxed thereunder.		Total amount of Disbursements allowed thereunder.		Number of Judgments.					
Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Over $10,000.	$10,000 and above $5,000.	$5,000 and above $2,000.	$2,000 and above $1,000	$1,000 and above $500.	$500 and under.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1	....	2	....	3
.....	1,416 32	.....	832 16	.....	394 68	1	....	2	8	7	12
50 00	1,151 53	359 55	406 08	184 80	136 63	1	....	....	5	3	....
16,625 76	1,344 18	3,647 42	475 85	1,635 27	743 82	2	3	6	12	13	52
782 13	1,689 23	166 40	421 10	77 38	110 16	..	....	2	1	6	8
16,690 15	1,096 80	2,981 95	645 39	1,241 17	766 37	..	1	3	5	15	25
5,126 57	1,833 99	1,751 56	343 10	501 02	294 69	..	....	....	4	8	9
1,698 39	2,928 72	435 57	1,579 46	127 13	374 63	..	....	6	11	7	8
417 60	931 98	597 29	658 18	219 06	222 99	..	....	....	1	2	18
1,100 50	588 55	72 09	26 13	22 77	4 23	..	....	....	1	3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	....	1	....	5
9,715 41	1,670 00	2,525 50	.....	1,140 84	.....	1	3	5	6	18	26
2,360 92	5,888 54	2,122 13	550 67	1,196 99	252 59	..	1	1	3	9	17
12,150 90	4 00	1,512 02	386 57	1,144 54	65 00	..	2	1	3	7	22
2,238 00	.....	881 71	850 27	493 51	637 20	..	1	6	8	7	15
4,135 00	.....	743 00	192 00	355 00	107 00	..	2	2	2	5	6
450 00	1,500 00	129 26	276 80	56 01	166 05	..	....	7	6	11	5
300 00	450 05	716 19	499 51	251 69	200 06	2	1	2	4	1	15
.....	.....	396 93	406 24	230 20	160 00	..	2	3	4	5	15
5,745 66	900 00	954 42	109 30	166 30	109 92	1	2	16	18	38	50
249 61	.....	297 02	.....	65 57	.....	..	....	....	2	1	1
.....	593 46	360 82	153 42	202 35	71 47	..	...	2	....	4	6
45 00	479 41	130 29	556 79	104 42	349 58	..	1	3	4	8	8
8,091 38	.....	299 73	.....	171 64	.....	..	2	2	2	7	20
7,479 00	832 13	1,306 06	1,960 19	712 37	977 75	..	1	11	7	6	17
10 00	.....	262 17	.....	56 73	.....	..	....	....	....	....	2
20,941 74	909 50	717 43	446 88	361 18	191 85	2	1	....	1	3	8
2,625 28	158 87	2,924 79	281 86	1,267 15	91 31	..	1	5	6	6	38
2,689 89	351 83	259 96	1,113 22	139 41	621 49	4	3	2	6	9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	....	1	....	5
2,745 83	400 00	1,704 29	200 23	989 06	117 56	..	1	3	2	4	6
....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	1	....	....	....
1,600 00	25 00	2,122 04	179 60	1,274 57	197 85	..	....	2	6	9	6
3,822 30	52 60	781 37	739 85	.....	418 00	..	....	2	....	3	13
1,764 63	972 09	922 72	.....	364 83	.....	..	3	6	6	8	39
30,260 61	70 00	362 74	393 82	210 69	238 82	1	2	3	1	....	13
2,011 00	900 00	1,221 00	.....	722 00	.....	..	....	3	2	2	19
1,870 20	600 00	135 27	454 77	20 67	261 16	..	....	2	5	2	5
218 75	.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....	..	....	1	2	2	16
254 15	1,000 00	240 09	303 52	55 17	162 67	1	2	4	2	4	1
4,370 75	7,041 21	1,403 91	2,388 03	675 31	1,008 05	1	2	20	30	37	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....
170,637 11	38,029 99	35,794 69	17,830 99	16,436 80	9,453 58	17	38	134	190	280	613

APPENDIX C.—Being a return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy during the year ending

Counties or districts.	Number of Executions issued against goods.		Number of Executions issued against lands.		Amount of Money paid into Court with Defence.		Number of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of days of sitting of Judge with Jury.		Number of days of sitting of Judge without Jury.	
	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.		Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.	Q. B. and C. P. Divs.	Chy. Divs.
					$ c.	$ c.					
Algoma	2	3	1	2				1		2	
Brant	26	7	17	9				14		3	
Bruce	9	8	4	8				5	6	2	1
Carleton	38	6	33	5	41 00	45 00		15			6
Dufferin	9	1	6					3			
Elgin	15	13	9	12	10 00		5	9			8
Essex	20	20	10	12				9	4	7	4
Frontenac	21	12	12	10				6		4	
Grey	14	6	13	6				4			5
Haldimand	3	2	2	2	151 59			5			
Halton	2	2	3	1				1			
Hastings	26	10	19	8	15 00			17		5	
Huron	11	3	11	3	50 00			9		3	3
Kent	13	6	12	6	1,524 25			9	4	3	
Lambton	13	7	9	6				6		2	
Lanark	12	1	7		680 00	1,321 00				4	
Leeds and Grenville	18	10	9	10	203 00			5		2	
Lennox and Addington	13	1	8	1				8			
Lincoln	16	6	10	4		22 00		6		2	2
Middlesex	117	26	98	19		825 00		22		4	3
Muskoka			1	2				3			
Norfolk	7	2	4	3				7			3
Northumberland and Durham	7	4	6	6				6		2	
Ontario	15	4	16	4				4		3	
Oxford	14	8	14	8		25 00		6		4	
Parry Sound	4		3					1			
Peel	2	1	1	1				7			
Perth	14	13	6	7				10		5	
Peterborough	27	5	23	5				12		3	
Prescott and Russell	2	1	1	1				5			
Prince Edward	5	3	2	3				4		2	
Rainy River								1		5	
Renfrew	5	6	4	2				2		3	
Simcoe	7	8	5	5				9			2
Stormont	15	9	8	10		100 00		8		4	
Thunder Bay	4	2	3	2				2		9	1
Victoria	4	1	4	2	540 00	27 00		3	3	4	
Waterloo	10	2	12	1				6			
Welland	4	1	2	1				6			
Wellington	6	2	4	2					4		3
Wentworth	74	46	56	34	1,399 76	30 00		14		3	12
York	489	271	375	211							
Totals	1,113	539	843	434	4,614 54	2,395 00	5	270	21	90	53

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown throughout the Province of Ontario 31st December, 1893.—*Concluded.*

Number of Estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of Estreats issued.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of Fees collected in Law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Amount of Fees collected in Law Stamps by Deputy Registrars.	Amount of Salary paid Deputy Clerks of the Crown.	Amount of Salary paid Local Registrars as Deputy Registrars in Chancery.	Amount of Fees earned by Deputy Clerks or Local Registrars and payable in cash.	Amount of Fees earned by Deputy Registrars.	Total amount of Salaries paid and Fees earned by Deputy Clerks and Deputy Registrars.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	3 00	54 80	.....	150 00	.....	11 50	.....	161 50
.....	.....	27 00	412 40	.....	450 00	225 00	219 40	.....	894 40
1	1	30 00	320 60	170 50	450 00	.....	134 80	170 50	755 30
.....	.....	63 00	977 65	90 50	450 00	.....	488 70	481 10	1,419 80
.....	.....	15 00	236 00	.....	450 00	225 00	139 80	.....	814 80
.....	.....	39 00	752 40	.....	450 00	225 00	445 65	.....	1,120 65
.....	.....	69 00	455 50	79 70	450 00	.....	954 50	352 90	1,757 40
.....	.....	51 00	765 90	.....	450 00	225 00	190 00	.....	865 00
.....	.....	30 00	423 90	.....	500 00	250 00	167 35	.....	917 35
.....	.....	21 00	130 00	.....	400 00	200 00	104 70	.....	704 70
.....	.....	3 00	100 50	.....	400 00	200 00	49 39	.....	649 39
.....	.....	87 00	786 80	398 30	450 00	.....	995 20	398 30	1,843 50
.....	.....	63 00	419 50	.....	500 00	.....	338 20	156 30	994 50
.....	.....	48 00	308 40	196 00	450 00	.....	231 50	196 00	877 50
.....	.....	21 00	549 30	.....	450 00	225 00	311 80	.....	986 80
.....	.....	32 00	472 99	.....	450 00	225 00	166 10	.....	841 10
.....	.....	27 00	481 70	.....	500 00	.....	248 69	.....	748 69
.....	.....	24 00	374 00	.....	400 00	200 00	469 45	.....	1,069 45
.....	.....	39 00	308 40	71 40	450 00	.....	279 72	223 27	952 99
.....	.....	111 00	1,261 60	99 60	500 00	.....	701 70	535 90	1,737 60
.....	.....	6 00	59 30	.....	400 00	200 00	20 00	.....	620 00
.....	.....	30 00	237 20	.....	450 00	275 00	203 95	.....	928 95
.....	.....	21 00	370 50	.....	500 00	256 00	132 90	.....	882 90
.....	.....	18 00	307 50	.....	450 00	225 00	46 00	.....	721 00
.....	.....	48 00	484 55	22 40	450 00	.....	415 65	179 99	1,045 64
.....	.....	.....	41 00	.....	400 00	200 00	37 80	.....	637 80
.....	.....	9 00	268 50	.....	400 00	200 00	140 37	.....	740 37
.....	.....	45 00	680 70	.....	450 00	225 00	823 50	.....	1,498 50
.....	.....	42 00	680 40	.....	450 00	225 00	366 25	.....	1,041 25
.....	.....	.....	62 90	.....	450 00	225 00	24 80	.....	699 80
.....	.....	15 00	313 40	.....	400 00	200 00	199 70	.....	799 70
.....	.....	.....	56 80	.....	.....	.....	109 10	.....	109 10
.....	.....	9 00	286 60	.....	400 00	200 00	79 60	.....	679 60
.....	.....	57 00	363 60	38 00	500 00	.....	250 53	256 74	1,007 27
.....	.....	48 00	658 10	.....	500 00	250 00	169 60	.....	919 60
.....	.....	12 00	292 90	.....	400 00	200 00	343 75	.....	943 75
.....	.....	12 00	253 30	.....	450 00	225 00	258 10	.....	933 10
.....	.....	27 00	336 35	.....	850 00	225 00	261 15	.....	1,336 15
.....	.....	21 00	251 60	.....	400 00	200 00	165 20	.....	765 20
.....	.....	33 00	405 70	.....	500 00	.....	324 61	.....	824 61
1	....	123 00	1,621 90	841 96	500 00	.....	347 00	841 96	1,688 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1,379 00	17,625 05	2,003 36	18,050 00	5,725 00	11,367 71	3,792 96	38,935 67

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

Counties or Districts.	Number of Writs of summons issued.	Number of Writs of *Ca. Re.* issued.	Number of Actions entered in Procedure Book.	Number of *Lis pendens* issued.	Number of *Præcipe* orders issued.	Number of Orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Number of Examinations of parties.	Number of Actions entered for Trial.	
								(*a*) By Jury.	(*b*) Without Jury.
Algoma	28	.....	.....	2	2	19	....	1	....
Brant	34	.....	31	.....	11	15	7	6	1
Bruce	80	.....	19	.....	2	28	4	.....	3
Carleton	108	.....	93	....	17	24	14	6	3
Dufferin	17	.....	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1
Elgin	73	.....	56	.....	15	31	15	6	5
Essex	57	.....	48	.....	17	17	17	12	9
Frontenac	29	.....	26	.....	9	13	9	2	6
Grey	29	.....	27	.....	8	.....	7	4	5
Haldimand	7	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	....
Halton	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Hastings	72	.....	42	.....	24	27	7	15	3
Huron	51	.....	45	.....	14	27	11	6	2
Kent	58	.....	35	.....	4	13	18	2	5
Lambton	49	.....	53	1	7	26	10	4	2
Lanark	19	.....	16	.....	5	14	2	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville	38	.....	28	.....	2	12	7	3	5
Lennox and Addington	18	.....	18	....	9	14	7	5	2
Lincoln	41	.....	29	.....	4	25	2	1	1
Manitoulin	6	....	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	....
Middlesex	185	.....	138	.....	27	85	16	9	6
Muskoka	4	.....	4	.....	2	3	1	1	....
Norfolk	16	....	11	.....	4	15	4	3	....
Northumberland and Durham	36	....	16	.....	8	20	4	5	2
Ontario	32	....	27	.....	3	13	4	2	1
Oxford	52	.....	39	1	19	40	12	5	5
Parry Sound	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Peel	17	.....	15	.....	7	32	5	2	4
Perth	22	.....	19	.....	6	13	2	.....	2
Peterborough	65	.....	39	.....	6	.....	5	3	1
Prescott and Russell	22	....	11	1	2	11	.....	.....	....
Prince Edward	11	.....	10	1	11	.....	7	2	2
Rainy River	39	.....	39	.....	.....	63	.....	1	2
Renfrew	39	.....	29	.....	5	17	.....	1	7
Simcoe	57	.....	46	.....	13	.....	17	8	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	73	.....	53	1	16	43	.....	1	3
Thunder Bay	33	.....	37	....	13	63	10	.....	5
Victoria	29	.....	29	.....	8	.....	6	9	2
Waterloo	45	.....	27	.....	8	4	3	1	3
Welland	22	.....	21	.....	11	16	9	6	2
Wellington	36	.....	27	3	5	19	1	.....	1
Wentworth	177	2	143	1	38	20	20	16	2
York	798	3	593	10	189	508	56	39	59
Totals	3,684	5	1,963	22	551	1,305	323	188	171

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Number of Judgments entered without trial.	(a) Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder.	(c) Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments entered after trial.	(a) Total amount of such Judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of Costs taxed thereunder.	(c) Total amount of Disbursements allowed.	Number of Judgments.	Number of Writs of Execution issued against Goods.	Number of Writs of Execution issued against Lands.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
13	12,641 09	365 40	90 83	1	1,015 15	.....	.....	11	7	6
14	2,757 95	242 14	81 86	5	230 00	353 63	197 60	17	16	19
11	2,749 81	207 66	69 61	2	230 25	199 77	115 53	12	15	10
53	11,569 37	873 17	262 93	5	584 99	621 89	397 49	58	62	46
8	2,125 23	89 60	34 11	1	400 00	52 30	20 51	9	11	9
3	5,324 32	452 10	122 20	3	480 04	98 64	29 12	32	32	32
16	2,120 05	470 92	137 42	7	967 88	1,039 12	544 73	23	13	10
17	2,653 04	150 10	49 77	6	412 45	335 07	227 37	23	20	21
12	2,511 97	262 62	81 11	4	408 37	307 91	88 32	16	11	9
1	172 86	13 68	2 53	1	138 64	138 64	90 00	2	3	5
5	1,414 14	49 60	17 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	11
19	4,455 78	371 28	116 76	7	1,385 75	634 74	347 88	26	32	28
20	3,873 06	442 99	124 89	3	.....	381 32	264 11	23	23	21
24	5,044 01	387 50	145 57	3	564 35	107 20	152 36	27	35	34
36	7,706 93	794 75	232 42	8	125 00	331 03	238 59	39	29	23
11	2,667 00	270 00	93 00	1	100 00	159 00	152 00	12	12	9
16	3,086 82	275 55	85 12	5	446 37	372 65	186 00	21	15	8
8	1,872 88	232 57	82 49	3	320 50	296 25	115 24	11	8	4
25	4,465 42	497 03	180 83	3	552 80	405 32	185 01	28	24	18
2	510 36	60 80	19 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
95	22,663 39	1,488 68	393 42	7	413 18	745 86	245 45	102	111	85
2	807 79	32 17	6 77	.....	.....	276 26	143 45	2	1	.....
4	1,214 30	88 18	26 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	9
31	4,351 18	316 75	127 39	3	195 45	454 06	248 12	34	29	28
14	3,694 03	167 55	62 87	1	.....	58 70	30 61	15	24	28
14	3,074 93	296 84	96 32	5	466 40	641 36	333 13	19	28	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
9	2,302 94	198 16	64 62	2	170 00	193 05	78 35	11	15	15
16	3,207 47	262 69	79 09	2	459 33	114 46	26 22	18	11	8
26	5,759 23	415 01	97 15	1	108 40	75 40	.....	25	29	20
8	1,428 60	179 99	37 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	5
5	925 53	93 79	28 39	3	246 68	194 52	100 42	7	9	13
26	15,125 76	921 61	278 78	1	434 45	.....	.....	29	24	24
15	3,613 03	278 41	81 41	5	725 90	671 51	443 07	20	12	8
25	7,323 41	553 52	196 17	5	362 36	509 56	272 03	.....	19	16
41	7,649 92	868 61	241 51	3	304 62	459 17	264 02	44	46	46
19	12,368 86	597 83	166 63	4	466 80	543 98	274 97	23	18	19
8	786 00	68 45	17 42	3	640 00	194 00	112 00	11	8	7
16	3,219 70	300 11	82 26	2	344 28	338 29	123 43	18	18	19
10	2,028 86	156 13	50 18	5	790 82	227 10	151 59	15	18	15
22	4,580 65	481 03	130 82	1	111 70	76 46	7 31	23	26	26
83	19,381 89	1,742 94	518 64	5	448 64	350 56	185 65	88	89	71
332	74,107 99	5,255 45	1,292 87	44	6,195 73	4,116 19	1,272 06	376	370	293
1,135	278,137 60	21,272 34	6,106 50	163	21,247 28	16,074 97	17,663 74	1,286	1,301	1,104

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks throughout

Counties or Districts.	Number of Writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of Certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amounts for which issued, without costs.	Amount of Costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Number of Partition Matters.	Amount of money paid thereunder.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Algoma						1	1 50		816 00
Brant						12	9 00		
Bruce					115 00	4			
Carleton					25 00	16	10 50		
Dufferin						3	1 50		
Elgin						17	9 00		
Essex					381 00	20	18 00		
Frontenac						9	3 00		
Grey						9	6 00		
Haldimand									
Halton						2			
Hastings		1	211 00	9 55		12	15 00		
Huron					200 00	7	6 00		60 00
Kent		1	44 60	4 30	85 00	5	4 50		
Lambton		8	453 30	89 28	42 00	5	4 50		
Lanark						2			
Leeds and Grenville		4	461 90	43 10		7	4 50		
Lennox and Addington						5	7 50		
Lincoln						5	1 50		
Manitoulin					115 00	2			
Middlesex	1					16	13 50		
Muskoka						1	1 50		
Norfolk		6	550 76	70 55		3	3 00	1	
Northumberland and Durham		2	1,741 84	20 40		9	7 50		
Ontario					29 25	4	3 00		
Oxford		2	569 17	27 60		10	7 50	1	
Parry Sound						4			
Peel		1	85 00	4 25		7	3 00		
Perth						2			
Peterborough						4	4 50		
Prescott and Russell						2	1 50	1	50 00
Prince Edward						5	4 50		
Rainy River		15	3,441 23	160 50	52 50	4			
Renfrew						7	1 50		
Simcoe						6	10 50		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					10 75	9	1 50		
Thunder Bay		3	81 85	9 25		2			
Victoria						6	13 50		
Waterloo			1,505 00			2		6	1,155 65
Welland		2	197 83	10 43	36 00	6	9 00		208 97
Wellington						3			
Wentworth					170 00	17	24 00	3	3,000 00
York		7	9,556 43	46 96	710 71	78	58 50		1,351 84
Totals	1	52	18,899 91	49,617	1,972 21	349	270 00	12	6,642 46

the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1594.—*Concluded.*

Amount paid out.	Amount at joint credit of Judge and Clerk, including interest allowed.	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such Mortgages.	Number of Mortgages renewed.	Number of Discharges filed.	Number of Assignments filed under R. S. O., chap. 124.	Number of Hire receipts filed under 57 Vict. chap. 19.	Total amount secured by such receipts, etc.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk of Court, not including salary paid.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
816 00	.....	209	698,177 91	30	8	15	12	2,813 00	361 80
100 33	1,855 75	397	177,584 56	167	9	18	61	7,740 37	724 35
97 70	5,233 42	728	228,397 00	301	11	22	66	13,973 18	1,036 16
.....	.....	396	465,451 41	345	31	27	102	49,233 21	1,153 70
.....	.....	229	47,469 58	107	7	13	45	3,556 32	303 10
.....	300 63	558	250,675 29	127	4	24	54	3,360 00	766 09
.....	712 76	467	199,171 49	163	4	17	93	13,496 01	887 70
.....	303 41	482	202,729 91	172	4	6	144	11,599 85	478 35
.....	.....	1,279	437,579 61	392	8	17	115	7,744 22	802 00
.....	.....	155	36,536 93	39	1	5	17	914 20	206 10
.....	.....	89	40,139 68	44	.....	6	17	3,717 72	200 80
.....	.....	984	244,125 55	248	11	10	251	17,671 96	1,061 89
336 61	3,253 10	348	133,299 74	146	9	15	50	8,232 33	556 40
.....	100 00	809	262,270 56	331	13	26	240	12,556 92	816 16
.....	.....	513	123,374 83	196	8	29	68	19,635 83	722 05
.....	.....	227	93,814 76	44	4	12	8	987 95	322 70
.....	.....	396	100,108 01	128	13	23	29	4,903 25	776 44
.....	.....	164	39,187 52	109	3	8	58	3,359 75	451 05
.....	.....	351	206,092 39	122	6	12	16	1,488 25	584 85
.....	.....	85	51,808 42	24	3	1	7	553 35	104 29
.....	.....	615	219,549 75	285	13	42	102	27,175 65	1,528 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	5,168 50	62 54
131 08	1,759 22	280	51,386 33	96	3	12	111	4,838 79	576 97
.....	.....	546	166,532 42	341	8	18	50	7,901 20	924 78
.....	.....	421	131,106 21	207	8	15	61	11,168 60	708 15
228 84	2,092 40	304	108,918 09	102	15	24	34	7,755 40	870 80
.....	.....	159	137,719 00	45	6	6	95	20,506 00	10 60
.....	54 21	173	121,691 29	58	8	7	5	785 15	374 13
.....	.....	294	138,389 98	79	5	12	24	8,253 63	1,406 15
.....	.....	399	234,539 41	140	6	19	49	5,674 17	476 99
50 00	.....	185	82,374 96	40	4	3	22	3,137 00	311 17
.....	.....	235	58,925 26	80	6	3	35	4,068 05	464 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 95
.....	.....	141	37,395 86	123	9	8	31	1,916 45	396 93
.....	.....	707	257,757 96	307	8	28	139	41,092 73	1,196 92
.....	.....	483	155,759 96	115	12	9	32	8,184 10	880 15
.....	.....	76	32,953 77	15	3	7	42	3,854 00	421 93
.....	.....	456	203,277 00	139	5	14	40	7,166 00	631 46
.....	1,155 65	275	169,114 16	75	15	21	104	22,673 02	503 10
49 66	159 31	286	163,334 45	67	11	10	36	2,943 84	512 00
128 03	5,031 82	533	212,088 40	162	17	18	45	5,240 62	611 50
2,112 35	887 65	466	460,765 90	293	25	36	67	7,308 56	1,541 05
1,351 84	.....	2,268	918,702 00	869	80	133	315	65,123 00	5,869 75
5,402 44	22,899 33	181 68	8,100,777 36	6,873	424	749	2,934	459,412 13	32,779 00

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

Counties or districts.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under 57 Vict., cap. 22.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R. S. O. 1887, c. 50, s. 67, as amended by 53 Vict., c. 17, s. 17 and included in above.	Number of Wills proved and Guardianship issued where			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	11	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant	60	40	5	11	19	2	2	1	4
Bruce	107	42	4	9	16	.....	.....	1	2
Carleton	113	65	9	16	13	3	.....	2	5
Dufferin	39	18	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	86	35	3	28	18	.....	.....	1	8
Essex	61	21	1	3	13	.....	1	.....	2
Frontenac	53	32	5	6	8	.....	.....	1	5
Grey	107	51	3	10	17	.....	.....	.....	2
Haldimand	41	30	1	8	14	.....	.....	.....	2
Halton	51	15	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2
Hastings	73	42	1	6	13	.....	1	4	3
Huron	115	61	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	6
Kent	80	48	8	5	27	1	.....	.....	2
Lambton	74	43	12	3	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	49	38	3	22	20	.....	.....	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	89	40	5	12	8	.....	1	1	6
Lennox and Addington	30	10	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	2
Lincoln	55	29	3	5	13	.....	.....	.....	2
Manitoulin	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	183	96	5	24	32	.....	.....	7	8
Muskoka	8	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Norfolk	55	19	2	6	10	.....	.....	2	2
Northumberland	130	69	10	10	21	1	.....	1	7
Ontario	85	47	5	11	14	.....	.....	2	.....
Oxford	96	42	9	8	12	.....	.....	2	2
Parry Sound	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Letters of Administration or personalty valued as follows:				Total amount of Personalty devolving.	Total amount of Realty to be administered under R. S. O. 1897, c. 108, s. 4.	Amount of Fees collected by Surrogate Registrar for—			
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.	Total.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	11	7	5	68,921 67	.....	192 02	128 75	68 50	389 27
5	30	12	49	731,598 11	224,543 50	865 41	937 75	513 00	2,316 16
10	53	49	34	237,653 00	267,201 00	1,458 48	587 00	362 00	2,407 48
15	64	38	51	1,158,223 18	581,639 37	1,675 20	1,502 35	940 00	4,117 55
2	20	18	20	71,955 87	26,415 00	559 00	200 80	135 00	894 80
6	38	28	37	292,503 79	311,702 50	1,170 76	661 19	365 50	2,197 45
2	25	18	35	168,484 84	....	608 62	312 75	214 50	1,135 87
11	34	16	18	292,400 09	322,097 00	922 56	586 50	282 00	1,791 06
9	53	41	56	224,786 84	50,863 00	1,248 50	595 50	366 50	2,210 50
.....	16	23	31	90,770 79	120,875 00	675 05	357 90	147 50	1,180 45
4	32	14	19	126,101 92	175,545 00	874 70	425 75	180 00	1,480 45
4	39	32	33	401,530 44	65,281 00	1,087 93	666 00	377 00	2,130 93
16	70	40	50	389,454 58	52,849 00	1,805 10	1,003 70	479 50	3,288 30
3	32	30	60	313,156 83	315,054 00	978 50	552 25	348 50	1,879 25
6	40	31	32	150,016 06	183,901 00	877 05	406 25	265 50	1,548 80
6	34	20	22	182,081 00	78,685 00	767 40	335 75	239 50	1,342 65
6	42	43	30	366,292 78	57,330 00	1,199 91	668 40	418 50	2,286 81
1	14	9	16	70,611 96	3,950 00	422 63	242 70	94 50	759 83
7	20	19	34	142,052 52	166,928 00	678 18	320 30	217 00	1,215 48
.....	2	2	3	4,751 00	10,400 00	55 49	24 50	12 50	92 49
15	88	46	120	740,315 15	104,594 00	2,525 45	1,452 80	813 50	4,791 75
1	1	3	8	30,895 21	.....	114 30	52 50	36 50	203 30
7	17	21	27	212,445 53	20,184 00	766 40	389 80	206 50	1,362 70
14	69	49	68	692,696 42	48,707 00	1,745 04	1,072 05	670 50	3,487 59
11	41	39	39	256,125 64	42,105 00	1,090 95	593 25	326 50	2,010 70
9	53	30	42	302,131 72	368,965 00	1,724 15	819 40	395 00	2,938 55
.....	1	1	2	644 93	2,775 00	19 02	6 00	5 00	30 02

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars through-

Counties or districts.	Totall number of probates issued.	Total number of letters of administration issued.	Total number of letters of guardianship issued.	Total number of probates and letters of administration issued under 57 Vict., cap. 22.	Total number of probates and letters issued under R. S. O. 1887, c. 50, s. 67, as amended by 53 Vict. c. 17, s. 17 and included in above.	Number of wills proved guardianship issued where			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Peel	45	25	2	6	4	.....	.....	2	2
Perth	107	30	5	13	13	.....	.....	.....	2
Peterborough	29	24	1	4	13	.....	.....	.....	1
Prescott and Russell	26	13	.....	39	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	46	18	.....	14	9	.....	.....	1	2
Rainy River	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	40	25	2	4	7	.....	1	.....	2
Simcoe	103	53	10	6	15	.....	.....	1	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	55	30	9	11	10	1	.....	1	1
Thunder Bay	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Victoria	32	26	3	7	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Waterloo	93	30	2	7	10	.....	1	.....	5
Welland	50	30	3	3	11	.....	.....	2	4
Wellington	126	45	7	14	18	.....	1	.....	2
Wentworth	156	74	10	19	30	1	4	4	6
York	434	190	32	52	89	1	9	17	34
Totals	3,210	1,574	194	421	615	10	21	55	139

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1894.—*Concluded.*

and letters of administration or personalty valued as follows:				Total amount of Personalty devolving.	Total amount of Realty to be administered under R. S. O. 1887, c. 108, s. 4.	Amount of fees collected by Surrogate Registrar for—			
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.	Total.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
5	21	22	20	178,856 56	209,582 30	776 37	*406 65	215 50	1,398 52
9	60	28	43	269,727 55	279,395 00	1,406 15	868 35	395 50	2,670 00
5	16	10	21	97,065 46	94,449 00	427 01	244 50	113 50	785 01
1	11	15	12	48,930 64	45,880 00	314 60	113 75	85 50	513 85
2	23	14	22	144,309 38	154,357 00	587 64	216 75	167 00	971 39
.....	2	.....	1	853 00	3,440 00	19 90	14 00	6 00	39 90
3	22	16	15	173,791 82	140,143 00	421 28	289 75	194 60	905 63
11	56	40	41	263,482 76	57,004 00	1,424 95	542 95	335 50	2,353 40
2	33	32	24	594,393 34	881 19	860 98	770 50	481 00	2,112 48
1	2	1	6	51,278 17	13,325 00	110 61	69 00	48 50	228 11
4	18	21	17	104,677 34	41,950 00	454 32	201 75	141 00	797 07
14	48	24	34	366,184 00	39,989 50	1,000 23	600 50	405 75	2,006 48
4	32	19	22	235,785 40	138,403 00	928 25	543 40	246 50	1,718 15
11	69	41	54	325,263 00	379,018 00	1,595 69	808 30	459 00	2,862 99
15	76	49	85	983,067 29	632,206 20	2,027 64	1,411 40	870 00	4,309 04
42	203	153	197	3,075,015 00	66,783 00	5,123 51	3,619 10	2,396 00	11,138 61
299	1,631	1,164	1,555	14,631,282 58	5,899,395 56	43,586 93	25,622 54	15,091 35	84,300 82

* $118.50 in Law Stamps.

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers in the

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie.	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	1,521 00	1,000 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	128 75	
		Local Master	"	38 01	
		District Attorney	J. J. Kehoe	321 00	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	363 47	500 00
		Local Registrar	T. A. P. Towers	11 50	150 00
		District Court Clerk	"	361 80	600 00
		Surrogate Registrar	"	192 02	
Brant	Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt, Jr	2,882 38	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Jones	commuted	428 00
		Local Master	† "	commuted	577 00
		County Attorney	G.R.VanNorman,Q.C	608 80	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	794 40	
		Local Registrar	W. B. Rubidge	219 40	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	724 35	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	865 41	
Bruce	Walkerton	Sheriff	Fred. S. O'Connor	3,246 38	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Barret	587 00	
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar.	W. A. McLean	commuted	850 00
		County Attorney	Thos. Dixon	794 24	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,540 62	
		Deputy Clerk of Crown.	Wm. Gunn*	134 80	450 00
		County Court Clerk	"	1,036 16	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1,458 48	
Carleton	Ottawa	Sheriff	John Sweetland	4,433 52	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Ross	commuted	500 00
		"	Judge Mosgrove	commuted	350 00

* Mr. Gunn died 5th November. † W. D. Jones, *pro tem.*

Province of Ontario, earned and received during the year ending 31st Dec., 1894.

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2,521 00	2,521 00	2,354 66	93 94	2,448 60	1,255 33	1,193 27	.....	1,193 27
128 75	166 76	128 75	.....	176 86	.....	176 86	.....	176 86
38 01	.....	35 71	12 40	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
321 00	1,184 47	167 00	154 00	1,179 71	26 00	1,153 71	.....	1,153 71
863 47	.....	706 81	151 90	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
161 50	1,315 32	150 00	.....	1,303 82	25 00	1,278 82	.....	1,278 82
961 80	.....	961 80	.....	.... . .	....	.....	.....	.....
192 02	... .	192 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,882 38	2,882 38	2,719 09	192 14	2,911 23	980 89	1,930 34	.. ..	1,930 34
428 00	1,005 00	1,005 00	.....	1,005 00	25 00	980 00	....	980 00
577 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	....
608 80	1,403 20	608 80	.....	1,403 20	76 50	1,326 70	..... .	1,326 70
794 40	.....	794 40	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
894 40	2,484 16	894 40	.....	2,480 76	848 80	1,631 96	.....	1,631 96
724 35	.....	724 35	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	....
865 41	.....	862 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,246 38	3,246 38	2,376 75	661 65	3,038 40	1,291 71	1,746 69	....	1,746 69
587 00	587 00	587 00	.....	587 00	.....	587 00	....	587 00
850 00	850 00	850 00	.....	850 00	10 00	840 00	.....	840 00
794 24	2,334 86	531 04	172 00	2,166 79	65 34	2,101 45	.....	2,101 45
1,540 62	.....	955 76	507 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... .
584 80	3,079 44	584 80	.....	3,009 44	770 00	2,239 44	.....	2,239 44
1,036 16	.....	1,016 16	20 00	.....	....	... .	.....	.. ..
1,458 48	.....	1,258 48	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,433 52	4,433 52	4,407 79	618 64	5,026 43	2,326 95	2,699 48	....	2,699 48
500 00	500 00	500 00	....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
350 00	350 00	350 00	.....	350 00	.....	350 00	.....	350 00

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Carleton.—*Con.*	Ottawa	Local Master	W. M. Mathieson	1,051 45	
		Deputy Registrar	"	481 10	
		County Attorney	N. A. Belcourt	586 30	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,429 45	
		Deputy Clerk of Crown	J. P. Featherstone	488 70	450 00
		County Court Clerk	"	1,153 70	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1,675 20	
Dufferin	Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,621 23	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted	168 00
		Local Master	"	340 00	
		County Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	158 16	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	489 47	
		Local Registrar	John McLaren	139 80	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	303 10	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	559 00	
Elgin	St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald Brown	2,598 38	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Hughes	661 19	
		Local Master	Robert Millar	1,671 20	
		County Attorney	D. J. Donahue	781 87	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	994 37	
		Local Registrar	D. McLaws	445 65	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	766 09	
		Surrogate Court	"	1,170 76	
Essex	Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	3,811 36	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Horne	312 75	
		Local Master	A. H. Clarke *pro tem.*	720 40	
		Deputy Registrar	"	352 90	
		County Attorney	A. H. Clarke	679 94	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	872 00	

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,051 45	1,532 55	1,032 63	14 36	1,530 83	220 30	1,310 53	.....	1,310 53
481 10	.....	478 10	5 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
586 30	2,015 75	485 00	72 59	1,410 46	415 29	995 17	.....	995 17
1,429 45	.....	673 71	179 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
938 70	3,767 60	904 35	77 25	3,778 08	1,059 43	2,718 65	93 72	2,624 93
1,153 70	.....	1,090 57	61 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,675 20	.....	1,427 16	216 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,621 23	1,621 23	1,202 37	552 08	1,754 45	510 50	1,243 95	.....	1,243 95
168 00	508 00	168 00	.....	526 15	9 00	517 15	.....	517 15
340 00	.....	334 00	24 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158 16	647 63	158 16	.....	647 63	125 00	522 63	.....	522 63
489 47	.....	489 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
814 80	1,676 90	814 80	.....	1,661 45	87 40	1,574 05	.....	1,574 05
303 10	.....	277 95	11 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
559 00	.....	555 30	1 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,598 38	2,598 38	1,959 50	969 52	2,929 02	1,193 13	1,735 89	.....	1,735 89
661 19	661 19	.....	.....	661 19	.....	661 19	.....	661 19
1,671 20	1,671 20	692 33	727 32	1,419 65	149 00	1,270 65	.....	1,270 65
781 87	1,776 24	396 40	253 80	1,605 15	185 00	1,420 15	.....	1,420 15
994 37	.....	505 68	449 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,120 65	3,057 50	1,084 60	56 90	3,116 80	379 10	2,737 70	97 54	2,640 16
766 09	.....	681 49	25 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,170 76	.....	1,060 20	207 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,811 36	3,811 36	3,447 01	1,063 08	4,510 09	2,198 00	2,312 09	.....	2,312 09
312 75	312 75	.....	.....	312 75	.....	312 75	.....	312 75
720 40	2,625 24	429 83	237 50	2,695 30	960 00	1,735 30	.....	1,735 30
352 90	.....	337 00	44 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
679 94	.....	491 19	249 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
872 00	.....	506 30	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Essex.—*Con*.....	Sandwich	Deputy Clerk of Crown.	F. E. Marcon.....	954 50	450 00
		County Court Clork....	"	887 70	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	608 62	.....
Frontenac.....	Kingston	Sheriff	Wm. Ferguson.....	1,558 93	100 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Price	commuted	752 00
		Local Master.....	J. M. Machar, Q.C..	749 19	....
		County Attorney	J.L.Whiting, Q.C ..	164 00	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	" ..	968 99	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Archibald McGill....	190 00	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	478 35	....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	922 56	.....
Grey.....	Owen Sound....	Sheriff	C. H Moore	2,802 66	.....
		Surrogate Judge..	Judge Creasor	595 50	.....
		Local Masters	" Judge Morrison....	524 77	.....
		County Attorney	*A. G. Mackay	436 70	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	Wm. Armstrong	884 45	.....
		Local Registrar.....	George Inglis.....	167 35	750 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	802 00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,248 50	.....
Haldimand.....	Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis	1,707 10	100 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge McMillan	357 90	.....
		Local Master	" ...	135 52	.....
		County Attorney	†C. W. Colter.....	374 38	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	† "	1,227 64	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Jas. Mitchell	104 70	600 00
		County Court Clerk.. .	"	206 10	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	675 05	.....
Halton	Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements	1,481 04	.....

*From 20th September. Mr. Armstrong acting to that date. †Appointed 11th June.

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V., c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,404 50	2,900 82	1,404 50	.....	2,619 29	281 38	2,337 91	33 80	2,304 11
887 70	.....	650 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
608 62	.....	563 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,658 93	1,658 93	1,658 93	.....	1,658 93	439 38	1,219 55	.....	1,219 55
752 00	752 00	.....	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	.....	752 00
749 19	749 19	371 40	206 54	577 94	138 32	439 62	.....	439 62
164 00	1,132 99	119 00	108 00	1,212 29	200 00	1,012 29	.....	1,012 29
968 99	.....	564 99	420 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
865 00	2,265 91	849 90	.....	2,275 84	716 45	1,559 39	.....	1,559 39
478 35	.....	391 11	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
922 56	.....	769 47	175 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,802 66	2,802 66	2,004 04	764 25	2,768 29	1,171 87	1,596 42	.....	1,596 42
595 50	595 50	595 50	.....	595 50	.....	595 50	.....	595 50
524 77	524 77	272 73	180 30	453 03	2 00	451 03	.....	451 03
436 70	1,321 25	101 80	121 75	1,116 58	150 90	965 68	.....	965 68
884 45	.....	567 50	325 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
917 35	2,967 85	877 35	.....	2,832 60	197 12	2,635 48	77 09	2,558 39
802 00	.....	778 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,248 50	.....	1,112 25	64 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,807 10	1,807 10	1,779 22	86 87	1,866 09	493 04	1,373 05	.....	1,373 05
357 90	493 82	357 90	.....	399 62	.....	399 62	.....	399 62
135 92	.....	41 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
374 38	1,602 02	248 13	198 83	1,589 46	375 00	1,214 46	.....	1,214 46
1,227 64	.....	738 05	404 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
704 70	1,585 85	704 70	.....	1,585 85	48 50	1,537 35	.....	1,537 35
206 10	.....	206 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
675 05	.....	675 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,481 04	1,481 04	1,377 96	16 87	1,394 83	456 20	938 63	.....	938 63

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Halton.—*Con*....	Milton	Surrogate Judge	Judge Snider.....	425 75	.....
		Local Master.....	"	219 80	.....
		County Attorney.....	T. G. Matheson	581 56	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,132 96	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Walter A. Lawrence.	49 39	600 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	200 80	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	874 70	.....
Hastings	Belleville	Sheriff	G. Hope, *pro tem*....	3,561 33	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Lazier.....	commuted	500 00
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar	S. S. Lazier	commuted	3,000 00
		County Attorney.....*	P. J. M. Anderson ..	353 00	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	" ..	801 15	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	A. J. Northup.....	995 20	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	1,061 89	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,087 93	.....
Huron	Goderich	Sheriff	R. Gibbons.....	2,769 26	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Toms.....	commuted	793 00
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar	S. Malcomson	commuted	1,200 00
		County Attorney	Ira Lewis	396 90	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,276 95	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	D. McDonald	338 20	500 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	556 40	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,805 10	.....
Kent	Chatham	Sheriff	John Mercer	3,827 91	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	commuted	450 00
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar	R. O'Hara	commuted	1,600 00

*From 4th July.

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years' services.	Total receipts by officer for all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V., c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
425 75	645 55	425 75	.....	645 55	.....	645 55	.....	645 55
219 80	.....	219 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
581 56	1,714 52	439 56	148 00	1,731 63	47 22	1,684 41	.....	1,684 41
1,132 96	.....	684 22	459 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
649 39	1,724 89	649 39	.....	1,724 89	500 00	1,224 89	.....	1,224 89
200 80	.....	200 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
874 70	.....	874 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,561 33	3,561 33	2,633 29	671 08	3,304 37	1,801 97	1,502 40	.....	1,502 40
500 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	413 00	2,587 00	.....	2,587 00
353 00	1,154 15	72 50	.....	381 29	142 15	239 14	.....	239 14
801 15	.....	308 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,445 20	3,595 02	1,104 64	128 00	2,882 06	970 35	1,911 71	.....	1,911 71
1,061 89	.....	861 89	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,087 93	.....	687 53	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,769 26	2,769 26	2,388 63	203 11	2,591,74	1,623 56	968 18	.....	968 18
793 00	793 00	.....	.....	793 00	.....	793 00	.....	793 00
1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
396 90	1,673 85	225 40	188 00	1,994 30	683 00	1,311 30	.....	1,311 30
1,276 95	.....	1,222 60	358 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
838 20	3,199 70	838 20	.....	3,199 70	705 30	2,494 40	49 44	2,444 96
556 40	.....	556 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,805 10	.....	1,805 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,827 91	3,827 91	2,542 95	1,040 56	3,583 51	1,166 28	2,417 23	.....	2,417 23
450 00	450 00	.....	.....	450 00	.....	450 00	.....	450 00
1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00	8 00	1,592 00	.....	1,592 00

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Kent.—*Con*	Chatham	County Attorney	Wm. Douglas, Q.C ..	1,756 65	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	" ..	1,645 65	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	W. A. Campbell	231 50	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	816 16	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	978 50	.....
Lambton.....	Sarnia	Sheriff	Jas. Flintoft	2,859 64	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Robinson	406 25	.....
		Local Master.....	"	130 33	.....
		County Attorney	J. P. Bucke	1,065 68	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,278 35	.....
		Local Registrar.....	W. R. Gemmell	311 80	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	722 05	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	877 05	.....
Lanark.....	Perth	Sheriff	Jas. Thompson	1,474 27	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	335 75	.....
		Local Master.....	"	293 76	.....
		County Attorney	E. G. Malloch	387 05	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	703 76	.....
		Local Registrar... ...	Charles Rice	166 10	675 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	322 70	....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	767 40	.....
Leeds and Grenville....	Brockville.....	Sheriff	James Smart	2,928 10	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald ...	commuted	600 00
		Local Master.....	"	199 00	.....
		County Attorney.....	M. M. Brown	415 53	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	596 36	.....
		Local Registrar.....	S. Reynolds	248 69	500 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	776 41	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,199 91	.....

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years services.	Total receipts by officer for all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,756 65	.....	3,402 30	.....	3,402 30	740 00	2,662 30	.....	2,662 30
1,645 65	3,402 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
681 50	2,476 16	681 50	.....	2,540 91	596 00	1,944 91	.....	1,944 91
816 16	.....	816 16	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
978 50	.....	978 50	37 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,859 65	2,859 64	2,080 53	576 63	2,657 16	986 32	1,670 84	.....	1,670 84
406 25	536 58	536 58	.....	536 58	.....	536 58	.....	536 58
130 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,065 68	2,344 03	786 13	208 35	2,243 78	8 73	2,235 05	.....	2,235 05
1,278 35	.....	1,166 10	83 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
986 80	2,585 90	2,585 90	.....	2,585 90	125 00	2,460 90	46 09	2,414 81
722 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
877 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,474 27	1,474 27	1,145 63	317 43	1,463 06	452 90	1,010 16	.....	1,010 16
335 75	629 51	335 75	.....	679 17	8 76	670 41	.....	670 41
293 76	.....	102 16	241 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
387 05	1,090 81	237 75	135 50	1,077 01	116 62	960 39	.....	960 39
703 76	.....	410 50	293 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
841 10	1,931 20	775 60	22 40	1,785 16	39 18	1,745 98	.....	1,745 98
322 70	.....	228 50	79 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
767 40	.....	618 94	60 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,928 10	2,928 10	2,554 98	751 92	3,306 90	895 42	2,411 48	.....	2,411 48
600 00	799 00	600 00	.....	723 94	.....	723 94	.....	723 94
199 00	.....	123 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
415 53	1,011 89	415 53	.....	1,011 89	109 00	902 89	.....	902 89
596 36	.....	596 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
748 69	2,725 01	2,725 01	.....	2,725 01	288 91	2,436 10	43 60	2,392 50
776 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,199 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Lennox and Addington ..	Napanee	Sheriff	O. T. Pruyn	2,066 46	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Wilkinson	commuted	400 00
		Local Master.....	S. S. Lazier	289 70	.....
		County Attorney	A. L. Morden	42 33	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	503 66	.....
		Local Registrar..... .	W. P. Deroche	469 45	600 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	451 05	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	422 63	.....
Lincoln	St. Catharines..	Sheriff	Thomas C. Dawson..	2,552 14	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	commuted	566 00
		Local Master.....	F. W. Macdonald ...	1,512 33	.....
		Deputy Registrar	"	223 27	....
		County Attorney . ..	John McKeown.....	365 45	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	978 75	.....
		Deputy Clerk of Crown.	J. Clench.....	279 72	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	584 85	.....
		Surrogate Registrar. ..	"	678 18	.. . .
Manitoulin	Gore Bay.....	District Court Clerk...	William S. Francis.	104 29	350 00
		Surrogate Registrar....	" ..	55 49	. .....
Middlesex..... .	London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron ...	4,005 41	....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Elliott.....	commuted	1,000 00
		Local Master	James Shanley	1,181 97	.....
		Deputy Registrar	"	535 90	. .....
		County Attorney	Jas. Magee, Q.C	1,385 49	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1,956 39	... .
		Deputy Clerk of Crown.	John Macbeth	701 70	500 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	1,528 40	.....
		Surrogate Registrar. ..	"	2,525 45	... .

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2,066 46	2,066 46	1,648 08	543 35	2,191 43	1,053 09	1,138 34	.....	1,138 34
400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
289 70	.....	124 40	125 00	249 40	75 00	174 40	.....	174 40
42 33	545 99	40 33	53 40	613 43	80 50	532 93	.....	532 93
503 66	.....	291 96	227 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,069 45	1,943 13	1,943 13	.....	1,943 13	82 34	1,860 79	.....	1,860 79
451 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
422 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,552 14	2,552 14	2,213 93	57 13	2,271 06	581 82	1,689 24	.....	1,689 24
566 00	.....	566 00	.....	566 00	.....	566 00	.....	566 00
1,512 33	1,735 60	704 09	543 08	1,419 62	.....	1,419 62	.....	1,419 62
223 27	.....	122 61	49 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
365 45	1,344 20	365 45	44 00	1,781 90	389 50	1,392 40	.....	1,392 40
978 75	.....	978 75	393 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
729 72	1,992 75	1,774 30	95 18	1,869 48	329 08	1,540 40	.....	1,540 40
584 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
678 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
454 29	509 78	509 78	.....	509 78	2 00	507 78	.....	507 78
55 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,005 41	4,005 41	3,793 36	162 84	3,956 20	2,047 00	1,909 20	.....	1,909 20
1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
1,181 97	1,717 87	1,717 87	.....	1,717 87	246 36	1,471 51	.....	1,471 51
535 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,385 49	3,341 88	936 54	609 00	3,449 17	865 00	2,584 17	.....	2,584 17
1,956 39	.....	1,263 61	640 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,201 70	5,255 55	1,154 50	43 30	5,152 10	1,272 00	3,880 10	452 04	3,428 06
1,528 40	.....	1,507 60	11 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,525 45	.....	2,426 95	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka.—*Con.*	Bracebridge	Sheriff	James W. Bettes	1,715 43	500 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	52 50	
		Local Master	"	73 35	
		District Attorney	Thomas Johnson	520 46	400 00
		Clerk of the Peace	"	580 61	
		Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	20 00	600 00
		District Court Clerk	"	62 54	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	114 30	
Norfolk	Simcoe	Sheriff	J. Jackson	2,666 21	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	389 80	
		Local Master	"	79 74	
		County Attorney	J. H. Ansley	413 00	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,098 56	
		Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	203 95	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	576 97	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	766 40	
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,929 56	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	840 00
		Local Master	J. H. Dumble	813 61	
		County Attorney	J. W. Kerr	1,063 28	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,137 29	
		Local Registrar	John Fisher	132 90	750 00
		County Court Clerk	"	924 78	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1,745 04	
Ontario	Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,916 81	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Burnham	commuted	540 00
		Local Master	Judge Dartnell	329 70	

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2,215 43	2,215 43	1,752 74	464 22	2,216 96	795 42	1,421 54	....	1,421 54
52 50	125 85	52 50	.....	121 35	2 00	119 35	.....	119 35
73 35	.....	68 85	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
920 46	1,501 07	757 86	128 80	1,447 36	40 35	1,407 01	....	1,407 01
580 61	....	379 75	180 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
620 00	796 84	796 84	.....	796 84	16 90	779 94	.....	779 94
62 54	.....	.....	.. ..	... .	... .	.....	....	....
114 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
2,666 21	2,666 21	1,621 47	470 76	2,092 23	642 06	1,450 17	....	1,450 17
389 80	469 54	389 80	.....	471 81	80	471 01	.....	471 01
79 74	.....	71 01	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
413 00	1,511 56	413 00	.....	1,504 01	14 75	1,489 26	.....	1,489 26
1,098 56	.....	1,091 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
878 95	2,222 32	780 10	61 04	1,921 62	29 00	1,892 62	.....	1,892 62
576 97	.....	403 03	55 95	.....	....	.....	... .	
766 40	....	589 25	32 25	.....	. .....	.....	.....	.....
2,929 56	2,929 56	2,652 57	1,124 03	3,776 60	2,122 67	1,653 93	.....	1,653 93
840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00
813 61	813 61	364 05	157 00	521 05	35 00	486 05	.....	486 05
1,063 28	2,200 57	710 02	190 14	1,936 70	401 02	1,535 68	.....	1,535 68
1,137 29	.....	641 00	395 54	.....	.....	.....	....	....
882 90	3,552 72	840 90	103 40	3,325 89	569 85	2,756 04	101 21	2,654 83
924 78	.....	710 13	164 90	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1,745 04	.....	1,260 10	246 46	.....	.. . .	.....	.....	.....
1,916 81	1,916 81	1,166 98	511 03	1,678 01	655 98	1,022 03	.....	1,022 03
540 00	... .	540 00	.....	540 00	.....	540 00	.....	540 00
329 70	329 70	329 70	.....	329 70	20 00	309 70	....	309 70

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Ontario.—*Con.*...	Whitby	County Attorney*.....	J. E. Farewell, Q. C.	509 05	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1,194 74	.....
		Local Registrar.....	L. T. Barclay	46 00	675 00
		County Court Clerk ...	"	708 15	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,090 95	.....
Oxford	Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady.....	3,109 58	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Finkle.....	819 40	.....
		Local Master.....	W. T. McMullen....	951 30	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	179 99	.....
		County Attorney	F. R. Ball, Q.C.....	522 80	.....
		Clerk of the Pea e	"	829 21	....
		Deputy Clerk of Crown.	James Canfield	415 65	450 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	870 80	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	1,724 15	.....
Parry Sound	Parry Sound ...	Sheriff	Henry Armstrong...	2,302 76	500 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	6 00	....
		Local Master.....	See under Muskoka..	.....	.....
		District Attorney.....			
		Clerk of the Peace			
		Local Registrar.....	E. Jordan, acting....	37 80	600 00
		District County Clerk .	"	10 60	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	19 02	.....
Peel	Brampton.....	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	2,231 72	.....
		Surrogate Judge	*Judge McGibbon....	288 15	.....
		Local Master.....	"	162 60	....
		County Attorney.....	W. H. McFadden ..	1,017 23	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	" ..	1,139 77	....

*From March 22nd.

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
509 05	1,703 79	334 75	160 00	1,764 52	438 17	1,326 35	.....	1,326 35
1,194 74	.....	763 23	506 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
721 00	2,520 10	721 00	....	2,506 95	248 95	2,258 00	25 80	2,232 20
708 15	..... .	708 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1,090 95	.....	1,077 80	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,109 58	3,109 58	2,509 38	265 87	2,775 25	1,058 89	1,716 36	.....	1,716 36
819 40	.....	819 40	.....	819 40	.....	819 40	.....	819 40
951 30	1,131 29	929 00	.....	1,108 99	100 00	1,008 99	....	1,008 99
179 99	.....	179 99	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
522 80	1,352 01	501 80	74 00	1,322 55	25 99	1,296 56	.. ..	1,296 56
829 21	.....	475 08	271 67	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
865 65	3,460 60	632 50	189 30	3,138 80	356 10	2,782 70	106 54	2,676 16
870 80	.....	502 00	156 00	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1,724 15	.....	1,302 00	357 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,802 76	2,802 76	1,448 43	272 79	1,721 22	1,602 72	118 50	... .	118 50
6 00	6 00	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	..... .	6 00
.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
637 80	667 42	637 80	.....	667 42	.....	667 42	.....	667 42
10 60	.....	10 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 02	.....	19 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,231 72	2,231 72	1,654 34	473 28	2,127 62	1,111 43	1,016 19	.....	1,016 19
288 15	450 75	288 15	.....	394 65	.....	394 65	.....	394 65
162 60	.....	106 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,017 23	2,157 00	873 23	92 75	1,937 51	125 63	1,811 88	.....	1,811 88
1,139 77	.....	827 48	144 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Peel.—*Con*	Brampton	Local Registrar	J. A. Austin	140 37	600 00
		County Court Clerk	"	374 13	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	776 37	
Perth	Stratford	Sheriff	John Hossie	2,943 47	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Woods	868 35	
		Local Master	John E. Harding, Q.C	1,679 45	
		County Attorney	John Idington, Q.C	641 70	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,141 75	
		Local Registrar	Jas. Macfadden	823 50	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	520 80	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	1,406 15	
Peterborough	Peterborough	Sheriff	Jas. A. Hall	2,582 44	
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Weller	244 50	
		Local Master	"	303 30	
		County Attorney	Robert E. Wood	496 76	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	807 99	
		Local Registrar	John Moloney	366 25	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	476 99	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	427 01	
Prescott & Russell	L'Orignal	Sheriff	Albert Hagar	1,682 16	500 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Brian	113 75	
		Local Master	"	13 50	
		County Attorney	John Maxwell	228 87	
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,002 07	
		Local Registrar	John Fraser	24 80	675 00
		County Court Clerk	"	311 17	
		Surrogate Registrar	"	314 60	

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices	Total received for present year's services	Total received for previous years' services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 77.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
740 37	1,890 87	729 57	.....	1,884 12	159 35	1,724 77	.....	1,724 77
374 13	....	354 88	21 40	.....	....	.....	.....	....
776 37	.....	761 27	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,943 47	2,943 47	2,162 67	556 61	2,719 28	1,183 67	1,535 61	.....	1,535 61
868 35	868 35	868 35	.....	868 35	.....	868 35	.....	868 35
1,679 45	1,679 45	1,502 81	44 22	1,547 03	300 00	1,247 03	.....	1,247 03
641 70	1,783 45	474 40	94 65	1,783 15	400 75	1,382 40	.....	1,382 40
1,141 75	.....	672 57	541 53	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
1,498 50	3,425 45	1,519 10	65 25	3,406 85	1,035 40	2,371 45	37 14	2,334 31
520 80	....	479 10	.....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....
1,406 15	.....	1,343 40	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,582 44	2,582 44	2,117 93	50 87	2,168 80	690 85	1,477 95	....	1,477 95
244 50	547 80	244 50	.....	547 80	.....	547 80	....	547 80
303 30	.....	303 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
496 76	1,304 75	396 46	126 15	1,557 22	33 20	1,524 02	.....	1,524 02
807 99	.. ..	605 41	429 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,041 25	1,945 25	1,945 25	.....	1,945 25	235 00	1,710 25	.....	1,710 25
476 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
427 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,182 16	2,182 16	1,727 68	569 41	2,297 09	784 58	1,512 51	.....	1,512 51
113 75	127 25	113 75	.....	126 55	.....	126 55	.....	126 55
13 50	.....	.....	12 80	....	.....	.....	....	.....
228 87	1,230 94	228 87	.....	1,223 88	49 48	1,174 40	.....	1,174 40
1,002 07	.....	995 01	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
699 80	1,325 57	695 00	.....	1,227 05	244 03	983 02	.....	983 02
311 17	....	294 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
314 60	1,325 57	194 70	42 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Prince Edward ..	Picton	Sheriff	Jas. Gillespie.....	1,465 49	200 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Merrill	216 75	....
		Local Master.....	*C. W. Widdifield....	139 65	.....
		County Attorney	J. Roland Brown....	143 44	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	658 30	.....
		Local Registrar.....	W. H. R. Allison, Q.C	199 70	600 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	464 60	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	587 64	.....
Rainy River	Rat Portage....	Sheriff	Wm. H. Carpenter .	1,541 57	1,000 00
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Hamilton ..	14 00	.....
		Local Master.....	See under Thunder Bay.	.....	....
		District Attorney.....			
		Clerk of the Peace			
		Local Registrar.....	Frank J. Apjohn....	109 10	700 00
		District Court Clerk...	"	182 95	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	19 90	.....
Renfrew	Pembroke.....	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt.....	2,672 16	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Deacon	commuted	264 00
		Local Master.	"	180 00	.....
		County Attorney	J. H. Metcalf.....	572 03	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	927 82	.....
		Local Registrar.....	A. Thomson	79 60	600 00
		County Court Clerk ...	"	396 93	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	421 28	.....
Simcoe	Barrie	Sheriff	†Hon. Chas. Drury ...	4,489 89	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Ardagh	585 00	.....

* From 4th May. † Appointed 23rd June.

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,665 49	1,665 49	1,261 92	198 81	1,460 73	816 22	644 51	.....	644 51
216 75	216 75	216 75	.....	216 75	.....	216 75	.....	216 75
139 65	139 65	12 20	.....	12 20	13 00	.....	.....	.....
143 44	801 74	130 20	58 00	831 59	49 13	782 46	.....	782 46
658 30	.....	393 61	249 78	....	.....	....	.....	.....
799 70	1,851 94	799 70	.....	1,851 94	64 00	1,787 94	.....	1,787 94
464 60	.....	464 60	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
587 64	.....	587 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,541 57	2,541 57	2,241 57	377 54	2,619 11	783 84	1,835 27	.....	1,835 27
14 00	14 00	14 00	.....	14 00	.....	14 00	....	14 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
809 00	1,011 95	809 10	.....	1,011 95	25 00	986 95	.....	986 95
182 95	.....	182 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 90	.....	19 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,672 16	2,672 16	2,364 93	111 38	2,476 31	872 14	1,604 17	.....	1,604 17
264 00	444 00	264 00	.....	444 00	47 50	396 50	.....	396 50
180 00	.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
572 03	1,499 85	553 03	34 00	1,487 28	49 66	1,437 62	....	1,437 62
927 82	.....	661 11	239 14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
679 60	1,497 81	679 60	....	1,497 81	87 00	1,410 81	....	1,410 81
396 93	....	396 93	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
421 28	.....	421 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
4,489 89	4,489 89	4,100 40	536 29	4,636 69	2,707 52	1,929 17	.....	1,929 17
585 00	585 00	585 00	....	585 00	.....	585 00	.....	585 00

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Simcoe.—*Con* ...	Barrie	Local Master.....	J. R. Cotter	554 50	.....
		Deputy Registrar.....	"	256 74	.....
		County Attorney	"	1,192 18	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1,415 08	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson ..	250 53	500 00
		County Court Clerk ...	"	1,196 92	.....
		Surrogate Registrar..	"	1,424 95	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	Sheriff	D. E. McIntyre	2,837 98	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Pringle	770 50	.....
		Local Master.....	"	674 36	....
		County Attorney.....	Jas. Dingwall	282 74	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	860 75	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John A. McDougall.	169 60	750 00
		County Court Clerk....	" " ..	880 15	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	Helen MacDonald ..	860 98	.....
Thunder Bay....	Port Arthur....	Sheriff	Alex. W. Thompson.	1,454 19	1,000 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Hamilton	69 00	.....
		Local Master	"	31 45	.....
		District Attorney	Thos. A. Gorham ...	232 98	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	" ...	318 05	.....
		Local Registrar.....	Jas. Meek	343 75	600 00
		District Court Clerk...	"	421 93	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	110 61	.....
Victoria.....	Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	2,318 22	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Dean	commuted	500 00
		Local Master.....	"	"	900 00
		County Attorney	A. P. Devlin	341 40	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,037 21	.....

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years' services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
554 50	3,418 50	554 50	130 00	3,548 50	201 93	3,346 57	....	3,346 57
256 74	.....	256 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,192 18	.....	1,192 18	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,415 08	.....	1,415 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
750 53	3,372 40	750 53	.....	3,372 40	497 32	2,875 08	125 00	2,750 08
1,196 92	.....	1,196 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
1,424 95	.....	1,424 95	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
2,837 98	2,837 98	1,926 51	434 45	2,360 96	1,045 89	1,315 07	.....	1,315 07
770 50	1,444 86	770 50	.....	1,414 15	45 49	1,408 66	.....	1,408 66
674 36	.....	590 35	53 30	.....	....	.....	... .	.....
282 74	1,143 49	201 41	83 70	1,146 84	69 15	1,075 69	.....	1,075 69
860 75	.....	612 81	248 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
919 60	1,799 75	919 60	.....	1,799 75	14 30	1,785 45	.....	1,785 45
880 15	.....	880 15	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....
860 98	860 98	860 98	11 39	872 37	2 00	870 37	.....	870 37
2,454 19	2,454 19	1,900 07	513 98	2,414 05	631 54	1,782 51	.....	1,782 51
69 00	100 45	69 00	.....	100 45	1 45	99 00	.....	99 00
31 45	.....	31 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
232 98	551 03	147 18	82 90	688 83	124 40	564 43	.....	564 43
318 05	.....	268 22	190 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	. . ..
943 75	1,476 29	862 28	54 23	1,452 26	87 50	1,364 76	.....	1,364 76
421 93	.....	373 75	58 54	.....	.....	.....	. .. .	....
110 61	.....	102 96	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,318 22	2,318 22	1,887 27	476 12	2,363 39	679 35	1,684 04	.....	1,684 04
500 00	1,400 00	500 00	.....	1,400 00	....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00
900 00	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....
341 40	1,378 61	171 10	92 50	1,269 35	... .	1,269 35	.....	1,269 35
1,037 21	....	613 39	392 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Victoria.—*Con* ..	Lindsay.....	Local Registrar	Wm. Grace	258 10	675 00
		County Court Clerk ...	"	631 46	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	454 32	.....
Waterloo	Berlin...	Sheriff	Moses Springer.....	2,397 41	100 00
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Lacourse.....	commuted	704 00
		Local Master	"	"	591 00
		County Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, Q.C .	616 25	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	" .	1,292 93	.....
		Local Registrar.....	John McDougall	261 15	1,075 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	503 10	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	A. J. Peterson	1,000 23	.....
Welland	Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	2,210 42	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge Fitzgerald	543 40	.....
		Local Master	"	182 32	.....
		County Attorney	T. D. Cowper.....	595 00	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	"	1,179 33	..... .
		Local Registrar.....	I. P. Wilson	165 20	600 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	512 00	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	928 25	.....
Wellington	Guelph	Sheriff	R. McKim	2,648 98	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Chadwick. ...	808 30	.....
		County Attorney	H. W. Peterson.....	741 49	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	2,051 14	.....
		Local Master.....	A. M. McKinnon....	1,166 41	.....
		Local Registrar.....	" ...	324 61	500 00
		County Court Clerk....	Wm. Carroll.....	611 50	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	Alex. Mackenzie	1,595 69	.....

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous years' services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
933 10	2,018 88	808 10	141 00	2,062 88	155 50	1,907 38	.....	1,907 38
631 46	.....	456 46	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
454 32	.....	399 32	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,497 41	2,497 41	2,393 77	318 59	2,712 36	1,136 34	1,576 02	.....	1,576 02
704 00	1,295 00	1,295 00	.....	.....	1,295 00	.....	.....	1,295 00
591 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
616 25	1,909 18	553 25	63 00	1,909 18	400 00	1,509 18	.....	1,509 18
1,292 93	.....	1,246 93	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,336 15	1,839 25	1,336 15	.....	1,839 25	254 00	1,585 25	.....	1,585 25
503 10	.....	503 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 23	1,000 23	1,000 23	.....	1,000 23	400 00	600 23	.....	600 23
2,210 42	2,210 42	1,606 37	510 92	2,117 29	556 00	1,561 29	.....	1,561 29
543 40	725 72	543 40	.....	685 79	5 00	680 79	.....	680 79
182 32	.....	113 11	29 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
595 00	1,774 33	359 80	145 00	1,684 13	646 18	1,037 95	.....	1,037 95
1,179 33	.....	629 18	550 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
765 20	2,205 45	746 95	3 50	2,184 70	288 51	1,896 19	.....	1,896 19
512 00	.....	491 05	16 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
928 25	.....	921 40	5 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,648 98	2,648 98	1,689 38	845 18	2,534 56	1,600 21	934 35	.....	934 35
808 30	803 30	803 30	808 30	808 30	.....	808 30	.....	808 30
741 49	2,792 63	525 69	259 30	3,060 48	798 75	2,261 73	.....	2,261 73
2,051 14	.....	1,544 41	731 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,166 41	1,991 02	949 02	119 62	1,873 47	112 50	1,760 97	.....	1,760 97
824 61	.....	770 66	34 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
611 50	611 50	606 40	9 60	616 00	37 00	579 00	.....	579 00
1,595 69	1,595 69	1,414 00	79 20	1,493 20	170 00	1,323 20	.....	1,323 20

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County or district.	County town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.
				$ c.	$ c.
Wentworth	Hamilton	Sheriff	John W. Murton....	5,311 54	.....
		Surrogate Judge	Judge Muir	1,000 00	.....
		Local Master and Deputy Registrar.....	J. E. O'Reilly.....	commuted	3,500 00
		County Attorney	John Crerar, Q.C....	1,112 00	.....
		Clerk of the Peace	"	1,012 59	.....
		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	S. H. Ghent	347 00	500 00
		County Court Clerk....	"	1,541 05	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	"	2,027 64	.....
York	Toronto	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	6,988 14	.....
		Surrogate Judge.....	Judge McDougall....	3,619 10	.....
		"	Judge Morgan.....	.....	666 00
		"	Judge Morson	.....	666 00
		County Attorney	H. H. Dewart	3,754 17	.....
		Clerk of the Peace.....	T. H. Bull	4,160 61	.....
		Surrogate Registrar....	J. G. Brown.....	5,123 51	.....
		County Court Clerk....	Hon. A. M. Ross ...	5,869 75	.....
Toronto	Toronto	Sheriff	Fred. Mowat.....	12,474 42	.....
		County Attorney	J. W. Curry	4,032 00	.....

Judicial Officers in the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary by officer in all his offices.	Total received for present year's services.	Total received for previous year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 55 V. c. 17.	Actual net income.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
5,311 54	5,311 54	4,167 01	741 25	4,908 26	2,825 72	2,082 54	.....	2,082 54
1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	270 00	3,230 00	.....	3,230 00
1,112 00	2,154 59	1,112 09	.....	2,154 59	150 00	2,004 59	.....	2,004 59
1,042 59	.....	1,042 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
847 00	4,415 69	847 00	28 60	4,677 59	679 20	3,998 39	499 35	3,499 04
1,541 05	.....	1,515 50	164 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,027 64	.....	2,013 51	108 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,988 14	6,988 14	5,402 69	†1,504 81	6,907 50	2,891 99	4,015 51	115 42	3,900 09
3,619 10	3,619 10	3,619 10	.....	3,619 10	.....	3,619 10	.....	3,619 10
666 00	666 00	666 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00
666 00	666 00	660 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00	.....	666 00
3,754 17	3,754 17	2,652 37	748 50	3,400 87	610 00	2,790 87	.....	2,790 87
4,160 61	4,160 61	3,643 51	334 70	3,978 21	998 30	2,979 91	.....	2,979 91
5,123 51	5,123 51	5,123 51	8 95	5,132 46	1,244 08	3,888 38	455 35	3,433 03
5,869 75	5,869 75	5,824 05	88 45	5,912 50	1,334 33	4,578 17	731 26	3,846 91
12,474 42	12,474 42	9,631 76	*2,887 94	12,519 70	7,274 30	5,245 40	432 43	4,812 97
4,032 00	4,032 00	2,961 00	932 00	3,893 00	129 00	3,764 00	.....	3,764 00

* 414.32 earned before 1893. † $188.42 earned before 1893.

SECOND REPORT

OF WORK UNDER THE

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31.

1894.

ALSO,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONTARIO CONFERENCE ON CHILD-SAVING, HELD OCTOBER 18-19, 1894.

PRESENTED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN
OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO.
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1895.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, Jan. 9th, 1895.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the second Report of the work of this office under the Children's Protection Act of 1893, being for the year ending on 31st December, 1894.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,
Superintendent.

The HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M. P. P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

"The central figure in the world's charity is Christ."

"If parents are not their children's best friends they are apt to become their worst enemies."

"The parent who does not teach his child a trade places him in the way of becoming a thief."

"In order to make moral training effective there must be a certain amount of freedom of action allowed to the child."

"It is quite possible to convert the neglected children of the state into a source of strength instead of into a source of expense and danger."

"Long before a child is able to comprehend the nature and grounds of its duty, its moral education is being carried on by means of sympathy, example and association."

"Intemperance produces more crime, more misery, more destitution and more tears than the whole catalogue of wrong-doing, and is marching full abreast with the prosperity of the land."

"It has been the immemorial policy of religious teachers to mould the mind of childhood, still plastic and receptive, into the required form, and thus to preserve the ancient opinions unchanged forever."

"Preventive work is never fully appreciated. The more completely it is carried out the more difficult it becomes to see the need for it. The less completely it is carried out the more obvious is its failure."

"It grows ever more clear that all the forms of pauperism, misery and vice can best be met and foiled by timely attention to the exposed class of children who, as a rule, differ from other children only in being sinned against."

"In order to attain success in this work it is necessary that the facts of the law should be brought to the knowledge of every man and woman in the land, and that there should be some person, known to everybody, to whom complaints can be made."

There are many noble mothers all over the land, who, although they lack many things—often food itself—still keep their children together, giving them that priceless boon of love which no money can buy or institution provide. God bless them all—their children shall rise up to call them blessed."

"Drear were the world without a child
Where happy infant never smiled
Nor stirred a mother's love.
We sooner could the flowerets spare,
The tender bud and blossom fair,
Or breath of springtime in the air,
Or light of dawn above."

"Though the children differ widely in capabilities, dispositions, likes and dislikes, yet we will find the good homes in the world around us differing as widely in these respects; but may we not hope that by earnest endeavors we will find, for each of our little ones, a place in them suitable and agreeable? Mistakes will be made, difficulties and sore disappointments met with, yet courage and untiring effort will crown our work with success. Hope on—work on. Turn these little ones from the path of sin, degradation and crime to enter into and become integral parts of the homes of our land—the foundations, stays and life of our beloved country."

"Jesus took a little child and set him by His side and said unto them: Whosoever shall receive this little child in My name receiveth Me, and whosoever shall receive Me receiveth Him that sent Me, for he that is least among you all the same is great."—S. Luke, c. ix.: v. 47.

Toronto, January 4, 1895.

AT the close of another year's work, we stop for a few moments to review the past, to sum up, as far as it may be done, the result of our labors ; to learn wherein we have failed that the remedy may be applied ; and to take fresh courage from whatever of good may have been accomplished. It is a pleasing fact, and one that may be noted with gratification at the outset, that the Children's Protection Act of 1893, and the line of philanthropic endeavor which it renders possible, has met and is meeting with the favor and approval of all classes of the people. Throughout the civilized world greater attention is given to-day than ever before to the protection and care of neglected and dependent children, and Ontario is not behindhand in its efforts to ameliorate the condition of this important class. To insure good home influences and environment so that every boy and girl may grow up to honest and industrious citizenship is the great aim towards which this movement tends, and in this policy is to be found every principle of true humanity and economy. With the advance of civilization the tide of criminality has been steadily rising, and careful analysis has proved that much of the crime, pauperism and vice that curses the world has been due to the neglect of child-training in the homes of vice and drunkenness. The remedy for this baneful condition of things does not necessarily lie in the absolute removal of children from their natural protectors, but is largely to be found in a strong public sentiment insisting on the home life being elevated to a standard that will ensure for every child a fair chance to attain to self-reliant and self-respecting citizenship. During the past year the principal efforts of this office have been directed to the creating and encouraging of such a sentiment ; and these efforts have met with a success that reflects the greatest credit upon our province. This growing sentiment must exert in the future a mighty influence upon the social conditions in our

cities and towns. By ensuring a happier and healthier home life for the children of the poor it will mean much waste material converted into a valuable product, and, above all, a large diminution in the vicious and criminal class now being maintained at tremendous cost in our public institutions. For the class known as dependent children, the concensus of opinion abroad is that family life is by far the most natural, wholesome and economical method of disposal, and under the Children's Law of Ontario this is the officially recognized principle. There are at present many dependent children in our charitable institutions maintained at large annual expenditure; but it is hoped that in time the managers of these institutions—all tried friends of children—will be led to give consideration to this question of providing home life for their wards. The special work on which the greatest hopes for the future must be built, however, is in the formation of Children's Aid Societies in the various centres of the province, acting under the facilities of the Children's Act, and rapidly placing dependent children in foster homes. These societies, and the auxiliary forces of the Children's Visiting Committees, will in time be able to demonstrate the superior advantages of this system over the institutional plan, and thus gain for the cause new friends and ultimately a union of effort to promote the best welfare of homeless childhood.

At the beginning of the year there were but five Children's Aid Societies in Ontario, while to-day there are nineteen, with officers who are fully alive to the importance of the work, and who are anxious to carry out, not alone the letter, but the spirit of the law. A sketch of the organization and work of each society will be found further on in this report. I have had the honor of being present at the formation of these societies, and have been greatly impressed with the harmony and enthusiasm that has prevailed throughout.

Several additional Children's Visiting Committees have been appointed during the year, but there are still many districts in which there is no committee. As the need for these committees is now rapidly increasing, it will be desirable that appointments be no longer delayed, and special attention will be given to the development of this branch during the coming year. Although this work is still in the inceptive stage, much valuable assistance has been given by individual members of committees in the finding of good homes for children. This work is especially touched upon elsewhere in this report.

Correspondence.

The correspondence of this office has been constantly increasing, and this has in itself constituted a most important work. Nearly one thousand letters on various matters relating to child-saving have been written, and many copies of the Act and other literature distributed. During the year advice has been sought and freely given upon matters affecting every possible phase of child-life. Cases of neglected children were reported from outlying sections of the province, and information asked as to their disposal. Many enquiries came in regarding the Curfew Bell, how to organize a Children's Aid Society, queries as to certain sections of the Act, applications for children, enquiries from children's institutions how best to protect their wards against worthless parents, enquiries regarding the various laws affecting minors, correspondence with societies, com-

mittees and judicial officers, etc. There being no office assistance of any kind, this work involved much time and labor, and necessitated the spending of many evenings in attending to other branches of the work, such as the preparing of literature and blank forms, and the evolving of the machinery necessary in the extension of the movement.

Finding Homes.

A large amount of correspondence and labor has also been devoted to the work of finding homes for children, and the finding of children for homes. Applications had to be answered, enquiries made as to available children, and often a series of letters would be necessary before the matter was finally adjusted. Many of the local children's institutions have been visited in the effort to place out as many children as homes offered, but it has been difficult to supply even a light demand. Good homes are easily found for girls of all ages from babyhood up to the useful age, but some of the institutions insist on an annual payment in addition to clothing and education—a condition which only a few persons are willing to agree to. In the providing of homes for children under ten years of age a money payment is difficult to obtain even if it were wise to ask it, for if people have to pay cash in addition to providing all the other requirements of a growing child, they are apt to bear a grudge and keep the child at work in order to get even. Where no payment is asked until a child is old enough to be of service, the prospects are much brighter for its kind treatment and necessary schooling. In a case that occurred not long ago the sole excuse given for overworking a little girl was that so much a year had to be paid for her, and they could not afford to pay and supply schooling and clothing besides. This is a matter that might well engage the attention of lady managers having charge of this class. Nearly all the applications that are made voluntarily are for girls, and in order to find homes for little boys some missionary work will be necessary among Christian kindly-disposed people.

An Experiment.

Reference will be made further on to the desirability of more rapidly placing out dependent boys from reform schools owing to the very large demand that exists for the services of growing lads. A number of pressing applications were received at this office for boys to assist on the farm, but the Industrial School had no lads ready to go out, and the supply could not be obtained from other institutions. As an experiment an announcement was made through the newspapers that if any boys between 12 and 16 desired to learn farming they could be provided with places by applying to this office. Good situations were obtained for seven lads, but all the trouble taken in their interests proved of no avail, as not one of them would remain in the country. The two excuses were, hard work and loneliness. They found the country so totally different to what they had been accustomed that some of them could not get back to town quick enough. Several newsboys who expressed a willingness to go to the country were also assisted in this way, but although they were probably honest enough in their desires, they could not endure the absence of excitement and returned to town.

The experiment was a most valuable one, nevertheless, for it conveyed this important lesson—that if dependent children are to grow up contentedly in the country they must be transplanted very young. It is no use keeping boys and girls in the city until

they are twelve to fourteen, and then expect that they are going to fit in satisfactorily wherever they may happen to be placed. Not only at that age are they without friends or other social ties to bind them to a particular neighborhood, but they have no tastes in common with the people into whose homes they are suddenly set down.

The greatest success in this work will undoubtedly be attained by placing the children in the country before they reach the age of eight years, so that they may grow naturally into the social life of the home, and be saved the longings after city life which so many of the older children experience. Dr. Barnardo and other philanthropic workers abroad now recognize this method as the true principle, and latterly the little boys and girls from six to ten years of age, who are intended for Canadian foster homes are boarded out in private families, so that they be the better prepared for the life before them. Institutional life, until habits and character are formed, is discountenanced by the leading thinkers and workers for children throughout the world.

Cases of Ill-Treatment.

Over one hundred complaints of ill-treatment and neglect of children were reported to this office from all sections of Ontario. Action of some kind was taken in every case, but those coming from scattered rural districts were particularly difficult to handle owing to the law being inadequate. This point is referred to elsewhere, but it might be said here that the inability to do anything in some of these cases has been a source of the greatest regret. The outlook for some of these unfortunate children, especially the little girls, seemed so hopeless that it has appeared almost incredible that nothing should be done. A notable case, however, in which prompt action was taken is worthy of special reference: In July of the past year a petition signed by twenty residents of York county was presented to His Honor Judge McDougall, asking that the serious ill-treatment of a young girl by her mother and step-father be investigated. The matter was referred to this office for enquiry and the affair proved so grave as to warrant the arrest of both parties. They were found guilty by Justices Wingfield and Wanless after some eight witnesses had been heard, but were allowed to go on suspended sentence, the child being retained. The man was subsequently rearrested and tried before His Honor Judge Morson for criminal assault. This case fell through owing to lack of material evidence in corroboration of the girl's statement. (Such evidence is always difficult, if not impossible to obtain.) The evidence throughout was most shocking and revolting. The girl, although nearly 14, could not write her name, and had never been sufficiently clad, either for warmth or decency. She had been subjected for years to every conceivable form of brutality, and was almost idiotic from abuse and lack of training. She was subsequently committed to the Girl's Industrial School, where she is at present.

The Curfew Law.

The curfew provisions of the Act have, since their adoption, enjoyed a surprising degree of popularity throughout the province. The law is entirely optional with municipal councils, which feature renders its popularity all the more noteworthy. Curfew by-laws have been passed in from thirty to forty municipalities during the past eighteen months, and the subject is at present being considered by other councils. An effort was

made to keep a record of the places adopting the law, but after the number had reached about twenty it was found impossible to do so. It may be interesting as a matter of history to note here that the curfew was first introduced into Ontario some three years ago by the town of Waterloo. This action was quickly followed by Berlin and later by Owen Sound. Enquiries began to pour in, as to the statute governing the curfew, and these municipalities replied that they knew of no statute, but had proceeded on general principles. The matter was next taken up by the Children's Aid Society of Toronto and Mr. Beverley Jones, and the Hon. Mr. Gibson placed a clause in the statute, giving the necessary legislative authority for the ringing of the bell. At its annual convention in Chatham, October, 1893, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario unanimously recommended all local unions to petition for the curfew, and to the ladies is due a large measure of credit for the widespread adoption of the law. The Children's Aid Societies have also been an important factor in this work. As showing that the curfew has not been confined to the smaller places it might be mentioned that it has been adopted in St. Thomas and Kingston. In towns where the law exists it is now spoken of favorably by many who were at first opposed to it as savoring too much of state paternalism. It is claimed to be a great help to police officers and parents and to exercise a most salutary effect upon the children themselves. The enforcement of this law can be greatly aided by frequent reference to it through the newspapers and in the schools, and citizens generally can do much by reminding the children whom they meet loitering at street corners after the prohibited hour. The hour most generally decided upon by the councils is nine o'clock, although quite a number of places have fixed upon eight o'clock during the winter months. The usual age is fourteen, and in a few places fifteen. During the year nearly one hundred letters of enquiry on this subject have been received at this office. The law is to be found on the last page of the Children's Protection Act, Ontario Statutes of 1893.

National Conference on Charities.

With the approval and sanction of the Hon Mr. Gibson I attended the National Conference of Charities and Correction held in Nashville, Tennessee, during May last, and received much valuable information regarding the progress of child saving work in the United States. Many different systems are pursued, but the subject was shown to be recognized in all sections of the continent as one of vital importance. In addition to the advantage of listening to the various papers and discussions, the acquaintanceships formed at such meetings, and the conversations in the hotel corridors, are of great and lasting value, disseminating knowledge of the best methods, and stimulating to greater zeal and activity in good works. On my return I wrote a pamphlet giving impressions of the conference (child-saving section) for distribution among the various workers for children throughout Ontario. This article had the honor of being reprinted by the *Children's Homefinder*, one of the leading magazines devoted to child-saving questions, and circulating extensively in the United States. At this conference family home life for dependent children was pronounced to be far superior to institutional training.

Ontario Conference.

These annual conferences for the discussion of methods are so helpful to those interested, that with the encouragement of the Minister a Child-Saving Conference for Ontario was called to meet in Toronto on October 18-19, 1894. This in itself involved much additional labor and anxiety, for all the details of arrangement were carried out by me without assistance, including the addressing and mailing of one thousand circulars and seventy-five personal letters. The result, however, was an ample reward, for the gathering proved an unqualified success, the number and standing of those attending from all parts of the province testifying to the general interest taken in the neglected child problem. A verbatim report of the proceedings, with the list of delegates, is printed as an appendix to this report, and it is hoped that the discussions given there will be widely read.

Meetings Addressed.

Visiting and addressing meetings in various centres of population has been an important part of the year's work. Over fifty different gatherings have been addressed by me on child-saving work, and having scattered the good seed in faith I look in confidence for a plenteous harvest. By invitation of the president, I attended the annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario at Cornwall, and from the interest manifested in this important subject it is safe to say this grand organization will in the future be of great assistance in securing better home life for the neglected children of the province. I also addressed the directors of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children in Montreal, explaining the aim and spirit of the Ontario law, and have since learned that efforts will be made to secure for Quebec some features of our system. Another important meeting, at which I had the honor of presenting the claims of this work, was the annual conference of county judges, held in Osgoode Hall during the summer. It is our great desire to secure the good will of the judges and magistrates of the province, and it is pleasing to note that cordial assistance has been freely given by the great majority of these gentlemen.

A Child-Saving Paper.

One of the most important agencies in advancing work of this kind and one which it is hoped we may be able to have before long, is a monthly paper issued from this office, and serving as a medium of communication between the various Children's Aid Societies, Children's Visiting Committees and others interested. Many important subjects might be discussed and helpful suggestions thrown out to those disposed to assist in securing the best welfare of neglected and dependent children. Above all, such a paper would be useful as a home-finding agency, enabling the various societies to describe the children they have ready to be placed out and leading good people to open their homes for the reception of these little ones. This paper could in time be made self-sustaining, if that were desired, and in any case its great value in the development of the work would more than repay the expenditure involved.

STATISTICS.

Statistics of work performed under the Act can hardly be expected yet, although something has been done in that line. We have been breaking ground right along, and there are many obstacles to be removed before we can reasonably expect large results. The Children's Aid Societies are new to the work, and have not attained a settled method of procedure, nor is there the machinery in this office that would facilitate the careful compilation of figures. But after all, the important and predominant feature of this work is its preventive character. Since this movement was inaugurated it has been discussed in hundreds of public gatherings, and over one thousand columns of information on neglected children work have appeared in the provincial press. This publicity must surely exercise mighty though silent influence in securing better home treatment for children. Then the mere existence of laws and organization constitute a powerful deterrent. If a Children's Aid Society did nothing else but hold twelve meetings during the year, it would still have accomplished much, for the presence of the organization is a constant menace to wrongdoers. Therefore let us not pin all our faith to a few columns of figures that may or may not represent the best work. A short time ago when a Children's Aid Society was being talked of in one of the towns, a poorly clad and dissipated woman called on one of the ladies interested, and begged that if they would only not form the society she would keep sober and lead a better life. She feared the loss of her child—and here was an organization that by a mere warning could accomplish more for her reformation than all the prisons in the land. In Toronto the vigorous prosecution of one case of baby farming did more to secure the better treatment of these unfortunate illegitimate infants than all the talking of years. What should be aimed at is to bring to the attention of every neglectful parent the authority that exists to protect the children, and if there is any parental love still remaining they will be led to improve their style of living. These are the results that should be kept in view, and if faithfully pursued the desired results will be gained without any undue increase, but rather a decrease, in the number of dependent children.

THIS OFFICE.

Complaints received,—		
Cruelty	20	
Deserted children	15	
Immoral home surroundings	105	
Total		140
Applications for children		90
Children placed out (through this office)	27	
" " indirectly "	10	
" reported as placed out by Children's Aid Societies	53	
" " by judges and committees	15	
Total		105
Children's Aid Societies organized		14
Total number of societies		19
Children's Visiting Committees appointed		26
Meetings addressed		56
Child-saving literature issued (35 different forms)		18 000

Children's Aid Societies, Oct. 1st, 1893, to Oct. 1st, 1894.

No. of cases of ill-treatment received	364
No. of complaints investigated	403
Involving the welfare of how many children	671
Warnings issued	90
Cases in police courts attended to	73
Children given temporary shelter by the Societies	242
Received as wards	68
Applications received for children	243
Children placed in foster-homes	56

(It is with great hesitancy that I give these figures, for I know that they do not represent all the work. Some of the societies have not reported and others did not keep an accurate record of the work done, owing to the lack of experience incidental to recent organization.)

Legislation Needed.

Experience has proved that the machinery of the law is inadequate to enable cases of extreme urgency occurring in rural districts to be dealt with. Many distressing cases have been reported, in which, owing to the lack of executive power or other suitable provision comparatively little could be done. It is painful to realize that there are to-day young children being trained in a moral pestilence from which there is no escape for them, and to have to admit in addition that in spite of our enlightened philanthropy and progressive laws we cannot reach out a rescuing hand. This condition of affairs is due presumably to an oversight. In the framing of the Children's Law full provision was made for cities and towns by the organization of children's aid societies, but no account was taken of the very large territory in which no society could successfully operate. Some of the worst cases of moral depravity that could well be imagined have occurred in small villages and lonely country districts, where this class of people feel themselves somewhat secure from molestation. The difficulties in these cases, too, are rendered greater by the unwillingness of neighbors to do anything, owing to the fear of making enemies of the parties complained of. These cases are of such a repulsive character that one shrinks from describing them, including as they do the most unnatural crime of incest and the prostituting of young girls with the knowledge and consent of their mothers. Where there is strong evidence of such a state of affairs, and in other cases where young children are in grave danger because under the care of openly and flagrantly immoral people there should be no doubt as to procedure and no delay in taking effective action. The defect being pointed out it is safe to expect that all needed legislation will be provided by the approaching legislature. To illustrate the importance of this, the following case may be cited: Some time ago a complaint was received, which on enquiry was verified by three respectable persons, that a mother, after leading an immoral life, ran away with a man, leaving behind her two girls of five and eleven years. They were left in a disreputable house, frequented by all sorts of low characters, and in the charge of a vicious and debased grandfather who had been criminally intimate with the mother of the girls, and who was utterly incapable of caring for the children. This case having occurred in a new and sparsely populated district, there were no magistrates or other officials at liberty to interfere resident within forty to fifty miles. The only person having jurisdiction was the county judge, and all he could do would be by a roundabout procedure

to commit the children to a provincial institution. Nothing has yet been done in this case owing to these difficulties. As typical also of this class of cases the following letter is quoted, in the hope that it may show the great need for action if children are to be saved to good citizenship :

"———— September, 1894.

"Dear Sir,—I would like to have some information from you as to the proper method of dealing with a family of children in this vicinity. Let me give you a brief statement of the condition they are in. They live about three miles out of this village in a miserable hovel. The mother was married to a man by whom she had two or three children. She turned out to be a bad woman morally, and being untrue to him he left her and went off to the States, and nothing has been heard of him for the last six or eight years. She has had four or five illegitimate children since, the last about eight months ago. Here you can see the very worst specimens of destitution. She is unable to provide for them even if she were willing, and the public sentiment is so strong against her and her conduct that the charity she gets is comparatively scant. *But the poor children born under such circumstances are suffering from conditions they are not responsible for.* There are seven children ranging from fourteen years to eight months. The people here who know all about them will not adopt or have anything to do with them. They are growing up in ignorance, having never been sent to school and having no clothing to go. If they were taken away and cared for they might turn out all right, as some of them are smart-looking children. They have no property, and no friends except a grandmother who lives with them, and who was provided for last winter for six months by the council sending her to gaol, there being no poorhouse in the county. They are not to say bad children in the sense of being thievish or unruly. The whole family is looked upon as a moral blot on the community, and the people of the vicinity would be glad if something could be done to remove them."

Such cases as these have also occurred : During the year a woman was committed to the Mercer Reformatory from one of the newer districts up north for keeping an immoral resort. She had two daughters—nice attractive children—and before leaving for the Reformatory she confided them to the care of a notoriously bad woman. The matter was reported to me, and knowing the nature of the country, I decided to write to the municipal clerk, strongly urging him to leave no stone unturned to rescue the children from the fate that seemed to threaten. He presented my letter to the municipal council, and they in turn referred it to their solicitor. In due time a reply came from him, and as it presents the legal situation very clearly I give it here :

"Dear Sir,—Your letters of June 25 and July 11 last have been referred to me by the council, with instructions to act, and I have given the subject careful consideration. The difficulties are that chapter 240, R. S. O. (Provincial Refuge for Girls), states that those who can commit are a county or district judge, or a police magistrate. Our district judge lives fifty miles south of here and there is not a police magistrate in the district. The Protection of Children Act, 56 V., c. 45, by sec. 13, requires officers of any children's aid society duly approved, etc., and we have not any such society in this district. That Act, up to section 8, inclusive, appears to apply only to bodily neglect or ill-treatment, and section 13 is the first that alludes to moral considerations. The council are anxious to comply with your request if the proper steps could be ascertained."

And there, so far as I have heard, the matter rested. It is not necessary to quote other cases, for, as has been stated, this is a defect that clearly only requires to be pointed

out to be remedied. Are these cases however not sufficient to convince the most indifferent of the great need that exists for child-rescue work, and to show the responsibility that rests upon the community to protect and care for unfortunate children whose natural protectors are so faithless to their trust? Were there further occasion, cases could be cited in which the children themselves, approaching years of discretion, and realizing the horror of their position, have sought to cut loose from the bondage in which they were placed, and have fled many miles to escape from the vice and degradation to which they had been subjected. There are children to-day who will have to go through life burdened by the weight of cruel wrongs perpetrated upon them in their innocence and helplessness, and while it may not be possible to fully protect every child, still there are many cases where action could and ought to be taken without delay.

Rural Districts.

There is another point on which additional legislation seems essential. At present there is no method of dealing with the orphaned or deserted children of the province at large. If a homeless child turns up in any village or country district there is no defined procedure by which it can be cared for. Efforts are usually made to get such children into Toronto institutions, but it is hardly fair that one city should be asked to provide for the homeless children of a large Province. These homeless children, especially when old enough to be made useful, are often bandied about and traded off like cattle, compelled to work far beyond their strength, and shut off from education and from all the ordinary social pleasures of childhood. Others of this class have been placed in the poorhouse and the gaol, the sole motive being to get rid of them as cheaply and quickly as possible. Letters have come to this office describing the hard lot of some friendless child—illegitimate as a rule—and begging that something be done to have it fairly provided for. Action has been taken in two or three such cases, but others have had to be declined owing to the lack of a provincial temporary shelter or any other means of handling them. Were there a suitable arrangement for the temporary accommodation of these little ones they could in a short time be placed in comfortable homes, and much good work could thus be accomplished at small expense. A short time ago a bright seven year old boy was left in gaol for over two months because his mother had been sent to the Mercer, and there was no one to care for him. Other children find their way to the poorhouse, and are left there in the company of low and often vicious paupers. This evil of placing children in poorhouses, although not a very serious one as yet, should be entirely prohibited. There is no necessity for young children being kept in such places. New York state, in 1876, passed a law prohibiting children between the ages of two and sixteen years being detained in such houses, and this law has since been followed by a number of other states. What is needed is that the guardianship of these children should be vested in some particular person, and that they should then, as speedily as possible, be drafted off to good family homes. This office has already done something in this direction, and much more might be accomplished in the future under enlarged powers and facilities.

Disposal of Children.

This question of the homeless child opens up a wide field, and affords scope for a much better procedure than has been pursued in the past. Children are sometimes committed to reform institutions who are simply homeless. They are brought before the courts for

disposal, and are formally committed to an institution because that is the easiest method of dealing with their case. Not only does this method become a large burden of expense, but it is moreover a grave injustice to the child. What is wanted is good home surroundings, and the kindly supervision of a motherly woman. Even in the case of children who go wrong the cause has often been found to lie in the wretched home-life to which the children have been subjected, drunkenness prevailing in many instances, and occasionally an exacting step-parent who has no love or sympathy for the children of another marriage. Transference to a good home and fair treatment would in the majority of such cases effect a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Some months ago a mother brought along a boy whom she wanted to have placed in the reformatory. To help her application she gave the lad a very black character, but a few questions brought her down to this admission: She had been a widow and had married again. Her second husband would not tolerate the boy, had treated him very harshly and had at last insisted on his being got rid of. Under such circumstances the lad was greatly to be pitied, for he had been made to feel keenly that he was a nuisance, and his naturally bright and happy disposition had been made sullen and revengeful. Clearly his was not a case for an institution, but for a home where he would be tolerated and given a share of human kindness. If this were an isolated case it would not be necessary to refer to it, but it is unfortunately typical of the cases of many boys and girls now under committal. The laws governing the work of reform schools give power to place such children who may be sent to them in foster homes, and it is highly desirable in the interests of the children that full advantage should be taken of this provision. It is no credit to any country to keep its dependent children for years under the restrictions of an institution, and the first consideration in all this work should be the welfare of the individual child.

Delinquent Children.

There is a large demand in all sections of the province for the services of growing boys, and good homes are constantly offering where the lads would receive every kindness and consideration, with schooling half the year, or, in the case of older boys, moderate wages. It is a question whether many of the boys now in our Industrial School and some in the Reformatory would not do well in one of these homes, and be better prepared there for the real work of life than they could possibly be in the best reform school ever established. This plan has worked well with English boys and surely it should also with our own. Away from evil environment and companionship and actively engaged in useful labor, with evidences all around them of the possibilities of success, they would thrive and grow into strong and reliable men, whereas in an institution they are still compelled to mix with lads of debased mind, the life is an artificial one, and they can seldom acquire sufficient knowledge of a trade to enable them to continue at it in after life. In our Industrial School to-day there are close upon 200 bright intelligent lads, and it might be submitted as a question if much grander work could not be accomplished by that association if the boys were placed out more rapidly. In this way the best interests of the boys would be subserved and there would be room provided for other lads needing a short disciplinary training. Delinquent children should be committed on the indeterminate plan, and then there should be a generous sending out on parole of lads who could fairly be trusted to do well.

In speaking on this aspect of child-saving work, I would not like to be understood as depreciating the good work of these schools, or to be opposed to the committal of children requiring discipline; for on the contrary, I believe there are many children who should be dealt with who are running the streets, and who will ultimately cost the country much more than their training would now cost. Children should undoubtedly be committed, but their long retention is the point to which I desire to direct attention. For many children the institution should be merely a door through which they may pass from the haunts of squalor and vice to the clean and well-ordered christian home. Institutional training does not supply their need, and not only is it often a hardship to detain children for a lengthened period, but it is an injustice to the municipality that is called upon to pay for those who, if encouraged to do so, could easily earn their own living. If municipalities could be shown that lads would be speedily placed out, and expense thereby removed, they would not offer such strong objections as is found at present.

In Australia the maximum stay in a reformatory is about nine months, the boys then being placed in situations on parole, the institutions retaining the guardianship and the right to recall at any time a lad who is not doing well. This practice is rapidly finding favor in the United States and also in Great Britain, boys in the institutions of the latter country being specially pardoned in order that they may be placed out in situations in Canada. In Ontario the length of stay runs from two to five years, and the number placed out under the permissive clause is very small. Last year a little Toronto girl not nine years of age was committed to the Industrial School for six years on a charge of housebreaking! If retained the full term the cost for her maintenance will be over $800, whereas such a child, without any great risk, could be provided with a good foster home, and a kindly supervision maintained that would ensure her growing up to useful womanhood, and all this at trifling cost. These are matters worthy of thoughtful consideration, and if the subject were carefully gone into by those who have the interests of the children at heart, we would in time have united action to place all our homeless children, delinquent as well as dependent, in good family homes. Even if homes could not be found without payment, it would be preferable to pay a good Christian woman to bring up a dependent child rather than expend the same amount for institutional training. The child would then grow up naturally and the expenditure would be a more all-round benefit to the community.

Many of the municipalities object very strongly to the compulsory payment of $2 per week for lads sent to the Industrial School. As a result of representations made to the Minister of Education by county councils, enquiry was made into the cases of a number of children in the schools, with the result that six were provided with foster homes through this office.

Reformatory and Industrial.

It should be pointed out here that the introduction of Industrial Schools has added a new phase to the Reformatory question. The Industrial School is in a sense a rival of the Reformatory, for it now receives many of the lads who formerly were committed to that institution. The advent of the Industrial School is bound to greatly alter the work which the Reformatory should undertake. The Industrial School with its kindly influ-

ences and home-like surroundings, is particularly calculated to benefit and reform lads under fifteen, and can do all the work in this line that is necessary. The Reformatory might well be reserved for lads between the ages of fifteen and twenty. In the past the Reformatory has had within its walls boys from the tender age of seven years up to eighteen, with the almost inevitable result that the younger lads frequently received more harm than good, owing to association with large boys. To prevent the dangers of contamination, the Ontario Legislature passed an Act prohibiting boys under thirteen being received in the Reformatory. This was a most timely and beneficent piece of legislation, but magistrates have sought to avoid it in every possible way. Comparatively innocent little fellows nine years of age have, even within the past year, been committed to the Reformatory, simply because it was a "free institution," or, in other words, a Government institution, while if the committal were made as the law requires, to an Industrial School, the cost of maintenance would be assessed against the municipality. Some few of the magistrates will not act owing to fear of the municipal council, and would thus practically allow a boy to become a criminal rather than pass an order that would increase local taxation. In one of our cities during the past year a nine-year-old lad was discharged four times on serious charges, simply because the magistrate would not commit to the Industrial School.—And this unjust leniency has almost now completely ruined the boy's character, the indications at present being that he will be utterly lost to reformation.

There appears to be need for one of two things—either that there should be uniformity in the method of maintaining the two institutions, or that the work of each should be so clearly defined as to avoid any possibility of clashing. Boys from fifteen to eighteen are now committed, not only to the Central Prison, but also to the Penitentiary, who could be better influenced for good in a Reformatory, and if the latter institution were kept entirely for advanced lads it would fill a most important and much-needed place in our reformatory and penal system, and thus avoid any interference with the sphere of the Industrial Schools.

Youthful Offenders Act.

Some of the most useful provisions of the Children's Protection Act relate to the arrest, custody, trial and disposal of juvenile offenders. As the Ontario Legislature could deal only with offences against Ontario laws, necessarily the operation of these provisions was very much restricted, for most youthful offenders get into trouble on charges such as petty larceny, etc. It is gratifying to be able to state that during the last session of the Dominion Parliament this much-needed auxiliary or concurrent legislation by the Dominion House has been secured. Hon. G. W. Allan, who has all along taken a deep interest in legislation affecting children, is entitled to the credit of having introduced and carried through the Bill in the Senate, and it is pleasant to recall the fact that Sir John Thompson, the Premier of the Government and leader in the Commons, took charge of the Bill in the Lower House and facilitated its passage.

Now that by reason of this legislation the sections of the Children's Act to which I have been referring have been made generally applicable to all cases of juvenile crimin-

ality, whether under the jurisdiction of the Province or the Dominion, it may be useful to refer somewhat in detail to some of the provisions:

The first provision makes it compulsory upon judges to try children under sixteen years of age separately and apart from older persons. Previously the law read "may," the word now being altered to "shall." Not long ago it was no uncommon sight to see, half hidden in the criminal dock, tiny boys and girls, whom one would hardly expect to find outside the nursery, and yet they were expected to plead guilty or not guilty to such charges as "larceny" and "vagrancy," of the meaning of which they had no conception. These children, not yet in their teens, were tried with all the formality and gravity of the ordinary court, although in many cases the proceedings were entirely lost upon them. Their extreme youth generally secured their discharge without any proper enquiry, a most pernicious course, as their reappearance has often proved. Again, the older class of boys, instead of being frightened by the police court procedure, were more frequently proud of the attention they attracted, and sought to emulate the brazen indifference of the hardened characters around them. Listening to lawyers seeking to secure the release of offenders by all sorts of casuistry, how could they discriminate between right or wrong, or argue otherwise than that to escape punishment was lucky and to be punished simply unfortunate. One of the many cases that might be cited in illustration of this was that of a lad up for his first offence: He hung his head shamefacedly and the tears were in his eyes. Taken by the hand at that moment he might have been saved from further wrong-doing, but a lawyer said to him roughly, though perhaps not meaning all the harm he did, "Don't be a fool and you'll get off all right," and from that moment the hardening, defiant process began that may ere this have converted him into an outlaw against society. Frequently also young girls were brought to face the dreadful ordeal of public trial in the dock, and just at the turning point of their lives, when their fate hung in the balance, the chances were thrown against them. One case typical of others might here be mentioned: A girl sixteen years of age was arrested on the complaint of her mother that she was getting into the habit of staying out late in the evenings and would not do as she was told. The poor deluded mother thought the arrest and subsequent discharge with a caution would be a warning to her, but what was the result? Over fifty to seventy-five young men spectators of the baser sort, who are always to be found loitering about the courts, had spotted the girl as an easy victim. Some of them afterwards met and accosted her on the street, and it was not long before she was leading an openly immoral life. Surely a police court procedure that would place such a stumbling-block in the path of the young is not in the interests of any community!

This law further provides that when boys under twelve and girls under thirteen are charged with offences, the officer of the Children's Aid Society must be notified and afforded an opportunity to make suitable enquiries. The desirability of this provision is, that frequently boys and girls are sent out to steal by drunken and vicious guardians, who escape all punishment, while the unfortunate children receive the penalty. Young lads are often vagrant and thievish simply on account of the bad home influences, and if given a chance under better auspices, they would do as well as other children. Facts of this kind will be brought to light by the officer of the Children's Aid, who appears in court as the counsel for the child, and advises with the judge as to the best disposal to make of the case.

A most important feature of the new law, too, is the discretionary power conferred upon judges in deciding what is best for the future welfare of the child. Instead of the gaol or the reformatory as heretofore, authority is given to hand over the legal guardianship of the offender to a Children's Aid Society, so that a good foster home may be found for the boy or girl, and kindly influences brought to bear in the rebuilding of the shattered character and the developing of the warped life. This method of disposal is much better for the child, and it will commend itself to municipal councils as a vastly more economical measure than committal to a reform institution.

By this law a good work is made possible, and great responsibility is placed upon the Children's Aid Societies in the larger cities. It has not long been on the statute books, but already much good work has resulted in Toronto, where Police Magistrate Denison has established a private children's court.

It is to be hoped this law will be taken full advantage of in all our cities. Many of the lads have never had a fair chance, and if a Children's Aid Society would claim the guardianship of those not altogether hardened in crime, and then secure for them good homes as apprentices, a noble work would be accomplished for the lads and for the community.

As this law has an important bearing upon child-saving work in this Province, it may be useful to have on these pages for future reference :

CHAPTER 58, STATUTES OF CANADA, 1894.

AN ACT RESPECTING THE ARREST, TRIAL AND IMPRISONMENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

[*Assented to 23rd July, 1894.*]

WHEREAS it is desirable to make provision for the separation of youthful offenders from contact with older offenders and habitual criminals during their arrest and trial, and to make better provisions than now exists for their commitment to places where they may be reformed and trained to useful lives, instead of their being imprisoned ; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

1. Section 550 of "The Criminal Code, 1892," is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor :

"550. The trials of young persons apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall take place without publicity, and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons, and at suitable times to be designated and appointed for that purpose."

2. Young persons apparently under the age of sixteen years who are :

(*a*) Arrested upon any warrant ; or

(*b*) Committed to custody at any stage of a preliminary enquiry into a charge for an indictable offence ; or

(*c*) Committed to custody at any stage of a trial, either for an indictable offence or for an offence punishable on summary conviction ; or

(*d*) Committed to custody after such trial, but before imprisonment under sentence, shall be kept in custody separate from older persons charged with criminal offences, and separate from all persons undergoing sentences of imprisonment, and shall not be confined in the lock-ups or police stations with older persons charged with criminal offences, or with ordinary criminals.

3. If any child, appearing to the court or justice before whom the child is tried to be under the age of fourteen years, is convicted in the Province of Ontario of any offence against the law of Canada, whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction, such court or justice, instead of sentencing the child to any imprisonment provided by law in such case, may order that the child shall be committed to the charge of any home for destitute and neglected children, or to the charge of any Children's Aid Society duly organized and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, or to any certified Industrial School.

4. Whenever in the Province of Ontario an information or complaint is laid or made against any boy under the age of twelve years, or girl under the age of thirteen years, for the commission of any offence against the law of Canada, whether indictable or punishable on summary conviction, the court or justice seized thereof shall give notice thereof in writing to the executive officer of the Children's Aid Society, if there be one in the county, and shall allow him opportunity to investigate the charges made, and may also notify the parents of the child, or either of them, or other person apparently interested in the welfare of the child.

(2) The court or justice may advise, and counsel with the said officer and with the parents or such other person, and may consider any report made by the said officer upon the charges.

(3) If, after such consultation and advice, and upon the consideration of any report so made, and after hearing the matter of information or complaint, the court or justice is of opinion that the public interest and the welfare of the child will be best served thereby, then, instead of committing the child for trial, or sentencing the child, as the case may be, the court or justice may, by order :

(*a*) Authorize the said officer to take the child and, under the provisions of the law of Ontario, bind the child out to some suitable person until the child has attained the age of twenty-one years, or any less age ; or place the child out in some approved foster home ;

(*b*) Impose a fine not exceeding $10 ; or

(*c*) Suspend sentence for a definite period or for an indefinite period ; or

(*d*) If the child has been found guilty of the offence charged, or is shown to be wilfully wayward and unmanageable, commit the child to a certified Industrial School, or to the Provincial Reformatory for boys, or to the Refuge for girls, as the case may be, and in such cases the report of the said officer shall be attached to the warrant of commitment.

5. Whenever an order has been made under either of the two sections next preceding, the child may thereafter be dealt with under the law of the Province of Ontario, in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been lawfully made in respect of a proceeding instituted under authority of a statute of the Province of Ontario.

6. No Protestant child dealt with under this Act, shall be committed to the care of any Roman Catholic Children's Aid Society, or be placed in any Roman Catholic family as its foster home ; nor shall any Roman Catholic child dealt with under this Act, be committed to the care of any Protestant Children's Aid Society, or be placed in any Protestant family as its foster home. But this section shall not apply to the care of children in a temporary home or shelter, established under the Act of Ontario, 56 Victoria, chapter 45, intituled "An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to, and the better Protection of Children," in a municipality in which there is but one Children's Aid Society.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

What is The Special Work of a Children's Aid Society is a Question that May often be Asked, and to such Enquiries it May be Said:

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY stands opposed to every form of child-abuse and injustice. It seeks for every child fair and reasonable treatment, and the fullest opportunity to develop the capabilities and aspirations of its nature. Wherever the feeble cry of an injured child is heard there the society is at hand to soothe and protect. It combats the criminal indifference that would leave children to be destroyed by vicious teaching; the greed and avarice that endeavors to make them a means of profit while yet their minds and bodies are unfitted for the struggle of life. In the courts of law it invokes the punishment of those who wilfully ill-treat, desert or neglect their children, thus vindicating the highest moral obligation that rests upon the human race. It protects the children because they have an unquestioned right to be protected, their innocence and helplessness speaking for them with a force mightier than words, and because the well-being of the community demands that every prospective citizen should be mentally and morally prepared for the responsibilities of self-government. The society emphasizes the sanctity of the home by insisting upon cleanliness, morality and education. It does not aim at, nor does it encourage the breaking up of families—but it does lay stress upon the fact that child-life must be made endurable. The society shows its deep regard for the family relationship by aiding and encouraging widows to keep their children around them, instead of placing them in children's institutions, where they are deprived of the pleasures and salutary experiences of childhood, and are made objects of charity. Children are only removed from parents who have proved themselves utterly bad, and after repeated warnings have failed to bring them to a sense of their duty. Then, having received the guardianship of these unfortunate children, the society endeavors, where possible, to place them in the care of respectable relatives. Failing this, the children are placed in Christian foster homes and carefully supervised until they are able to protect their own interests. This rule also particularly applies to strictly dependent children—that is, to orphans, and to children deserted by their natural protectors. The society intercepts such children on their way to the institution and provides for them instead a good foster home with a kindly and sympathetic woman who will make up to them their great loss. The society, in addition to its more important work of home-providing, lends its influence to all movements tending to improve and brighten the life of childhood. In the police stations and courts its representative is ever watch-

ful to guard the child from contaminating influences; to see that the facts in each case are fully investigated, and to receive, where advisable, the guardianship of erring boys and girls that they may be won over by kind treatment to a better life. Whether for a neglected, a dependent, or a delinquent child, it constantly asserts the superiority of a good home over any institution, however well equipped or conducted. In its mission it appeals with irresistible eloquence to the good judgment as well as the practical sympathy of the community. To the Christian church it pleads for open doors to receive the love-hungering little ones—remembering the words of Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." To the wealthy it offers the noblest of all schemes of practical beneficence—a means whereby they may dry the tears of the children, securing protection for the oppressed, home life and sympathy for the homeless, and a full opportunity for every child to enter upon a happy and successful career. To municipal councils it presents a strong plea for aid in the real and permanent economy of the work—rescuing as it does the young from the possibility of a wasted, vicious and criminal career, and making of them honest, intelligent and industrious citizens. In the high character of its work, its usefulness and its practicability, the Children's Aid Society stands unrivalled among all the charities. On these grounds it should, and undoubtedly it will when its mission is fully realized, receive the cordial endorsation and support of all thoughtful and humane people.

Before Children's Aid Societies were formed there were no persons charged with the special work of investigating cases of child-neglect and ill-treatment, and providing an adequate remedy. Occasionally an extreme case forced its way into public notice, but as a rule the wrongs of the children were ignored. When children became homeless from death or desertion, they were placed in an institution as the easiest method of disposing of them. Now, through the organization of the Children's Aid Society, the wrongs of the children are brought to the attention of the courts, and if homeless they are as speedily as possible placed amid good home surroundings, where their natures may expand happily and healthfully. It is hoped that before long every town in Ontario of over four thousand inhabitants will have a Children's Aid Society equipped and ready at any time to take up the case of a friendless child. There is work to be done even in the smallest places, and where organization is effected cases will be brought to light that before were allowed to pass unnoticed. One of the most gratifying features of the work of the Children's Aid Society, and one which cannot be too frequently emphasized is its preventive character. Everyone will admit that it is far better to prevent children falling into crime than to reform them afterwards.—And yet, owing to its unseen and often unheard of influence for good, the Children's Aid Society is apt to be credited with only half its honors. The man who stands on the brink of the precipice and warns people of their danger gets but little thanks, though he may save many from the false step. It is easy to grasp the tangible work of a reform school, but is it not far nobler to take the little boys and girls by the hand before they get so far and turn their feet into channels of usefulness and honor? Through the instrumentality of the Society, parents may be induced to change their way of living and take better care of their children; men may be compelled to work, homes cleaned up, the children clothed and sent to school—and all through fear of the law. The aim is not to steal children from their parents and place heavy burdens upon the charitable, but by every available means to make the home and the family relationship all that it ought to be. Occasionally, however, the only hope for

the child is its complete removal from vicious and immoral people. Magistrates, who can know but little personally of the scenes of vice and immorality in which some children are mistrained and ruined, occasionally lean too strongly to the side of the parents. The notion frequently prevails that no mother can be too bad to have control of her child—that her love for it will be its protection—but this is not true. Very few women are so degraded as to be entirely destitute of parental affection—and yet the evil influence of her profligate life sooner or later leads to the destruction of all that is good in her offspring. It must always be borne in mind that the Society works for the good of the child and the good of society, and not out of respect for the feelings of a vicious woman. This is a work in which the greatest tact and the highest ability is required, and where the officers of the society possess these qualifications they are sure to receive magisterial support and public endorsation.

There are now fourteen societies in Ontario, organized, incorporated, and approved of by the Government for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. Six other societies are organized, but not yet officially recognized, and these will be followed by others in the near future. To those who have so nobly taken up this work let it be said: Do not lose an opportunity that offers for benefiting a child. The warning notice has proved a most helpful agency, and if this fails, arrange for the necessary evidence and bring the matter to the attention of the court—a reprimand from the judge will perhaps accomplish what the warning notice could not; if there is continued immorality and wrong-doing, and the welfare of the children is still involved, bring the case up again on a claim for possession of the children. This is a serious step, but that it is an absolutely necessary step all workers among children know full well. Having been taken from his or her control by legal process, the unworthy parent has no right ever to see the child or know where it is placed. The Society does not exist for the comfort and convenience of such people—its work in this respect differing very materially from that of the average children's institution. In providing a foster home for a child, the question is not as to the amount of *wages* they will receive, but *how much kindness*—will they enjoy all the advantages of the home—which is far more desirable than any money consideration. Every agreement entered into should contain two provisions, the right of inspection and the right of removal. The latter step may not be necessary, but it is a reasonable safeguard. A new Society should not delay action because it has had no experience. We learn by our mistakes, not by our inactivity, and it is usually the case too, that the state of the Society's treasury indicates the amount of its work.—If it is doing nothing, the funds will be low; if it is genuinely in earnest, and is honestly striving to fulfil its mission, the money comes as it is needed. Don't sit down and wait for the city council to give a grant, but get every officer doing a little to better the condition of neglected and homeless children. Only those should be on the directorate whose hearts are full of compassion for childhood, and who will not seek to relegate all the work to a paid official. Good work cannot be done that way. There must be personal contact and the outflow of sympathy through the eyes, the voice, and the manner if an erring child is to be won over, or any permanent results achieved. The weakest point in our human nature is the craving for love and kind words, and that is the only way children, as well as men and women, can ever be incited to good and noble lives. Exhorting, warning and scolding children is often lost like the voice in a storm, but kind words and actions are never forgotten.—Try the latter method, and if you persevere in it there will be many tears shed when your voice is heard no more.

THE VARIOUS SOCIETIES.

Some specific information regarding the work and progress of the various Children's Aid Societies formed under this Act will doubtless be found of interest, and as many of them have come into existence during the past year, the record here given may prove useful for future reference.

TORONTO.

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto has made great progress during the year and has accomplished a large and important work for neglected children. As President it is fortunate in having one of the best known and most widely-respected men in Ontario. Its executive officer, the Rev. J. Edward Starr, has given much valuable time and thought to the development of the machinery of the Act, and by his exertions has brought about better home treatment for many poor children. His strong advocacy of the youthful offenders' law had also much to do with the presence of that measure upon our statute books to-day. Probably the most notable event during the year was the opening in May last of the Society's commodious temporary refuge for children, at 135 Adelaide Street east. The city council in view of the importance of the work contemplated, gave two grants to this shelter, amounting to $3,000 in all—and this expenditure is one that can be amply justified, for in addition to caring temporarily for homeless and ill-used children, the Society has taken care of all the young children brought before the courts for various offences. In addition to saving the children from much contamination, the police and gaol officials have been relieved of what has always been to them a most undesirable responsibility. The prosecution of the Lace baby farm case was also a matter of great public interest. The facts brought out in the various investigations revealed a disgraceful system of dealing with illegitimate children, and when Lace and his wife were extradited and convicted of ill-treatment of children the sentence accorded them was endorsed by all right-thinking people. Lace was fined $100 and committed to the Central Prison for three months, while Mrs. Lace was sent to the Mercer Reformatory for eighteen months. The method pursued by the Society in one particular has not been approved of as desirable—that is, making so many children wards of the Society by resolution of the Board, under section 17 of the Act. In the annual report of the Society it is shown that while twenty-six children were taken possession of in this way only seven were committed by the courts. This is exactly the opposite to what is desired. If possible every case should be brought before some tribunal, and particularly is this essential where either of the parents are living. No Society should seek to constitute itself the judge as to when a child should be forcibly removed from its parents, for nothing would more speedily bring the work into disrepute. The duty of the Society is to make out a case that would commend itself to the judgment of the bench and to thus centre all responsibility in the courts, where it rightly belongs. At present various charitable institutions for children have power to assume legal control of children placed in their care whose board has not been paid for three months. This has proved a prolific

source of dependency, as when children are deserted in this way no effort—or at most a very feeble effort—is made to punish the deserting parents or to recover board money, In the newer movement, inaugurated by the Children's Aid Society, it would not be good policy to perpetuate palpable errors, or make the way easy for negligent parents to shirk their responsibilities. This work is designated to be preventive—not only of criminal careers for children, but also of desertion of children by parents.

The Society's work for the year (ending September 30th) has been set forth in a neat pamphlet recently issued, and many interesting details are given of the various classes of cases that engaged attention. The number of children temporarily cared for was 181, of which number 56 were girls. In the disposal of these children 56 were returned to their parents, 22 sent to hospitals for treatment and 35 were provided with foster homes. The number of cases investigated was 267, involving the welfare of 414 children. The cases of 54 youthful offenders were enquired into, with a view to recommending a suitable disposal as provided for in the Act. "At the same time," adds the report, "figures tell only half the tale. But feebly can they describe the child histories and stories of suffering behind them; only faintly depict the reality of the ruin threatening some of these children; and only dimly picture their changed conditions and prospects when rescued and placed out in homes of plenty, purity and love."

In the carrying out of successful work the Society will need considerable funds, and is it too much to hope for that some wealthy citizen will bequeath it such a sum as will enable it to rescue and protect many little waifs, and secure for them a happier home life? Without money its energies will be crippled, but with the wise expenditure of a few thousand dollars it may do grand work for the children and for humanity.

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Vice-Presidents.—Wm. Oldright, M.D., W. Harley Smith, M.D., Beverley Jones, R. S. Baird.

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Agent and Secretary.—Rev. J. Edward Starr.

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Office.—Room 32 Confederation Life Buildings. Telephone 911.

Hon. Solicitor.—W. B. Raymond.

Visiting Physicians.—Dr. Wm. Oldright, Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Dr. J. C. Patton, Dr. A. Davidson, Dr. W. Harley Smith, Dr. H. H. Oldright.

PETERBOROUGH.

The Children's Aid Society of Peterborough has been doing good work during the past year, and hopes to do still better work during 1895. An agent has recently been

appointed, and arrangements are being made with the City Council for a temporary shelter. This Society owes much to the active exertions of Mr. Hampden Burnham, who has taken up this work with commendable zeal and enthusiasm, and is now engaged in extending and perfecting its organization. In a report received from Mr. Burnham it is stated that thirty-one cases of ill treatment and nine of neglected were investigated. These cases involved the welfare of over one hundred children. Six warning notices were served. Two children were received as wards of the Society, and one was provided with a foster home.

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Members of Committee.—Rev. E. F. Torrance, D.D., Rev. Professor Symonds, Rev. Father Scollard, Rev. J. C. Davidson, John Burnham, Q.C., M.P., J. C. Turnbull, E. Pearse, Thos. Cahill, E. Phelan, Dr. Brennan, Mrs. John Burnham, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Kendry, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Nicholls, Miss Chamberlin.

OTTAWA.

I am not able to speak with any great freedom regarding the progress of the work at Ottawa, from the fact that I have received no communications from the Society during the year, nor were any of the members able to attend the conference held in October. In the published report of the annual meeting held on October 18th, however, information is given showing that the society has accomplished something, and it can safely be said that, as the scope of the work is realized by the officers, the beneficial results will be much greater. Careful attention to the claims of neglected children means a large diminution in the criminal class, and when this is believed and acted upon many warm friends will be gained for the work. The report states that three children of neglectful and drunken parents were placed in the Protestant Orphans' Home and subsequently given over to the care of an uncle ; a little boy arrested for begging was placed in St. Joseph's Orphanage and afterwards given back to his parents, who were leaving the city. Another boy found begging was placed in the Orphanage and afterwards provided with a situation with a farmer. The mother was in gaol and the father could not be found. An illigitimate child, reported to be neglected by its mother, was also attended to, and warning notices served on a number of parents. The Secretary's report urgently requested the attention of the Society to the appointment of a salaried executive officer who could devote all his time to the requirements of the Society. Satisfactory results could not be obtained otherwise. In this connection it was most gratifying to note that the President had received from the Hon. E. H. Bronson a letter in which that gentleman offered to pay one half of such an officer's salary for the next year. The President, Mr. Sheriff Sweetland, said that many children had received better treatment through the operations of the Society ; little ones had been taken from surroundings pernicious to their welfare,

both spiritual and temporal, and placed where they would be well cared for. Official notification had been sent to neglectful parents and much good done thereby, and various other charitable works marked the Society's success. He thought it would be a desirable move to secure a good officer who would be an educated and charitable man. No police officer could do a greater amount of good than such a man. Last week four little boys had come under the Society's notice, so that with such an officer many unnoticed and deserving cases might be sought out. Rev. Mr. Bogert asked if the Society could not interfere in the case of children brought before the Police Magistrate, and secure for them a private hearing and enquiry into the home surroundings. The President replied affirmatively, but said the Ottawa branch had not yet undertaken that work.

Officers Elected.

President.—John Sweetland, M. D.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert, Lady Ritchie, Rev. H. H. Pollard, Rev. M. J. Whalen, A. Gobeil, John Gorman.

Treasurer.—John R. Armstrong.

Secretary.—J. Hervey Spencer.

Assistant-Secretary.—John McLaughlin.

Hon. Solicitors.—A. W. Fraser, F. R. Latchford.

Executive.—Gentlemen: Rev. J. J. Bogert, Geo. S. May, F. R. E. Campeau, J. A. McCann, J. A. J. McKenna, F. H. F. Mercer, F. X. Desloges, W. L. Scott. Ladies: Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. Frechette, Mrs. F. McDougall, Mrs. Bauset, Mrs. Cote, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Mrs. J. P. Featherston, Mrs. J. Tilton, Miss Seymour, Miss Wright.

BRANTFORD.

In speaking of the work in Brantford I can only do so in terms of the highest praise and satisfaction. In some places almost everything seems to combine to frustrate good work being accomplished, while in others the various influences are all entirely favorable. Brantford is one of the latter places. The Society was fortunate in getting just the right men in office, and the good judgment they have displayed from the start has won the confidence of the citizens. The work has been taken up earnestly, and it has, I believe, been performed efficiently. The Secretary, Mr. S. M. Thomson, has by his great interest in the cause of children, exercised an influence extending far beyond the limits of his own city. Chief Constable Vaughan has aided the Society and has encouraged his assistants to do the same. The police magistrate has done much to secure a happier home life for children without in any way compromising the dignity of his office, and attention must be called to the creditable action of the Brantford City Council in voting $70 to the Society, to be expended in providing dependent children with foster homes.

The following is a Report giving an indication of the year's work of the Society:

"The Children's Aid Society of the City of Brantford was organized on Thursday, February 1st, 1894, at a public meeting held in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., at four p.m. Mr. Kelso, of Toronto, the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of the Province was

present. Principal Dymond, of the Institution for the Blind, was elected chairman, and after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. Kelso, who stated his gratification at the large gathering that had assembled to hear the claims of neglected and dependent children set forth. In a very pleasing way Mr. Kelso told of what had been done for such helpless ones in various ways and by different organizations. He spoke also of the great number of English children brought in year by year by the various homes, and how quickly they were absorbed into the private homes of our lands, to grow up useful and respected citizens. Mr. Kelso argued that if such results followed from children brought from other lands, he was sure, if only the effort was made, homes could and would be found for our own children, who needed such homes. He then spoke of the Act of 1893, known as the Gibson Act, dealing with this class of children, and defining the powers given to officers, magistrates and others to deal with those coming under the scope of the Act. Many points were made plain about which doubts had been expressed by several good friends, who had been interested enough to study the Act.

"Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, of Hamilton, was present and made a brief address on some phases of the question that had come under his observation, and related many experiences he had had in dealing with children, showing the great need that existed in every community for a organization such as the Children's Aid Society.

"A resolution was then passed to organize a Society for the city and county of Brant. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Cockshutt; 1st Vice-President, T. S. Shenston; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Nichol; Treasurer, C. Cook; Recording Secretary, T. F. Best; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Thomson; Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Harley, Sweet & Harley, and Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd. In addition to the above officers, different committees were appointed for the different branches of the work.

"The next meeting of the Society took place on March 20th, when further orgranization was completed, and the official notice of our Society being recognized by the Government was read. It was resolved that the Society should hold regular meetings on the first Monday of each month, and special meetings when necessary. Such meetings to be at the call of the Executive Committee. This plan has been carried out and at each regular meeting reports are received from the different committees, stating the work done during the month.

"The Corresponding Secretary keeps a memorandum of all the calls made upon him, and correspondence carried on, as well as any action that may have taken place during the month.

"The work of the Society since its inception, has been of a varied character. At one time it is some unfortunate woman whose husband has deserted her, and she is left to struggle with several children. Again it assists another woman whose husband spends his earnings for liquor and whose struggles to keep her home and her children together are almost more than she can stand. They come asking advice or assistance as their needs may be, and aid is cheerfully given, so far as time, means or opportunity will afford. Complaints also come in about children who are sent begging. Inquiries are at once instituted as to the homes from which such children come, and the parents are warned about permitting their children to do this. Generally this warning has a good effect, but if not, the parents are brought before the police magistrate and dealt with by him. The next case may be one where there is no charge of begging, but that the child has surroundings of an improper character, such as a house where people of disorderly habits frequent, and the child is in danger of such influences. If no improvement can be effected, efforts are made to remove the children to a healthier moral atmosphere.

"The Society has in addition to its work of a preventive character, such as investigating cases and warning parents, received and provided for a number of children. All the children have been happily disposed of in some way, except a fine stout boy of about four and a half years, who is now in the temporary shelter which we have been fortunate enough to secure at the

Young Women's Christian Association Home, where two rooms have been set apart for our purposes, our Society paying for them when used, besides furnishing them.

"The Society has also obtained the use of a room where children can be cared for during the day, while their mothers are out at work—what is popularly known as the creche, or day nursery for children. In this department we expect to do a good work.

"We have had to do with several families of colored children and had to pay for their board for a short time, but in one way or another, we have got them all disposed of; this is however, one of the difficult parts of our work, and yet one that will have to be faced and dealt with.

"Our Society in Brantford have been fortunate in having so far obtained the good will of the citizens generally, and what pecuniary support was necessary for carrying on the work, in addition to what kind friends has given us, has been cheerfully and willingly supplied by the City Council. The utmost assistance and hearty sympathy of the police magistrate, the chief of police and all the police staff, have at all times been accorded us."

Summary of cases dealt with February to December, 1894.—Number of cases investigated, 29, involving the welfare of over 50 children. Police court cases attended to 9; children given temporary shelter by the Society, 15; provided with foster homes, 7. Causes of ill-treatment, drink, desertion, general depravity. Complaints should be sent to S. M. Thomson, Box 667, Brantford.

Officers of the Society.

President.—Frank Cockshutt.

Vice-Presidents.—T. S. Shenston, Dr. Nichol.

Corresponding Secretary.—S. M. Thomson.

Assistant Secretary.—T. F. Best.

Treasurer.—Christopher Cook, Manager Standard Bank.

Hon. Solicitors.—Messrs. Harley, Sweet & Harley, and Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead & Heyd.

Members of Committee.—Sheriff Watt, Geo. Caudwell, R. W. Robertson, Rev. Father Lennon, Henry James, N. D. Neill, John Mann, B. Hunn, Mrs. Dr. Cochrane, Mrs. Judge Jones, Mrs. A. Watts, Mrs. G. S. Winter, Mrs. C. K. McGregor, Mrs. R. M. Fullerton, Mrs. Thos. Whittaker, Mrs. John Ott and Miss Mackenzie.

PARIS.

Although it was not anticipated, nor is it yet believed, that much child-rescue work will be necessary in the beautiful and peaceful town of Paris, still it was thought desirable to have the machinery there so that it may be ready for use whenever called upon. Consequently a Children's Aid Society has been formed, and work of a highly beneficial character has been performed. Two little children left destitute through the removal of the mother to the Asylum for the Insane were handed over to the Society by the magistrate. Temporary homes were found, the municipality bearing the necessary expense, and after a short time, the little ones were given over to the care of a grandmother residing in another part of the province. I happened to be in Paris when the old lady arrived and was inexpressibly pleased at this happy termination of the case. No one need fear for the welfare of the children while this good woman lives, for with commendable pride she shuddered at the thought of her grandchildren being objects of public charity, and

gave every assurance of her willingness and ability to properly care for them. When a child is removed from its parents every possible effort should be made to place it in the care of a respectable relative. The old saying still holds true that "blood is thicker than water," and as a rule a child will be far happier with a relative, even if very poor, then it would be with a stranger, and in the enjoyment of luxuries. Family ties are the strongest upon earth, and we should not ignore the tremendous influence of affection in the up-building of character. Another work in which I think the friends in Paris can greatly aid, is in securing good foster homes for the homeless children of Toronto and other cities. The town is an attractive place in which to live; the surrounding country is rich in natural resources; and the people are enlightened and humane. Surely there are many good women who, if their sympathies were aroused, would give a home to a friendless child. This is the great work that lies before us—to get our homeless boys and girls into family homes, and the members of the Paris Society may in the future be able to aid materially in this branch of the work. The following report has been furnished by the Secretary:

"The objects and aims of the Society for the Protection of Children were first brought directly to the attention of the people of Paris by an address delivered in the Congregational church on the evening of February 2nd, 1894, by J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, and S. M. Thomson of Brantford. So much impressed were the audience with the practical benefit and usefulness of the Society, that at the close of the address, they decided to organize a branch in Paris, and such organization was there and then completed. Officers and executives were appointed, and incorporation secured.

"For some months after the organization, nothing occurred warranting the interference of the Society. About the beginning of June last however, a case involving the welfare of two young children was brought under their notice. The Society at once investigated the matter and found a sad state of affairs. The mother of the two children had become insane, and had been removed to the Asylum; and the father, who was rather weak minded, owing to lack of work could not provide for the children. One of the children was an infant (male) only a few months old, and the other was a girl about seven years old. The matter was at the instance of the Society brought before the police magistrate, who, after enquiring into all the circumstances, made an order committing both children to the care of the Society. The Home Committee soon found temporary homes for the children, where they were well nourished, and where the girl, whose training had evidently been sadly neglected, was carefully trained. About a month ago the grandmother of the children, a decent, respectable old lady, made application to the Society to take the children to her home and bring them up, and, after careful investigation, the Society granted the application.

"This case is the only one we have had to deal with, and it fully demonstrates the usefulness of the Society.

"The interest in the Society has been well sustained, and any work to be done in connection with it is cheerfully undertaken by the members.

"Regular quarterly meetings have been held, all of which were fairly well attended."

OFFICERS.

President.—James Cran.

Vice-Presidents.—David Brown, Mrs. J. M. Wheeler.

Treasurer.—Paul G. Wickson.

Secretary.—John Bain.

Hon. Solicitor.—John B. Dalzell.

Members of Committee.—Henry Stroud, John Allan, M. Ryan, John Penman, Rev. C. E. Bolton, Rev. W. Cline, Rev. E. Cockburn, Dr. Burt, A. H. Baird, Mrs. D. Baker, Mrs. Carnie, jun., Mrs. J. Y. Wood, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. G. T. Simpson, Mrs. T. O'Neil, Mrs. D. M. Lee, Miss Ballingal, Mrs. McTavish, (St. George).

KINGSTON.

During the year a Children's Aid Society was formed in Kingston, and by the usefulness and importance of its work it is rapidly gaining front rank among the popular charities of the city. The Society is fortunate in having two warm advocates and zealous workers in Mrs. R. T. Walkem and Rev. J. R. Black, and it may safely be predicted that good work will be done in the future for the neglected and dependent children not only of Kingston, but of Frontenac county. The Society is now in possession of a splendid shelter—not equalled outside of Toronto—and is able to boast an ever-open door from which no homeless child need turn away: a refuge for every ill-used and unhappy child. The ladies set to work with wonderful energy and have now almost raised the first payment of $1,000 for the shelter,—and this, too, without a dollar from the municipality. The county council of Frontenac has voted the Society $25, and it is safe to say they never invested $25 that will bring in such good returns, for it will stimulate the Society to broaden the sphere of its work and spread its shield of protection over the head of many a county child. In my visit to Kingston I made the personal acquaintance of the officers of the Society and was greatly encouraged in this work to find so many good people anxious to secure for the neglected boys and girls of our country the protection which the laws afford them. The following report gives further information:

"Kingston.—This branch of the Children's Aid Society was organized in May of the present year 1894, and was recognized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 1st of August. About the time of the organization of this Society, a number of ladies interested in the care of neglected infants met and organized themselves into an 'Infants' Home.' But it was gradually learned that the work they purposed doing could not only be done within the Children's Aid Society, but it could be done more efficiently. This led to an amalgamation of the two societies in the early part of September, and from this union really dates the beginning of our work.

"A shelter was secured, but soon proved too small for the requirements. An agitation was then begun in favor of purchasing the building used by the defunct Women's College. The trustees were favorable to our having it, and it was agreed that we take it at $4,000 provided $1,000 could be raised and paid on purchase account within a short time. Subscriptions have already been secured amounting to $600, and it is hoped that the balance will be obtained. Meantime we are occupying the building.

"The President of our Society moved a resolution, which was carried in the local branch of the Women's National Council, that the municipal council be requested to order the ringing of the curfew bell at 8 o'clock p.m. in winter and 9 p.m. in summer. This request was granted, and the bell ordinance is doing good. The boys and girls under fifteen very generally observe it, and the few delinquents are warned by the police.

"The baby farms, of which we had several, have done a greatly decreased business this year, and the city council, at our request, is considering the question of a by-law making registration compulsory. Most of the inmates of the shelter have been children under two years of

age. But the proportion of those older will be greater in future. We have now before us several families in which are boys and girls ranging from four to fourteen years that for the protection of the children and the community must be broken up and the juveniles taken in charge.

"About three months ago we attempted to deal with three boys who were before the police court charged with vagrancy and stealing. The older of the three we placed in a foster home, but he soon returned to the city and was subsequently arrested for further crime and sent to Penetanguishene Reformatory. The second we removed to our shelter, but he escaped and was back in his old haunts in a few days, and the third we returned to his parents. These two also have further deteriorated, and it is about decided to place them in confinement. They seem to have been too far gone to be saved by our remedies.

"An interesting little fellow was picked up on the street a short time since by a policeman and placed under our care. The lad had been brought from England three years ago by his mother who placed him in charge of a farmer, north of this city, and returned to England. This farmer on removing to the North-West left the boy in the hands of a neighbor who abused him. He then ran away and came to this city. A priest living in the country expressed a desire to have him, and being of Catholic parentage it was agreed that he be placed under the father's control.

"A girl of thirteen years of age who lived seventy miles from this city came to us with a relative and asked to be protected from her father who treated her at times with great cruelty. We took her in charge, and are continuing an investigation with very little hope of finding anything that will warrant our returning the girl to her home.

"The Society has accomplished something desirable in securing better domestic conditions in cases where the home was left intact. When the relations between husband and wife and parents and children have been wrong, we have spoken to them concerning it, and where no change was effected we used the force in the threat to remove their children in case the proposed changes were not made. This prospect has had the desired effect with some parents.

"The expense thus far has been borne by private parties with the exception of $25 recently granted by the county council of Frontenac. The city council was approached for aid in the early autumn, but none has yet been given.

"In the initiation of this movement, its promoters met with some hostility and with more indifference. These are, however, passing away as the Society goes on doing its work.

"The Children's Aid Society was fortunate in having from the first a few friends here who saw in it splendid possibilities for the neglected children, and who were determined that these should be realized as far as lay in their power. These few were mostly ladies who have given themselves to the work with a devotion worthy of all praise, and rarely met with in a purely benevolent sphere."

OFFICERS.

Hon. President.—Prof. S. W. Dyde.

President.—Mrs. Dr. Walkem.

Vice-Presidents.—E. J. B. Pense, Mrs. (Gen.) Cameron, Mrs. James Swift.

Treasurer.—Mrs. McCammon.

Secretary.—Mrs. Neal.

Hon. Solicitor.—G. M. McDonnell, Q.C.

Agent.—Rev. J. R. Black.

Members of Committee.—Dr. Herald, Rev. Dean Smith, Rev. S. Houston, H. Calvin, M.P., Chief Constable Horsey, Mrs. J. B. Walkem, Mrs. Herald, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Inkster, Miss Cottle, Mrs. Machar, Mrs. Chown.

LONDON.

The movement for the better care and protection of young children has been steadily growing in London, and in spite of a number of discouraging set-backs, the Children's Aid Society is acquiring a standing that will make it a power for good throughout Middlesex. At the inception of the Society in November, 1893, Mrs. Hutchinson rendered good service, as did also Messrs. D. S. Perrin, J. R. Shuttleworth and others, but it was not until February, 1894, that the organization was completed. During the interval, however, the cause had gained many new friends, among them being Mr. T. R. Parker, local agent of the Canadian Pacific, and Mr. S. R. Break, manager of the Street Railway service. A public meeting was held on the afternoon of February 8th, Judge Wm. Elliot presiding, and the list of officers was completed. One of the happiest features of the work in London, and one which, it is hoped, will yet follow elsewhere, is the harmony which prevails between the Society and the ladies conducting the Protestant Orphans Home. Lady directors of the Home are on the executive of the Society, and there has been much good work accomplished through this co-operation that otherwise would be impossible. After the Society had been duly formed, the ladies handed in the cases of ten children in the Home whose parents were leading depraved lives, so that legal guardianship might be declared, and the little ones saved from again falling into the hands of such people. The Home has also been placed at the disposal of the Society as a temporary shelter for ill-treated or neglected children, and no friction of any kind has occurred so far as I have heard. The praise-worthy action of Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. E. W. Hyman, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Gregston, and other ladies connected with the Home, conclusively shows that they have the best welfare of the children at heart and are anxious to take full advantage of any law that offers for them a fuller and better protection. The Society has also been fortunate in securing the services as honorary secretary of Mr. P. H. Bartlett, who, although a busy lawyer, is willing to give some of his time to the cause of neglected children. Mr. Joseph Sanders, the agent of the Society, is a member of the Board of School Trustees, and is well and popularly known in London. He has already done much useful preventive work by investigating complaints and warning neglectful and drunken parents. Statistical returns from the Society show that during the past year, over fifty complaints were investigated, involving ninety children. Eight formal warnings were served in addition to verbal warnings and advice. Six children had been made wards of the Society, and one child had been placed in a foster home.

Officers of the Society.

President.—Thomas R. Parker.

Vice-Presidents.—S. R. Break, G. A. Somerville, Mrs. A. Morphy and Mrs. E. W. Hyman.

Treasurer.—Mrs. J. Hunt.

Secretary.—P. H. Bartlett.

Honorary Solicitors.—James Magee, Q.C., James B. McKillop and Talbot Macbeth.

Agent.—Joseph Sanders.

Members of Committee.—D. S. Perrin, S. Grigg, F. W. Matthews, Andrew Thompson, J. R. Shuttleworth, T. H. Luscombe, W. H. Wortman, John Hunt, Prof. Harrison, His Worship the Mayor, Mrs. T. Macbeth, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. John Beattie, Mrs. G. B. Harris, Mrs. J. R. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Montgomery Lewis, Mrs. P. Pocock, Miss Elliot, Miss A. Lee.

GUELPH.

In Guelph the organization is known as The Guelph Humane Society, but while the Society looks after the kind treatment of animals, it does not ignore the high claims of the children. I had the pleasure of spending two days there recently, speaking at three meetings and forming the acquaintance of many who expressed their warm sympathy with the work. The Society has a splendid directorate and a thorough-going secretary in Mr. F. W. Galbraith, and I am confident that the whole city has already benefited greatly by the presence of the Society. The financial support has been meagre, but money is bound to come when people begin to grasp the noble work that is aimed at. With a few hundred dollars placed to its credit by some wealthy citizens, the good results would surprise people. Eight cases of ill-treatment of children, involving the welfare of eighteen little ones were enquired into and an improvement secured. Twelve warning notices were also served upon parents. The Society has an agent, Mr. Thos. D. Elliott, and any matters brought to his attention, or to the Secretary's will be attended to. The following report from the Secretary will be read with interest:

"The Guelph Humane Society have the two branches—work for neglected children, and the prevention of cruelty to animals. Though the Society has not deemed it necessary to take over any child from its parents because of immoral surroundings, some twelve warnings, affecting eighteen children, have been given by the agent, either by printed notice or verbally. In one case before the Society, while the mother was in the hospital, her babe was taken care of for a short time until the father found a better place for it than that from which the Society took it; in another, the cleanliness and tone of a home was very much improved; in a third case, the children were taken by the husband from the care of an indifferent mother and given to his relatives to care for. A little boy who had got beyond the control of his grandmother was placed by his mother in a foster home in Toronto through the representations to her of the Society. The Secretary is now dispensing aid from relatives for the benefit of a family, the children of which had been somewhat neglected through the fondness of the wife for drink in her husband's absence: the mother is now doing much better, the children appear to be well cared for, and the family generally better than if the extreme step of taking the children had been resorted to. Two or three families charged with sending out children to beg have been warned, while several investigations were made in which the Society found no reason to interfere. The work of this branch of the Society has not been so thoroughly understood by the public as is desirable, due perhaps to the Executive moving too slowly, and the officers not seeming able to give that time to the work which its proper performance requires. A recent visit from Mr. Kelso is likely to improve this. When its work is more prominently pushed, it is probable greater assistance will be given by the public. The money raised by the Society this year was over $50, all in members' fees. Those who have participated in the work of this, the first year of the Society, feel that the Act has in it great possibilities for good."

Officers.

President.—Col. N. Higinbotham.
Vice-Presidents.—James Goldie, Miss Annie Keating.
Treasurer.—Wm. Tytler.
Secretary.—F. W. Galbraith.

Honorary Solicitor.—Arch H. Macdonald, Q.C.

Agent.—Thos. D. Elliott.

Members of Committee.—Maurice O'Connor, G. B. Ryan, H. W. Peterson, Dr. Brock, J. E. McElderry, J. M. Bond, D. Scroggie, W. G. Smith, Capt. Clark, Mrs. Thos. Goldie, Mrs. J. C. Chadwick, Mrs. J. C. Keleher, Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Foster, Mrs. (Rev.) R. J. Beattie, Mrs. D. Guthrie, Miss Robertson, Miss Girdwood.

ORILLIA.

In June, 1894, I received a report from Orillia that revealed an almost incredible state of depravity. A man and woman were arrested for keeping a disorderly house. Although they had never been married they had a family of four or five children and the woman, in addition to leading an immoral life herself, had encouraged her own fifteen year old daughter and another girl of the same age to enter upon the same career. These facts were established in court, and the two young girls were sent to gaol for six months each. The mother was discharged because there were three or four young children left and she was their only support. Not only was this infamous woman discharged, but the local authorities paid her fare to another town so that they might be rid of her and her children. She has those children with her to-day somewhere, and can we not reasonably look forward to their utter ruin and to the hundreds of dollars of public money that ruin will ultimately cost? Fortunately there were some in Orillia who saw a loophole of escape from such cases occurring again, and I was invited by Editor Hale and others to visit the town and aid in forming a Children's Aid Society. The movement received the cordial support of the thinking people and a Society now exists which exerts an influence for good in the district. During a recent visit I was told of an instance where a woman who had been leading an immoral life for years, had living with her an eight year old daughter. The officers of the Society felt that to allow the child to remain in such a home involved a great moral danger, and at their request I visited the woman and talked with her on the subject. A few days later, to avoid legal proceedings, she signed a surrender of the child to the Society, and the little girl was at once placed on trial in a foster home, where we hope to see her grow up to good womanhood. Within the past month also a prominent county official reported to this office a case calling for immediate action located in the neighborhood of Orillia, and the officers of the Orillia Society have undertaken to see that a little girl is rescued from the care of most unworthy people.* The following report, furnished by the Society, will give additional information :

"The Children's Aid Society was incorporated in July, 1894, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, and since that time a steadily increasing interest has been shown in the aims and work of the Society, and there has been a development of the need that exists for such organizations. The mutual advantages that will result from the establishment of a branch of the Society in every town in our province was early brought to our notice by our being obliged to report adversely to an application sent from our district to another Society, for a child for adoption. Enquiry showed that it would be very unwise to grant the request, which was therefore declined. One child has been removed from a home of objectionable character and

* Note—Just before going to press I received word that the Society made application to His Honor Judge Ardagh for the guardianship of the girl referred to above. It was shown that both the mother and sister of the child were leading disreputable lives, and His Honor, in granting the application, severely lectured the woman on the course she was pursuing. The child, after a week's care in a temporary home, was placed in the hands of a christian woman in another district, who has undertaken to make a good woman out of her. The rights of the mother are entirely set aside by the judgment of the county judge. This is the second child removed from evil environment and provided with a good home by the Society.

placed in happy surroundings, and proceedings in another case of even more gross need are now being taken. The service of formal notices requiring improvement in treatment of children has been proved to be of decided benefit. Enquiries made of other towns as to effect of 'Curfew' law have brought answers favorable in every instance to the passage of by-laws for that purpose, and it is hoped that the municipal authorities of Orillia will move in that direction shortly."

The office bearers of the Society are:

President.—William Thomson.
Vice-Presidents.—Crawford J. Miller, Geo. McKee.
Secretary-Treasurer.—Wm. Grant.
Agent.—Gerhard Dreyer.
Honorary Counsel.—Frank Evans.
Committee of Management.—George Thomson, J. W. Slaven, G. H. Hale, C. R. Carmichael, H. T. Blackstone, A. H. Beeton, M.D., A. R. Harvey, M.D., J. J. Moore, T. G. King, T. H. Robinson, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Miss Overend, Mrs. R. W. E. Greene, Miss Stewart, Mrs. H. M. Christie, Mrs. R. N. Grant, Mrs. Shire, Mrs. T. B. Lafferty, Miss K E. Allen, Miss M. A. Evans.

BARRIE.

The Children's Aid Society of Barrie was organized at a public meeting held in the Council Chamber on February 6th, 1894, the Rev. D. D. McLeod presiding. Both the county judges attended, and I desire here to acknowledge, with gratitude, the active and kindly interest taken in this movement by His Honor Judge Ardagh. Shortly after the Act was passed, he addressed the county council of Simcoe, explaining its provisions, and devoted a great deal of time to the careful selection of members for the Visiting Committees. In October, 1894, he attended the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Orillia, greatly encouraging by his words and presence the members of the Society. In Barrie he has done much in an unobtrusive way to advance the cause of friendless children, recognizing the important bearing this work has upon the future welfare of the province. The Society, from various causes, did not enter upon active work during the first few months of its existence, but is now earnestly endeavoring to fulfil the purpose of its formation. The newspapers—a very important influence in any community—have at all times shown a friendly interest in the movement, and I quote the following editorial from the *Examiner* as an evidence of this:

The Children's Aid Society.

"The wheels of the Children's Aid Society of Barrie are again moving and it is expected that through the winter a good work will be done. The constitution of the Society will shortly be amended to include Allandale and the surrounding townships, so that its scope for work will be larger than heretofore.

"The Children's Aid Society of Ontario, of which our Society is a branch, is a responsible institution, incorporated under an Act passed last year. In it are vested powers for the rescuing of the young from homes of vice and misery and placing them in respectable homes, out of control of parents. All that is necessary to take a child from dissolute parents and bring it before the court, is proof of continuous ill-treatment or vicious company. The Society may then take the child into custody, imposing on the municipality the sum of $1 per week for maintenance while the child is in a temporary home. If committed to the Society by the judge the parent loses all control over the child, which is then placed in a foster home to be trained for good citizenship.

"The saving of our young from homes of wickedness where they daily witness scenes of drunkenness and vice is one of the surest ways of depleting the population of our gaols and

prisons. The street arab of to-day is the hardened criminal of to-morrow, and ninety out of every hundred criminals trace their lives back to youthful days spent in wickedness and sin. It is cheaper to rescue the young lad now than send him to a reformatory a year hence. Prevention is better than cure, and if we succeed in rescuing our young from such resorts, we are saving the expense of keeping them in prison in years to come.

"The children thus rescued are, in nearly every case, bright and intelligent, and when placed in Christian homes are soon affected by their surroundings, and lose their taints of sin.

"This method of rescuing children is better far and more effective than by dispensing charity indiscriminately among them. When provisions and clothes are given them at the door they are in many cases carried home to feed and clothe dissolute parents, who take what the children have begged, and send them on another excursion.

"This charity must commend itself to all benevolently inclined people as most effective, most profitable and most Christian-like. There can be no work higher than that of raising the young, more unfortunate than ourselves, from the depths of sin and vice."

Officers of the Society.

President.—H. H. Strathy, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents.—P. H. Stewart, Col. F. W. Major.

Treasurer.—Henry Bird.

Secretary.—George D. Ellis.

Honorary Solicitors.—A. E. H. Creswicke, F. E. P. Pepler, Q.C.

Members of Committee.—R. E. Fletcher, D. F. McWatt, Wm. Freek, Rev. D. D. McLeod, Rev. Dean Egan, Rev. J. E. Lanceley, J. Fyfe, E. Meeking, Dr. Patterson, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Holmes, Miss J. A. Strathy, Mrs. Pepler, Mrs. H. H. Strathy, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mrs. Beardsley and Miss Ward.

Allandale Committee.—Rev. J. K. Godden, Chairman; Rev. W. R. McIntosh, Secretary; Wm. Harker, Rev. Joseph E. Wilson, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. John Brunton, Mrs. Godden and Mrs. Edward Meeking.

ST. THOMAS.

In January, 1894, a Children's Aid Society was organized in St. Thomas, and officers appointed. Both the county Judges, the Crown attorney, his worship the mayor, and other prominent officials and representatives addressed the meeting and spoke of the desirability of having an organization to protect this most needy and helpless class in the community. Local cases were referred to showing the pressing necessity for action, and the prospects were as bright as one would desire. No meetings were held, however, for some time after organization, and little was therefore undertaken. Frequent meetings are essential to successful enthusiastic work. If the officers of a society do not meet at least once each month the work is sure to suffer. A few persons assembling for an hour and discussing the objects of the organization will lead to more information, greater enthusiasm, aggressive work and telling results. But notwithstanding the drawbacks of the past few months, the Society has fully justified its existence and will, I am sure, do much good work in the future. Among its officers it has some of the most benevolently-disposed men and women to be found anywhere, and when they get well started there will be no lagging behind nor children pleading in vain for protection. The Secretary writes as follows:

"Although this branch of the Society has been organized for several months it has scarcely got into regular working order as yet. There were several causes which retarded its progress.

up to the present. The Society did, however, succeed in getting a curfew by-law passed by the city council which provides that the bell shall be rung every evening at nine o'clock. Those who have had an opportunity of judging state that the ringing of the curfew has had a good effect, and that it does have its influence on the juveniles of the city who formerly were on the streets at all hours of the night. The Society has investigated three police court cases and reported to the police magistrate on the same, as provided by the Act. We are now negotiating with the city council and making an effort to secure a temporary home. So soon as we succeed in getting a proper shelter where we can temporarily provide for children the Society will be enabled to do effective work. We now have several cases in view where children really should be taken in charge by the Society, but until such a home is provided we have no place to put them. Everyone who has given the matter any attention realizes that there is an important work for the society to do."

OFFICERS.

President.—James H. Coyne.

Vice-Presidents.—Geo. L. Oill, A. M. Hutchison, Mrs. A. Burns, Mrs. D. K. McKenzie, Miss D. Travers.

Treasurer.—Miss A. King.

Secretary.—E. S. Miller.

Hon. Solicitors.—T. W. Crothers and J. M. Glenn.

Agent.—Wm. Fairbrother.

Members of Committee.—D. M. Tait, Daniel Ferguson, Amasa Wood, J. W. McKay, Jno. Stacey, S. Hawes, W. H. May, E. A. Lewis, S. Pocock, Jno. Campbell, Jos. Griffin, J. W. McLean, Jno. Baird, Jas. McCrone, Mrs. C. O. Ermatinger, Mrs. John Farley, Mrs. Jas. McCrone, Mrs. C. B. Spohn, Mrs. D. J. Donohue, Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. W. A. Minor, Mrs. A. Hill, Mrs. J. Morse, Mrs. J. Risdon, Mrs. H. H. Way, Miss A. King.

HAMILTON.

The work has not progressed quite as favorably in Hamilton as one might have expected in so large a city. The Children's Aid Society was formed there at a largely attended public meeting, held on the evening of January 9, 1894. A strong board of officers was elected, care being taken to have a representation of the various charities, but at the subsequent meetings called for consideration of the work, only a few of the officers elected attended. As a result little was undertaken, and those who were really anxious to do something became greatly discouraged. This apathy on the part of the philanthropic public is probably due to the fact that there are so many charitable institutions in Hamilton, and the distinct function of the Children's Aid Society is not yet fully understood. It has been said that a society was not so necessary there owing to the fact that these benevolent institutions existed, but the Children's Aid Society is not an institution. In its work it aims at obviating the necessity for institutions; it has powers for the protection of children not possessed by any institution; it enforces the parental obligation so far as law can do it, and only removes the child when it can satisfy the court that the welfare of the child and society demand such action. It then places its wards in family homes to be trained in common with all other children. Surely work such as this must in time win the approval and support of all classes, and it is to be hoped the friends in Hamilton will not be discouraged but will push on the educational work with faith and courage.

In a report presented to a meeting of the Society on December 14, 1894, the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Wardrope, says:

"On the 21st of January, 1894, almost a year ago, a public meeting was called for the purpose of forming a Children's Aid Society in Hamilton, and two days later the present officers were recommended by the nominating committee and confirmed on January 30th. On February 22nd, 1894, a public meeting was addressed by Rev. J. E. Starr, Mr. Kelso and the Hon. J. M. Gibson, with a view to securing an increased interest in the work. This meeting was poorly attended. Ten persons have received notification from the Society that they were transgressing the provisions of the Act by ill-treating their children, sending them out to beg or otherwise training them for a dissolute, useless or criminal career. One woman was brought before the magistrate for neglecting her child. By order of the magistrate the child was placed in the Infant's Home and the mother was ordered to pay $4 per month for its maintenance. Another woman was proceeded against for gross neglect of her child, but the case was dismissed by the magistrate on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant conviction. The last case that the Society brought before the magistrate was against a mother for habitual drunkenness and neglect of her children. Upon hearing the evidence the magistrate sentenced her to two months imprisonment, and ordered her children to be placed in charge of St. Mary's convent, as they were Roman Catholics. From the account of these cases it will be seen that the Society has not been altogether idle, but what we require is an agent who will not only look after cases that he is notified of, but one who will spend his time in looking after cases himself and stirring up others to help him in such work. No man who is busy in his office or store from morning till night can do this work satisfactorily. What the Society requires is a paid agent—not one who merely works for his wages—but one whose heart is so much in the work that he would do it for nothing if he could afford to do so. Till such an agent is secured the Society can do no great work. The Society would ask earnestly that those who have an abundance of this world's goods would look carefully into the needs, the objects, and the possibilities of our Society, and if they cannot give their personal attention to the work at least give liberally to enable the officers to carry out effectually the provisions of the Act. It might be well to consider the advisability of asking the Provincial Government to render societies incorporated under the Neglected and Dependent Children's Act such financial assistance as would facilitate the appointment of an agent who would devote his whole time to the work. The reclaiming of little children is something that should appeal very powerfully to every father and mother in the land, and as the Government has given the legal machinery to rescue these small souls from neglect, discomfort, disease and vice, your executive would ask one and all to see that the Act s used to its utmost limit for the alleviation of the sufferings and the elevation of the morals of these wards of the State."

Officers of the Society.

President.—James Watson.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, Henry McLaren, George Rutherford, T. H. Pratt.

Treasurer.—J. Alexander Mackenzie.

Secretary.—William H. Wardrope.

Honorary Counsel.—Hon. J. M. Gibson. George S. Lynch Staunton.

Members of Committee.—Mrs. Leggat, representing Boys' Home; Mrs. Lucas, Girls' Home; Mrs. Watson, Infants' Home; Mrs. Hogan, Roman Catholic Orphanage; Mrs. Wm. H. Ballard, Mrs. John Calder, Miss Harris, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Day Smith, Protestant Orphans'

Asylum ; H. Arland, John Bickle, Adam Brown, E. A. Colquhoun, W. J. Copp, P. D. Crerar, Dr. H. Griffin, Mrs. S. Barber, Miss Hamilton, Miss Lawson, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. John Stuart, A. Grossman, R. A. Lucas, Dr. O'Reilly, R. A. Thompson, Hon. W. E. Sanford, Dr Day Smith, Adam Zimmerman, and His Worship the Mayor.

OWEN SOUND.

On the invitation of Mr. John Armstrong and Miss Cameron, I visited Owen Sound in May, 1894, and addressed a public meeting on the evening of the 15th. Among others present was Mr. James Cleland the popular representative of the riding in the Legislature. After a full discussion of the subject a society was formed with Mr. Armstrong as president, and the prospects for good work are bright. Two cases of children living in the midst of evil and their education being neglected were investigated, and steps taken to have this condition of things improved. Other cases will be enquired into and suitable action taken if reported to the president or to the agent, Mr. David Shouldice. Two applications for children were forwarded by Mr. Armstrong to the Toronto office, and as a result two children were placed in foster homes in Grey county. The county council made a grant to the funds of the Society in view of the good work it proposed undertaking. The late William Lennon, then warden, petitioned on behalf of his council, the Minister of Education that the county was paying a large sum annually for the maintenance of boys in the Industrial, and requesting that the lads be placed out in foster homes. The matter was referred to me, and I reported to the Minister in favor of the discharge of one of lads, for whom a good home was arranged. This action greatly pleased the council, and the grant to the Owen Sound society was made as aforesaid.

Officers.

President.—John Armstrong.
Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Jas. Lediard, John Rutherford.
Treasurer.—Charles H. Moore.
Secretary.—A. E. Trout.
Agent.—David Shouldice.
Members of Committee.—John W. Frost, Josiah Tolton, C. Gordon, M. Forhan, W. H. Jenkins, John Robinson, Mrs. D. A. Creasor, Mrs. R. Rodgers, Mrs. B. Allen, Mrs. Somerville, Dr. E. R. Gray, Miss Spragge.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO.

As in the case of several other places, the appointment of a visiting committee in Waterloo county has led to the organization of a Children's Aid Society with its larger executive powers. On the invitation of Mr. Frederick Colquhoun and others I visited Berlin on Tuesday, December 11th, 1894, and addressed a large gathering in the county court room. This meeting was quite unique in its character, and is worthy of special note. The general sessions were in progress and the jurors for the term were being selected. On the very kind suggestion of his honor, Judge Lacourse, the public meeting of citizens was called to meet in the court room at 2.30, so that the jurors and officials

might have the opportunity of hearing the law explained. At the appointed hour his honor adjourned the case in hand, and with his colleague, Judge Chisholm, remained for the Children's Aid meeting. The audience numbered close upon 200, and as there were some present from almost every corner of the county the knowledge of the work will be correspondingly widespread. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for organization, and the following officers were decided upon :

OFFICERS.

President.—John Motz.
Vice-Presidents.—L. J. Breithaupt and D. Buckberrough.
Treasurer.—Mrs. Lackner.
Secretary.—Frederick Colquhoun.
Agent.—F. W. Niehaus.
Hon. Solicitors.—Alex. Miller, Q.C., and E. P. Clement.

BERLIN NEWS EDITORIAL

The following editorial on the subject shows the interest taken not only by Mr. Moyer, but also by his contemporaries, in this important work of caring for children :

"The address of Mr. J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario, delivered in the court house, Berlin, on Tuesday afternoon, was of a highly interesting and instructive character. He fully explained the working out of the Act passed in 1893, and urged the establishment of a local society here. He showed what had already been done by the various local societies established throughout the province, and they are being rapidly increased, as there is very little expense and less formality required to do so. Under this new law if any child in the hands of its parents has immoral and improper surroundings, and warnings fail, the Society can take that child from its parents, by legal process, and have entire control over it. The work of the Society is to find homes for these children and keep a watch and oversight on them until they are able to take care of themselves and start life with a reasonably fair chance of success. He said the idea of this Society is very much better than some of the homes where hundreds of little ones are huddled together, as he thought one matron could not very well mother them all. Though some may not be fortunate in getting good homes, many a child receives just as much love, care and attention from foster parents as it would if they were its natural father and mother. All children placed by any of the branch societies will be kept track of, visited periodically, and such oversight given them as will prevent any unfairness and abuse. At the close of this instructive lecture a resolution was passed that it is desirable that a local society be established here, and a committee on organization appointed. That committee is to meet in the Judge's new chambers on Monday next at 2 p.m. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kelso. The Rev. Mr. Atkinson ably presided. There was a large attendance of the most prominent citizens of the county, including many ladies."

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock being the centre of one of the most prosperous counties in Ontario, it was felt to be very desirable that the work should be fully known and understood there. My first official visit was made on November 17th, and at a small meeting of those interested, held on that afternoon, a committee was appointed to organize for a public meeting

later on. This gathering was held in the town hall on the evening of December 10th last, and a most gratifying feature of it was the presence of Mr. S. M. Thomson of Brantford, who voluntarily attended to explain the happy results that had followed the formation of a society in his city. Mr. George R. Pattullo presided, and read a letter from Sir Oliver Mowat commending the movement for the better care of dependent children. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to organize a Children's Aid Society for Woodstock, the following being named as officers :

President.—G. R. Pattullo.

Vice-Presidents.—F. C. Martin, Malcolm Douglas, D. W. Karn, R. T. Crawford, Sheriff Brady, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. J. C. Farthing.

Secretary-Treasurer.—George Innes.

Agent.—Daniel Larke.

Members of Committee.—Mrs. E. G. Thomas, Mrs. John Wilson, Miss Frizelle, Mrs. James Gunn, Mrs. W. C. McLeod, jr., Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Miss Hallam, Mrs. Henry Clarkson, Mrs. Ferrier, J. S. Parmenter, W. J. Chave.

Counsel and Hon. Solicitors.—F. R. Ball, Q.C., J. H. Nellis.

The clergy and editors of the local papers were appointed ex-officio members of the Society.

BELLEVILLE.

On the evening of November 2nd, 1894, I had the pleasure of meeting a large number of Belleville's philanthropic citizens and explaining the object and provisions of the Children's Act. The gathering took place in the city council chamber, His Worship, Mayor Walmsley occupying the chair. After my address a friendly discussion followed, in which the movement to protect neglected children was endorsed. Those taking part were Police Magistrate Flint, Crown Attorney Anderson, Rev. Robert Wallace Rev. E. N. Baker, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Supt. R. Mathison, W. C. Mikel, Thos. Ritchie and Alderman Diamond. The chief difficulty in the way of a strong organization for the care and protection of children appeared to be in the fact that there is already in Belleville two societies—the Women's Christian Association and the Humane Society—both of which might be said to overlap the work. Nothing has yet been done towards organization. However, it is hoped that before long we will have in Belleville an organization that will not be behind any other municipality in its protection of neglected children.

GANANOQUE.

While visiting Kingston in October last I was induced by Miss A. M. Machar (well known to Canadian readers under the *nom de plume* of Fidelis) to visit the enterprising town of Gananoque and explain the advantages of the Children's Law to the people there. The result of this and a subsequent visit was the formation of a Children's Aid Society that gives promise of a useful existence. The magistrate, Mr. Philip Heaslip, I found to be fully alive to the value of preventive work, and I thank him here for the kindly sympathy and aid extended to me. The president, Mr. E. E. Abbott, and the secretary, Mr. Howard Moore, are admirably chosen, and they can be relied upon to wisely direct the energies of the new organization.

OFFICERS.

President.—E. E. Abbott.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev's. C. F. Lowe, J. D. O'Gorman, H. Y. Gracey, F. C. Reynolds, and Ernest Thomas.

Treasurer.—Miss F. G. Macdonald.

Secretary.—N. A. Howard Moore.

Hon. Solicitors.—D. E. Sheppard and W. B. Carroll.

Agent.—John B. Robinson.

Members of Committee.—Jas. Watt, J. C. Linklater, Freeman Britton, S. G. Cook, Jos. Cartwright, Thos. Roach, Mrs. Wm. Byers, Miss S. Gorham, Mrs. Chas. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mrs. Chas. E. Britton, Mrs. J. A. Burns.

CHATHAM.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the recently organized Children's Aid Society for Kent county, for in few places has the need and importance of the work been more fully realized. Since the passage of the Act the movement for the better protection of children has had no warmer advocate than his honor, Judge Woods, of Chatham. His judicial experience, observation and reading led him to the firm conviction that no better or nobler philanthropic work could be undertaken than that of saving young children from vicious influence and surroundings while yet their minds were open to good impressions. Realizing this, he did not hesitate to speak on the subject, with the result that the way was easily and intelligently prepared for organization. A public meeting was arranged for Thursday evening, November 15th, and an invitation was sent to me to attend and speak on the work. The meeting proved most successful, and I was assured that a more representative gathering had not been held for a long time past. His Worship, Mayor Smyth, proved a most acceptable chairman, and among those who spoke in commendation of the work were: His Honor, Judge Bell, Police Magistrate Houston, Crown Attorney Douglas, Dr. Holmes, Matthew Wilson, Q.C., N. H. Stevens, Judge Woods, Rev. Dr. Battisby, Rev. R. McCosh, and Rev. Mr. Franklin (Wallaceburg). It was unanimously decided to organize a society, and a committee was appointed to select suitable officers. This committee reported at a meeting held on Saturday, December 22nd, and their recommendations were adopted. It was very wisely decided to organize for the county. The report of the committee, as submitted by Mr. Matthew Wilson, Q.C., was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Chatham:

Your committee, appointed to select officers to constitute the first Board of Management for a Children's Aid Society in the county of Kent, begs leave to report:

Several meetings have been held, at which your committee considered the objects of such a society, the work to be done and the interests to be served, and in so doing perused the literature supplied by his Honor, R. S. Woods.

Your committee learned that each society is enabled to create such officers as it sees fit within the powers conferred by its charter of incorporation, and it therefore became necessary for your committee, before selecting the officers, to determine what officers it would be useful and expedient to create.

In arriving at a conclusion your committee has, to a great extent, carried out recommendations and followed forms which have grown out of the past experience of those who have seen the practical working of such associations.

In the opinion of your committee the board of management should be composed of a president, four vice-presidents, an executive officer, a treasurer, a secretary, two honorary solicitors, a council of ten women and ten men, and such honorary members as the society should see fit to elect or appoint, including for the time being (ex-officio): The warden of the county, the mayor of the town of Chatham, the chairman of the High School board of trustees, the chairman of the Public School board of trustees, the president of the Home of the Friendless, the president or other head of the board of management of the Public Hospital and of the Roman Catholic Hospital.

Your committee also suggests that the various clergymen for the time being stationed in the county of Kent be visitors of the society, but not members of the board of management thereof.

Your committee has selected and now reports the following as fit and proper persons to constitute (with the ex-officio officers) the first board of management of the society:

OFFICERS.

President.—T. K. Holmes, M.D.

Vice-Presidents.—S. F. Gardiner, C. J. O'Neill, J. H. Duncan, M.D., John A. Walker.

Treasurer.—A. F. Falls.

Secretary.—Charles Beeston.

Hon. Solicitors.—W. G. Richards and Fred Stone.

Executive Officer.—J. S. Butler.

Members of Committee.—H. F. Cummings, H. McAulay, Wm. Young, Henry Dagneau, Ed. Langford, Chatham; John Wright, Dover; A. M. Mason, Camden; J. A. McGregor, Tilbury; R. J. Morrison, Raleigh; A. L. Shamblean, Wallaceburg; Mrs. T. L. Pardo, Blenheim; Mrs. Harvey Morris, Wallaceburg; Mrs. Geo. Langford, Mrs. J. H. Sowerby, Mrs. John Lee, Highgate; Mrs. Geo. Langford, Kent Bridge; Mrs. John Garner, Mrs. R. G. Fleming, J. W. Shackleton, Miss Ryan, Chatham.

LINDSAY.

Among the societies recently organized must be mentioned the Children's Aid Society of Victoria, having its headquarters in Lindsay and extending its protection to any homeless or neglected children in the surrounding county. Child-saving work has always had a good friend in Mr. D. I. McIntyre, the Police Magistrate of Lindsay, and for years past he has privately exerted himself to secure good family homes for homeless boys and girls brought before him. He had arranged to be present at the Provincial Conference, but was prevented from doing so at the last moment. Through his efforts a public meeting was held in the town council chamber on the evening of Monday, November 26th, at which I had the honor of explaining the Children's Act and the work made possible under it. In the subsequent discussion the formation of a Children's Aid Society was unanimously endorsed, and a strong committee was appointed to select officers. A week later this committee reported a suitable directorate, and the practical work of benefiting the condition of children will be taken up at once. The following constitute the board of management.

OFFICERS.

President.—Duncan Ray.

Vice-Presidents.—J. H. Knight, Thomas Connolly, J. L. Winters, and J. R. McNellie.

Treasurer.—Jas. E. Billingsley.

Secretary.—A. S. Herriman, M.D.

Hon. Solicitors.—John McSweyn and Allan Macdonell.

Members of the Committee.—Rev. Father Laurent, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Shorey Rev. Mr. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Totten, Rev. Mr. Trotter, Mr. Elias Bowes, Mr. W. M. Robson, Mr. I. L. Perkins, Mr. Robt. Ross, Mrs. Keenan, Mrs. Grew, Mrs. Weldon, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Neelands, Mrs. Kylie, Mrs. Geo. McHugh, Mrs. D. Sharp, Mrs. DeGrassi, Mrs. Arnott

BROCKVILLE.

There is probably no better place to speak of the good services of His Honor Judge McDonald, than under the heading of his own city. His interest in the cause of children extends much farther back than the introduction of this special legislation, but when the new law was passed he sought in every way in his power to render it operative. He gave a great deal of attention to the selection of the Children's Visiting Committees, arranged for me to appear before the commission on the liquor traffic and speak on the relation of that question to neglected children, and then, on special request, undertook the chairmanship of the Child-saving Conference. The successful and happy manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding officer is well known, having been very generally acknowledged at the time. On November 2nd last, His Honor arranged a public meeting in Brockville, at which I explained the work, and the result was the formation of a Children's Aid Society. Mr. J. M. Gill presided, and among the speakers were the police magistrate and Mr. Geo. A. Dana, Member of the Legislative Assembly. The following were subsequently elected officers :

President.—Archdeacon Bedford Jones.

Vice-Presidents.—J. M Gill, Rev. O. G. Dobbs, Col. W. H. Cole.

Secretary-Treasurer.—J. W. G. Watson.

Hon. Solicitors.—E. J. Reynolds. D. O'Brien.

Members of Committee.—Messrs. John A. Barr, Wm. Birks, John Derbyshire, James Burges, George A. Rudd, R. W. Downey, James Bissell, Robert Kinney, A. D. McDougall, Mrs. Amos Robinson, Mrs. Thos. Southworth, Mrs. C H. Buell, Mrs. D. Derbyshire, Mrs. W. H. Comstock, Mrs. W. S. Donaldson, Mrs. H. F. Cole, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. O. G. Dobbs.

GALT.

In Galt the Children's Visiting Committee of the district, while not perhaps proceeding along the lines of the Act have been doing a most useful and beneficent work, and have been preparing the way for a Children's Aid Society by which they will be able to obtain all the legal powers necessary. I venture to publish here a letter from the secretary, Mr. T. B. Allen, because it may be helpful to others in showing what may be done in the way of finding homes for dependent children.

Galt, October 10th, 1894.

Dear Mr. Kelso.—At a meeting of our Childrens' Visiting Committee yesterday I was requested to write to you and tell you what had been done since we organized. While we have not worked according to the rules of the Society, we feel grateful and pleased with what has been accomplished, and I have thought best just to explain each case as they came before us. The first home visited was one where three orphans were living with a grandmother. They were aged eleven, seven and four, the two first girls—very much neglected. The ladies asked that they might take the little girl of seven years away with them and the old lady consented. We engaged a boarding house for her, she was cleaned and dressed and put to school (both day and sabbath), also attended church and in sixteen weeks a good home was found for her. We often hear from her and everything is satisfactory. Neither of the girls had been to school and cannot read. The next was a poor man who had two nephews, orphans, aged seven and five, and having a family of his own he could not well provide for them, and asked us if we could get homes for them. We have them both settled in good homes. The next a poor man unable to work and without means, who had two little boys aged nine and seven. The father had met with a farmer who agreed to take the eldest. I have been to visit him and he is quite comfortable and much pleased with his home. He goes regularly to school. Now, to return to the first home mentioned. We have been trying all summer to get the eleven year old girl, but the grandmother had got her a situation with a farmer at fifty cents per week, the money being the obstacle in our way. We believed we had a good home for her, so on the 29th of last month got the consent of an uncle and aunt, who said they were as much the guardian of the little girl as the grandmother, and on the 30th got the lady who was ready to take her and we went to the farmer's house and brought her away and she is now in a good home and will be put to school and treated as one of their own. We yet have the little brother of these girls and another little boy to find homes for. You will be surprised when I tell you that we do not know of another home in Galt where there are any neglected children, and I am pleased to say very few poor, which makes our work light. With kind regards

I remain, yours truly,
T. B. ALLEN,
Secretary.

CHILDREN'S VISITING COMMITTEES.

Much of the success of this Act will depend upon the degree of energy and faithfulness displayed by the Children's Visiting Committees in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. We have now a large number of committees appointed but the results so far have not been anything like what they might or ought to be. This condition, while to be regretted, is not to be wondered at. The subject is a new one, and many of those appointed had previously given the matter but little thought. They do not yet, as a rule, grasp the full meaning of the work required of them, and until they do the service they can render will be comparatively slight. As the members of committees are scattered throughout the Province, and reside chiefly in the rural districts, it has been impossible for me to meet with them all personally, as in the case of Children's Aid Societies, and correspondence has been the only means available for explaining the objects sought to be attained. I regret, also, to report that the correspondence on my part has not been so complete as I would have desired, owing to the absence of any office assistance and the many phases of the work calling for my attention. Then it should be mentioned that the number of children requiring supervision has been limited up to within a very recent date, and the lack of definite work for the committees has been a hindrance to zeal and efficiency. It is true that they might seek out and report available homes for young children, but they do not grasp the idea that this is the great assistance that we look for from them. As the work gradually expands, however, and as the sympathies of the committees become awakened on behalf of the little boys and girls who stand in need of home influences and affections, there will I am sure be good service rendered by these agencies.

At the same time it would not be fair to have the impression go abroad that nothing has yet been accomplished by the Committees so far appointed. I have during the past year received much valuable aid from members, not only in supplying information as to homes and visiting children, but also in reporting upon complaints of neglect and ill-treatment of children coming to this office from their neighborhoods. Members of committees have driven seven and ten miles from their homes to inquire into the care and treatment of some particular child. They have done it gladly and with hearts full of compassion for unhappy childhood, and have rendered service that is in the highest sense Christian and patriotic. It has been urged that provision should be made for the payment of expenses to visitors, but I would not recommend the adoption of that principle until it

is more fully demonstrated that gratuitous service cannot be obtained. In other countries Christian men and women have been found willing to do this benevolent work at much voluntary sacrifice of time and means, and I do not think Ontario is behind any country in benevolence and zeal. The greatest difficulties are to be met with at the start. Later on when this work is better understood and appreciated it will be comparatively easy to get good people in every village and town who will willingly give voluntary service.

One point, however, in which I forsee difficulty is where actual cases of ill-treatment occur and the local visitor is afraid to create enmity by interfering. As the work develops a special visiting agent attached to the central office will be necessary to take action where the visitor reports the facts but is afraid to interfere personally. One such case has already occurred and I anticipate there will be others as the work increases.

Even if this point be repeated, let it be said: The efficient working of the Visiting Committees is the most important department of this work on behalf of children. We must be absolutely sure that the homes in which we place the children are good homes, and that the people taking them realize their responsibility to treat fairly and kindly the little ones given over to their care. There must not be any unjust overworking of tender children—depriving them of the amusements and schooling to which their youth gives them a strong natural right, and in sending out little girls and boys eight and nine years of age we are all deeply concerned as to the treatment that will be accorded them. Whatever else suffers the machinery for this branch of the work should be adequate to fully protect every child. If we undertake to supply the place of the parent we must assume the further responsibility of seeing the children happily and contentedly placed and their interests fully safe-guarded. Neither the Children's Aid Societies nor myself can personally inspect the homes offered and visit the children afterward. Herein lies the great work of the Children's Visiting Committee, and I trust that every member will make him or herself fully acquainted with the duties of the office so that when called upon they will be prepared to give the necessary assistance Any member may at any time write to me for information, which will be gladly furnished.

There are still a large number of districts in which no committees have been appointed and it is my hope that before another year has passed there will be no district unrepresented. The co-operation of the sheriffs and county judges will be necessary, and if they will give the subject a little thought, suitable parties may be secured without a great deal of trouble. The absence of a visiting committee in Toronto has given me much extra work of a most perplexing kind. Several girls have from various causes come under the supervision of this office, and in the absence of a visiting committee, I have had to procure situations for them and act as arbitrator between them and their mistresses. Such work should certainly devolve upon benevolent ladies and was only assumed through the compelling force of circumstances. It is to be hoped that before long a visiting committee will be formed for Toronto to whom can be referred the cases of such children.

Committees Appointed.

The committees appointed to date are as follows:

North Norfolk.—Mrs. James Hayes, Mrs. Harvey Widmer, E. C. Carpenter, M.P.P., Simcoe; John Gibbons, La Salette; D. W. Parsons, Delhi; Mrs. Louis L. Sovereign, Waterford.

South Norfolk.—Mrs. James Stewart, Port Rowan; W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., Lynedoch; Mrs. H. Holden, Port Dover; Miss Florence Bingham, Langton; Mrs. John Smith, Nixon; Calvin Yates, Houghton.

North Brant.—Charles Whitlaw, J.P., Paris; Wm. Simpson, J.P., Onondaga; W. B. Wood, M.P.P., St. George; Mrs. James Cowie, Caledonia; Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Mrs. E. Cockburn, Paris.

South Brant.—S. M. Thomson, Brantford; Henry Cox, J.P., Burford; Hon. A. S. Hardy, M.P.P., Brantford; Mrs. Duthie, Burford; Mrs. Dr. Cochrane, Mrs. R. M. Fullerton, Brantford.

South Waterloo.—T. B. Allan, Galt; John D. Moore, M.P.P., Allen Goodall, Mrs. Wm. Graham, Mrs. Andrew Cavers, Mrs. John Goldie, Mrs. Robert Alexander, Galt.

North Waterloo.—Frederick Colquhoun, Mrs. Colquhoun, Waterloo; Mrs. Hugo Kranz, Mrs. John Motz, Mrs. Dr. Lackner, Alex. Miller, Berlin; Alex. B. Robertson, M.P.P., Nithburg.

West Elgin.—Mrs. A. Burns, John Baird, D. McNish, M.P.P., Fingal; Judge Ermatinger, Miss King, Mrs. John Risdon, St. Thomas.

East Elgin.—Andrew Murray, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. Dr. Kingston, Edwin McCausland, Aylmer; Mrs. Omer Westover, Luton; Charles A. Brower, M.P.P., New Sarum.

East Simcoe.—Hon. Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Andrew Miscampbell, M.P.P., Midland; John Cuppage, Orillia; Mrs. S. L. Montgomery, Victoria Harbor; Mrs. Dr. John Hanly, Waubaushene; and Mrs. Thos. Kitchen, Lovering.

West Simcoe.—A. Curry, M.P.P., Creemore; Henry Baycroft, Everett; Wm. Robinson, Stayner; Mrs. Bernard and Mrs. Sykes, Collingwood; and Mrs. Robert Gallagher, Everett.

Centre Simcoe.—Robt. Paton, M.P.P., New Lowell; Dr. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Thos. McKee and Miss Annie McConkey, Barrie; Thos. Lawson, Elmvale; and Miss Belle Sneath, Midhurst.

Cardwell.—W. E. A. Little, M.P.P., Allandale; Mrs. Thos. Gaviller, Beeton; Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Bradford; Mrs. Haughton Lennox, Barrie; Mrs. Th s. Greenaway, Tottenham; and D. K. Ross, Cookstown.

Brockville.—Geo. A. Dana, M.P.P., Mrs. E. J. Reynolds, Miss McGannon, Brockville; Mrs. G. W. Grout, Lyn; Mrs. Duncan Fisher, Athens; Mrs. A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown.

Leeds.—Walter Beatty, M.P.P., Delta; Mrs. Isaac Read, Westport; Mrs. John R. Dargavel, Elgin; Mrs. Truman Russell, Seeley's Bay; Mrs. Wm. Byers, Gananoque; Miss Julia Thompson, Gananoque.

Grenville.—Orlando Bush, M.P.P., Mrs. Thomas Fraser, Kemptville; Mrs. Percival, Merrickville; Mrs. G. Metzler, Cardinal; Mrs. Patrick McCrea, Prescott; Mrs. Henry Freeland, Brockville.

Stormont.—Mrs. Geo. Bigelow, Aultsville; Mrs. R. C. McGregor, Sandringham; Rev. J. W. McLeod, South Finch; Dr. Alguire, Cornwall; Donald McIntosh, Strathmore; John Bennett, M.P.P., Tayside.

Dundas.—Wm. Sharra, Brinston's Corners; Wm. Barr, Winchester; J. P. Whitney, M.P.P., Morrisburgh.

Glengarry.—Mrs. Dr. Munro, Maxville; Mrs. James Fraser, Lancaster; Miss Hannah Chisholm, Alexandria; George H. McGillivray, Williamstown; D. M. McPherson, M.P.P., Lancaster; John McLennan, Dalkeith, and A. M. Campbell, Dominionville.

Carleton.—John Conley, Munster; Mrs. Frances Hare, Mosgrove; John Craig, North Gower; Mrs. Matthew Ridley, Fitzroy; Mrs. Styles, March; Mrs. H. McElroy, Richmond.

Ottawa.—Mrs. J. J. Gemmell, Mrs. A. J. Stephens, Mrs. Gough, Hon. E. H. Bronson, J. J. Plunkett and Charles McNab.

North Renfrew.—Edward Clarke, Mrs. C. O'Meara, Mrs. Blacholkz, Mrs. John Robertson, Rev. W. A. Read, Pembroke; Henry Barr, M.P.P., Douglas.

North Ontario.—Henry Glendenning, Manilla; Michael O'Donnell, Brechin; Mrs. A. P. Cockburn, Beaverton; Mrs. Dr. Gillespie, Cannington; Mrs. Wm. Orr, Brechin; T. W. Chapple, M.P.P., Uxbridge.

South Ontario.—F. L. Fowke, Oshawa; Miss L. Starr, Whitby; Mrs. Dr. Eastwood, Pickering; Mrs. M. Shirley, Oshawa; Mrs. McMeehan, Port Perry; Hon. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin.

East Peterborough.—Mrs. W. E. Roxburgh, Norwood; Mrs. John Moloney, Douro; William Gallon, Apsley; Samuel Edwards, Warsaw; Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Keene; Thomas Blezard, M.P.P., Villiers.

West Peterborough.—Mrs. Wellington Manning, Selwyn; Mrs. John Sherin, Lakefield; Mrs. James Coons, Lakehurst; Cornelius O'Connor, Ennismore; Joseph Foster, Peterborough.

South Wentworth.—Mrs. M. K. Forbes, Grimsby.

Welland.—Miss S. Dougan, Thorold.

West Bruce.—James Muir, Port Elgin.

East Durham.—James McLean, Mount Pleasant.

East York.—Miss J. L. Bruce, Gormley.

Grey.—Wm. Beaton, Kilsyth; Mrs Dr. J. L. Smith, Darnoch; Mrs. Joseph Boyle, Glascott.

(If mistakes appear in the spelling or post-office address please notify me, and in any case I would like to hear from those who have undertaken office.—J. J. Kelso.)

Points for Visitors.

"We must keep constantly before the people in different sections of the country the fact that we are are engaged in the God-given work of providing homeless children with homes and the best possible substitute for genuine mother-love, and the result will be that the home will seek the child and we shall rarely have to seek the home."

"Other things equal, in the way of financial ability and social standing, a childless home is to be preferred; a home left desolate by death comes next, and the home-nest from which the birdlings have flown next. Under ordinary circumstances a child should not be placed in a family with other children."

"When children eight or nine years old are applied for we have to take into serious consideration the motive. We have to question very seriously whether they want the child for its own sake or for the amount of work it can do. If we find we are deceived and the child is taken simply for its work then we expect the local agent to notify us so that we may take the child away. We do not place children under twelve years old at domestic service. They must be taken into the family as their own child and attend school."

"The local member of the visiting committee, if properly chosen, is already fairly established in the respect and regard of the neighborhood. The qualifications of the neighbors are either already known or readily ascertained. He or she is within call and can attend to the small beginnings of misconduct or overwork, while by winning the confidence of the child warnings can be given against unsafe companions while encouraging proper friendships."

The story is told of a lad placed in a foster-home from which he frequently ran away. This restlessness was entirely overcome by his being presented with some rabbits in which he took the greatest delight.

Members of visiting committees should never recommend a home simply to please the applicant, or from fear of his or her ill-will. They are to be, first of all, the friend of the child.

"A good home for one child may be a very bad home for another and, therefore, too great care cannot be used in fitting a child into its new surroundings."

"Mistakes will occasionally occur in the placing out of children, but what successful business was ever built up without occasional failures? What we can and should do is to remedy the mistakes as quickly as possible. If there is a suspicion that all is not as it should be extra care and enquiry will be necessary until the matter is definitely settled."

We would urge upon the members of visiting committees to realize themselves as occupying the position of parents compelled to place their little ones out to be cared for by others. The task delegated to them is of the highest importance and it is one in which the whole province has an interest. These children as future citizens will exercise a wide influence for good or evil, and if they are kindly treated and virtuously trained in early youth our reasonable hope may be that their careers will be honorable and useful.

FROM OTHER REPORTS.

If those interested in the care of neglected and dependent children could have access to the literature issued by the various child-saving agencies in other countries, they would learn much to encourage and stimulate them in this grandest of all work, and that would lead them to advocate those methods ensuring for the child the greatest degree of happiness and success in life. As this may not be possible in the majority of cases, I give here a few selections that I trust will be found helpful :

MASSACHUSETTS.

A pamphlet prepared for distribution at the World's Fair by the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity, sets forth in its preface that the State Charities of Massachusetts have been modified within the past thirty years by two distinct ideas.

"The first, that family life as a training for the young should, whenever possible, take the place of institution life.

"The second, that systematized oversight and care are absolutely essential to children transplanted into families not of their own kith and kin.

"The idea of thorough oversight and care for children in families has, since 1869, gained steadily, enlisting not only men but women, not only salaried agents but also volunteers. Organized and held in check by the central department it has made possible the placing out of children who, without it, must have long remained dependent.

"The statistics show that whereas in 1866 more than two-thirds of the children in the care of the State were inside institutions, and in 1876 more than half. In 1892 less than one-third are in institutions, and more than one-half self-supporting in families, the remainder, one-sixth, being at board at less cost than that of maintenance in any institution that is properly officered and not overcrowded."

The pamphlet referred to contains many valuable suggestions, some of which may be of use in our own work.

Speaking of the State Primary School at Monson, which somewhat corresponds to our Children's Shelters, the report says :

"This school is really only a place of temporary detention during the process of fitting the children for outside life. This being done, the children are at once placed in families. Those too young to work are boarded until they are old enough to compensate for such board by the little they can do. After ten years of age, all, both boys and girls, are expected thus to earn their living. Family life is the only natural life ; and, the sooner a boy or girl can be restored to it, the sooner will he or she be on the way toward development and usefulness

"The experiment of boarding children under ten years from the State Primary School in families, begun in 1882, has been considered a successful one ; and at that date until 1886, 45 per cent. of the average population of the school was so placed. In another year this percentage increased to 65 per cent. With some variation it advanced to 84 in 1891, while during the last year it has risen to 142 per cent. This sudden increase has been accomplished by the appointment of a special officer for the purpose of finding suitable homes. The Statute originally pro-

vided for this policy of placing out; and it is the unanimous sentiment of the Board, with which the whole power rests of placing at board, with or without compensation, as also the power to discharge.

"In Massachusetts, and indeed, as is believed, among the most enlightened thinkers elsewhere, there prevails the opinion that almost any healthful life with good moral influences is better than institution life, and that the real benefit to be derived from institutions is accomplished in a short time, if at all. Temporary detention is essential as preliminary preparation for family life, but except in the cases of defective children—mentally or physically defective ones—it has little value after it has served the purpose named. Although reformatory institutions were once hoped to be the cure for many of the ills of society, such hopes have been dispelled by the experience of the last half-century; and, as has been stated, there is a growing distrust of their efficiency as the prime means to the desired end. It is felt that institution life must be unnatural, that long continuance in it handicaps the boy or girl for outside life. What a child needs in an institution is provided for it. It has a vague idea of some power which provides; but nothing is required of him or her—no sacrifice, no effort. Life in an institution means crippling powers intended to be used; life in a family means using and developing these powers. To live in an institution, subject to rule and routine, at the State's expense, means stunted mental and moral faculties, means irresponsibility and inefficiency; to live in a family, development and growth of these faculties. A child may be obedient to all the rules of an institution, may even be conscientious in his obedience; but it cannot be fortified against outside temptations, for he meets there nothing akin to these temptations. Theories of conduct can be taught; but they fail, as all theories fail without an opportunity for practice. There is little opportunity to try mental or moral strength. If these children can, after the needed instruction in decency, and after reaching a fair physical condition, be sent out to meet the 'rough-and-tumble' that other boys and girls born in humble circumstances are liable to meet, they are far more liable to emerge from the struggle strong and well equipped for life's work than if sheltered, fed, and clothed for years at public or private expense. No child should stay so long in an institution that there is begotten a helplessness, a spirit of dependence, than which nothing is more ignoble in itself or more deplorable in its consequences.

"The experience of Massachusetts has proved that homes, and good ones, may be found for all classes of its dependent or delinquent ones—for the infants of a few months, for the children of the State Primary School, for the boys of the Lyman School, and for the girls from the Industrial School.

"While the total number of inmates cared for by this school during the year 1892 was 744, the average number was only 293, the number usually in the school being about 170. The placing out of children is briskly continued, the Superintendent cordially assisting the State Board's agents in the work by having the children ready for placing at short notice."

LANCASTER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Referring to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the importance of useful domestic employment is emphasized as follows:

"For many years an attempt was made to introduce an industry which, while employing the girls, should also be remunerative. It was always difficult, and of late years no such attempt has been made. The girls are employed in domestic affairs, cooking, laundry work, general housework, on the farm in sowing, weeding, gathering crops, making hay, keeping walks in order, and in a variety of occupations, always superintended by the female attendant. They also make repairs in the buildings in the way of papering, painting, oiling floors,

whitewashing—all inside repairs. For several years no mechanics have been employed except on the outside of the buildings or in plumbing or repair of heating apparatus. Their efficiency is most remarkable, and needs no other commentary than the statement that the demand for their services outside far exceeds the supply. No 'modern improvements' have been permitted in the houses. They wash in tubs, which they must fill and empty themselves. They have no mangles run by steam. They iron in the old-fashioned way, and polish with the efforts of their own muscles. They have no steam-heated apartments in which to sleep. It is the intention of the Superintendent and Trustees to accustom them to the usual conditions of the farm-houses of New England, in which their services are most in demand, and which are their best homes. It is not intended to furnish the institution with such appliances as shall discontent them with those they will find in these farm-houses, or in the homes they have left, or in those which they will have perhaps some day of their own.

"It is not necessary to state to those who will read this history of the school that these methods, this constant occupation, this variety of employment, this work, hard and engrossing in itself, are agencies towards reform, leaving little time for reminiscences of a past which has been bad, and little room for thoughts which turn inward or downward rather than outward and upward.

"Recreation is not forgotten. Schools have their share of time. Good reading is provided, and lives as healthy and happy as they can be are substituted for those which have been depraved, impure and unhealthy.

"The numbers have been kept within the capacity of four cottages by the constant placing of girls in families outside for domestic service. This was always done to a considerable extent, either by indenture or otherwise; but the practice has grown very largely in the last few years, so that the numbers outside, who are still subject to the control of the Trustees, nearly double those remaining in the school. The maximum age of commitment has always been seventeen, and no desire has been expressed of late years to lower that age. Girls of the minimum age, seven years, are no longer received, though permitted by the Statute, because the Trustees and others concerned disapprove of such a course, and because children requiring the discipline of an institution can be more suitably committed to the Primary School at Monson."

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, CINCINNATI.

One of the most successful institutions in the United States is the Children's Home of Cincinnati. Its success and its strong position in public favor are due to the fact that for thirty years it has followed the course of placing children speedily in family homes. The average stay of a child in the institution is only sixty days, and fifteen thousand children have passed through it to happy and successful careers in life. It now handles nearly one thousand children each year, although it seldom has over fifty children resident in the Home at one time. The placing of each child averages in cost about $30, whereas if reared in the Home each child would cost about $1,000. It has been estimated that the financial saving by this plan over the institutional method has been about three millions of dollars since the work was inaugurated in Cincinnati. A few extracts from one of the Home reports will be found interesting:

"The management of the Home adopted from the start two principles: (1) That many children can be saved from becoming homeless by timely aid in extreme emergencies; but that aid should not be prolonged, lest it pauperizes them; (2) That the entirely homeless or habitually destitute, if they can be rescued early enough from their original environment, can be

best provided for by placing them in Christian families, with people who will be father and mother to them and rear them as their own children. The founders of The Children's Home believed that to simply build another asylum would be to do a part of the work and leave much more undone. By a better plan, they could provide for enough of the entirely homeless children each year to fill and overflow an ordinary asylum (and do the children a great deal more good), and, at the same time, provide for those who only need temporary aid.

"When children are admitted temporarily, it should be for short terms—not 'for the winter,' and not at all, unless the parents will be able to provide for them at the end of the term for which they are received. To take children simply because they are poor, and keep them during 'cold weather' and let them go back to their parents 'in the spring,' would simply be to maintain a children's poor-house. To receive and care for children unnecessarily, would be to pauperize both parents and children. To enable those who are disposed to help themselves to get past a period of temporary inability, is well; but if we see that we are merely asked to accommodate the shiftless or worthless, we consider it best to say, 'You ought to surrender your children.'

"There are homes in which children will be received not for the service they may yield, but for the good that may be done to them. It is common to exclaim, 'Oh for the rarity of Christian charity!' nevertheless, 'there is a home for every homeless child.' There are people who have no children of their own; or their children are grown up and gone from the paternal roof, whose affections pine for the company of little children, and who will enjoy nothing so much as taking them into their arms and rearing them in tenderness, compassion and pride. The number of these people is greater than one would imagine whose opportunities for observation had been limited. These people have but one stipulation, a reasonable one—that the child shall not be taken from them after they have become attached to it. We do not wait for such homes to offer themselves, but go in search of them, and through long practice, know how to find them.

"There are people who come to us for children from selfish motives; but usually the children they seek are girls from twelve to fourteen years old, or (more rarely) boys of the same age. But we seldom have children above ten years of age to be placed in homes. Nearly all the children are quite young; four-fifths of them are under seven years old.

"As far as possible, and it is generally possible, we place the children with farmers who own their land; who will rear the children in industry, yet, also, rear them on terms of social equality—the latter a privilege of greatest importance. They must be such persons as will train the children, by precept and example, in virtue and the Christian religion. Satisfactory recommendation is obtained in every instance. They sign a written agreement to feed and clothe the children as members of their own family, give them a good common-school education and fit them for usefulness and creditable self-support. If they remain until twenty-one years of age (girls until eighteen years), and prove to be dutiful and obedient, they are to receive $200—girls, $100. Foster-parents must send a report every three months, informing us of the health of the children; their school, church and Sunday school attendance; their studies and progress; their general conduct, and anything else of interest that ought to be communicated.

"The visiting of the children in their homes is, in many respects, of great value. It stimulates the children, encourages the foster-parents, and acquaints us with the condition and surroundings of the child; we aid in the government of the intractable, and bespeak patience on their behalf; if the home is unsuitable, we discover the fact. If the child is not doing well, we thereby ascertain why; the Home is an impartial judge. Whenever it appears desirable to remove the child, we do so. Sometimes there is no special fault on either side, yet the child is not contented nor the foster-parents satisfied; after a fair trial, we bring back the child.

Such matters are attended to with painstaking care ; we are never in a hurry to place or to displace, nor do we fail to act promptly when fully assured as to our duty.

"The representative of the Home in these matters is called the Visitor. His entire time is devoted to placing children in homes, visiting them, replacing them, and looking after their welfare. The railroads furnish passes, and in his travels he goes annually many thousands of miles. He visits each of the children once each year, and as much oftener as occasion requires.

"When a child is received, we are careful to obtain and enter upon the admission book as full an account as possible—name, date and place of birth ; parent's names, their residence, occupation, character, nativity, relatives, the reason brought and by whom, and on what terms received. When a child is placed in a home a page is allotted to him in a very large book, on which is written a brief resume of his history, with whom placed and on what conditions ; following this is entered an abstract of all the subsequent reports, the observations of the Visitor, and anything which arises of interest concerning him. Photographs are taken, numbered and placed in albums. Then whenever any question comes up concerning any child, reference can be made to the records and the photographs, and at a glance his history and wants are recalled and understood, and intelligent action becomes possible. No one without a practical and protracted acquaintance with this work can estimate the immense value of these records."

OHIO STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

In its last annual report (1893) the Ohio State Board of Charities says :

"Experience shows that like all good things, the Children's Homes may be abused, and that there is also room for improvement. The abuse consists in the fact that children are often retained in the homes much longer than is best for their own good, or for the public welfare In one instance children were retained in a Home for seven years In the best regulated Home, notably the Children's Home of Cincinnati, a private institution under most excellent management, the average time for them to remain in the Home before being provided with a suitable home in the country is sixty days. Institution life is not the best for children. It interferes with self-reliance and is apt to make them machines if carried too far.

"A stay in the Home long enough to clean them thoroughly, rest them well and nourish them into proper physical condition, would also be sufficient to enable the authorities to select a suitable home in a respectable family, where the child would be kindly treated, sent to school for a suitable time and employed in the thousand useful occupations for children and young people on farms. City life is not so desirable except under very favorable conditions.

"It is apparent that the duties of the authorities of the Home should not terminate with placing the child out in a family. It ought to be visited, looked after, taken away if the family proves objectionable, placed again, until properly provided for. The Children's Home of Cincinnati employs an agent whose duty it is to visit the children, look after their welfare, and report their progress. They are thus encouraged and stimulated to do well, knowing that they are not left alone, but have someone in authority to care for them.

"No better system can be devised to make them useful members of society, and the practical results justify and enforce the theory. How far this principle can be applied the children's institutions throughout the State is for the authorities of the Homes and our legislators to decide. With this improvement we believe our system would be complete."

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APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST ONTARIO CONFERENCE ON CHILD-SAVING.

Toronto, Oct. 18-19, 1895.

DELEGATES.

His Honor, H. S. McDonald, Brockville, County Judge of Leeds and Grenville.
Honorable G. W. Allan, Toronto, Chairman Newsboys' Lodging.
His Honor J. H. Ardagh, Barrie, County Judge of Simcoe.
Honorable J. M. Gibson, Secretary of Ontario.
Honorable Charles Drury, Crown Hill, Sheriff of Simcoe.
R. S. Baird, Toronto, Chairman Public School Board.
E. B. Edwards, Peterborough, Honorary Solicitor Children's Aid Society.
Frank Cockshutt, Brantford, President Children's Aid Society.
S. M. Thomson, Brantford, Secretary Children's Aid Society.
Rev. A. W. Richardson, Brantford, member Children's Aid Society.
T. R. Parker, London, President Children's Aid Society.
S. R. Break, London, Vice-President Children's Aid Society.
P. H. Bartlett, London, Secretary Children's Aid Society.
Joseph Sanders, London, Agent Children's Aid Society.
J. J. B. Flint, Belleville, Police Magistrate.
D. W. Dumble, Peterborough, Police Magistrate.
R. E. Kingsford, Toronto, Deputy Police Magistrate.
Wm. Thomson, Orillia, President Children's Aid Society.
Miss C. M. Stewart, Orillia, Director Children's Aid Society.
C. R. Carmichael, Orillia, Director Children's Aid Society.
Rev. J. R. Black, Kingston, Secretary and Agent Children's Aid Society.
James Watson, Hamilton, President Children's Aid Society.
Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Hamilton, Director Children's Aid Society.
Major Henry McLaren, Hamilton, Director Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. Beck, Peterborough, Children's Aid Society.
Colonel Higinbotham, Guelph, President Humane Society.
F. W. Galbraith, Guelph, Secretary Humane Society.
E. R. Bollert, Guelph, Director Humane Society.
Mrs. Bollert, Guelph, Member Humane Society.
Wm. Tytler, Guelph, Treasurer Humane Society.
Mrs. J. C. Keleher, Guelph, Director Humane Society.
Miss G. L. Robertson, Guelph, Director Humane Society.
Mrs. W. M. Foster, Guelph, Director Humane Society.

Mrs. W. Stevenson, Guelph, Director Humane Society.

H. McKinnon, Hamilton, Chief Constable.

John Armstrong, Owen Sound, President Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. Henry Freeland, Brockville, Member of Visiting Committee, Grenville.

Miss Sneath, Midhurst, Visiting Committee, Simcoe.

Miss Macdonald, Gananoque, Treasurer Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto, Vice-President Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario.

Mrs. Wm. Forbes, Grimsby, Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss J. L. Bruce, Gormley.

Miss S. Dougan, Thorold.

Henry Bird, Barrie, Treasurer Children's Aid Society.

Thos. McCrosson, Penetanguishene, Superintendent Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

Rev. S. Card, Penetanguishene, Protestant Chaplain Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

Thos. Hassard, Mimico, Superintendent Victoria Industrial School.

C. J. Atkinson, Mimico, Secretary Victoria Industrial School.

Stapleton Caldecott, Toronto, Chairman Industrial School Association of Ontario.

W. J. Hendry, Toronto, Honorary Secretary Industrial School Association of Ontario.

Beverley Jones, Toronto, Treasurer Industrial School Association of Ontario.

A. B. Owen, Toronto, Superintendent Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Miss Code, Peterborough, Secretary Dr. Barnardo's Home for Girls.

Rev. Robt. Wallace, Belleville, Superintendent Marchmont Home for English Children.

Frank Hills, Hamilton, Superintendent Dr. Stephen's Home for English Children.

James Burges, Brockville, Superintendent Fairknowe Home for Scottish Children.

Mrs. Burges, Brockville, Matron Fairknowe Home for Scottish Children.

W. H. Merry, Stratford, Superintendent Macpherson Agency for placing English Children.

Wm. Henderson, Toronto, representing the Stratford Home.

O. A. Howland, Toronto, Member Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

George Wrigley, Toronto, Editor *Canadian Farmer's Sun.*

James L. Hughes, Toronto, Inspector of Public Schools.

E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Toronto, formerly Inspector of Prisons of Ontario.

Robt. J. Fleming, Toronto, ex-Mayor

D. Archibald, Toronto, Staff Inspector Toronto Police Department.

Wm. Stark, Toronto, Chief of Toronto Detective Staff.

James W. Curry, Toronto, Crown Attorney for Toronto.

James Massie, Toronto, Warden Central Prison of Ontario.

John Millar, Toronto, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario.

Alfred F. Jury, Toronto, Knights of Labor,

D. J. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Trades and Labor Council.

F. C. Cribben, Toronto, Trades and Labor Council.

Mrs. W. T. Aikens, Toronto, President Ladies' Committee, Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

Miss M. Wilkes, Toronto, Secretary Ladies' Committee, Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

Mrs. Robert Kilgour, Toronto, Ladies' Committee, Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

Mrs. Matthews, Toronto, Ladies' Committee, Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

Adam Brown, Hamilton, Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. A. Brown, Hamilton, Orphan Asylum.

Miss M. McLaren, Hamilton, Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. Thos. Fenwick, Hamilton, Orphan Asylum.
Mrs. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. Waddell, Hamilton, Boys' Home.
Mrs. John Calder, Hamilton, Boys' Home.
Mrs. Ewing, Hamilton, President Girls' Home.
Miss M. H. Simpson, Hamilton, Recording Secretary, Girls' Home.
Miss Gaviller, Hamilton, Corresponding Secretary Girls' Home.
Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Paris, Vice-President Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. Robt. Alexander, Galt, Children's Visiting Committee.
Miss Helene Alexander, Galt.
Frederick Colquhoun, Waterloo, Secretary Children's Visiting Committee.
Mrs. B. F. Campbell, Brooklin.
W. J. Gardiner, Millbrook.
G. M. Marshall, Montreal, Secretary, Society for the Protection of Women and Children.
Mrs. C. E. Leigh, Toronto, Secretary Protestant Orphans' Home.
Mrs. John Fletcher, Toronto, Corresponding Secretary Girls' Home.
Mrs. Barnett, Toronto, Directress Girls' Home.
Mrs. R. McMaster, Toronto, Treasurer Boys' Home.
Miss K. S. Scott, Toronto, Secretary Boys' Home.
Mrs. A. E. Williamson, Toronto, Secretary Infants' Home.
Mrs. Jordan, Toronto, Superintendent Infants' Home.
A. M. Rosebrugh, M.D., Toronto, Secretary Prisoner's Aid Association of Canada.
Miss Elliott, Toronto, Superintendent Ontario Refuge for Girls.
Mrs. James Foster, Toronto, Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Mrs. M. McDonell, Toronto, Women's Christian Temperance Union.
P. Hynes, Toronto, Secretary St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Rev. Jno. Young, Toronto, Boys' Brigade.
C. W. McKim, Toronto, Superintendent Newsboys' Home.
Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., Toronto, President Toronto Conference, Methodist Church.
Mrs. S. G. Wood, Toronto, President Girls' Friendly Society.
Miss C. B. Sanderson, Toronto, Superintendent Prison Gate Mission and Haven.
Henry O'Brien, Toronto, Chairman of Executive Toronto Mission Union.
Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto, Secretary National Council of Women.
J. K. Macdonald, Toronto, President Children's Aid Society.
Dr. Wm. Oldright, Toronto, Vice-President Children's Aid Society.
Dr. W. Harley Smith, Toronto, Vice-President Children's Aid Society.
Rev. J. Edward Starr, Toronto, Agent Children's Aid Society.
J. Stuart Coleman, Toronto, Secretary Children's Aid Society.
A. M. Campbell, Toronto, Treasurer Children's Aid Society.
Samuel Wotten, Toronto, Superintendent of Children's Shelter.
Rev. P. C. Parker, Toronto, Director Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Toronto, Director Children's Aid Society.
Mrs. C. E. Bateman, Toronto, Director Children's Aid Society.
Miss M. Robinson, Toronto, Director Children's Aid Society.
Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., Toronto, Master-in-Ordinary, Osgoode Hall.
Miss H. How, Toronto, Principal Elizabeth Street School.
Miss F. Sims, Toronto, Teacher Elizabeth Street School.
Mrs. G. C. Warburton, Toronto, Teacher Newsboys' School.

Miss W. M. Wills, Toronto, Mission Union.
Miss A. E. Wallace, Toronto, Prisoner's Aid Association.
Miss E. Y. Sams, Toronto, Teacher Hospital for Sick Children.
Miss E. A. George, Toronto, St. Andrew's Institute.
Miss May M. Walker, Toronto, St. Andrew's Institute.
Robt. Hall, Toronto, City Missionary
James Currie, Toronto, Assistant City Missionary.
Mrs. W. H. Lailey, Toronto.
Mrs. Robert Gooderham, Toronto.
G. C. Warburton, Mimico.

Rev. E. Mullan, Mrs. Mullan, Miss Helen J. Mair, Robert Little, Mrs. James Massie, Prof. S. Vernoy, James Foster, Henry Macdonald, S. G. Smith, Miss McNairn, W. A. Millen, Herbert C. Jones, Mrs. Rosebrugh, Miss Isabel Carpenter, L. Smith, J. Castell Hopkins, D. Albert Rose, M.D., Miss M. Christie, A. J. Russell Snow, L. H. Harvard, Mrs. Hepinstall, R. McGregor, Mrs. Alex. Macgillivray, R. A. Eaton, Toronto.

FIRST CONFERENCE

ON

CHILD-SAVING WORK IN ONTARIO.

The First Conference on Child-Saving Work in Ontario, was held in Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, October 18th and 19th, 1894, the meetings being held in the Confederation Assembly Hall, corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets.

The opening meeting was held on Thursday morning, October 18th, commencing at 11 o'clock, when His Honor, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, took the chair and called the audience to order. The proceedings were then opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Richardson, of Brantford.

Judge McDonald: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been asked by Mr. Kelso to preside at the opening of this, the first Conference on Child-Saving Work in Ontario, it being necessary that someone should take t e chair. I do not suppose that anyone has come here with a view to making what are called speeches; we have come together for the purpose of discussing in a practical way matters connected with the work of caring for the neglected and dependent children of our Province. But I do think I should be lacking in a proper sense of what is due and right on my part if I failed to express strongly my own, and, I doubt not, your conviction of the very great debt of gratitude that not only we, but the whole people of this Province owe to Mr. Kelso, for having conceived and so successfully carried out the idea of this Conference. (Applause). Just one word in reference to what it seems to me we ought to bear in mind; that is, that we have come together for a common purpose, impelled, I am sure, by a common motive; the love of children, inspired by the love of Him who loved children, our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and only by His support and the guidance of His spirit can we hope for success.

There is one thing in which we must be careful. We are all apt to look upon any system or plan in connection with which we have been working as being the best one. Let us, in the first place, having come here for the purpose of learning, criticize just as little as possible. Criticism may be necessary in some cases, but we do not come here to criticize, but rather to work together harmoniously in the study of this important subject.

We are to be favored with some brief addresses before the formal organization of the Conference, from gentlemen who take a deep interest in the work, who are now on the platform, and I shall first call on the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. J. M. Gibson. (Applause).

HON. J. M. GIBSON.

Hon. Mr. Gibson: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I think the suggestion just made, is quite right, that this is not an occasion for indulging in set speeches, but rather an opportunity for those who are interested in philanthropic work of the kind we are about to consider, to compare notes, and to deliberate with a view to ascertain what are the true methods, and to improve the working of the machinery which has already been provided having as its object the benefiting and rescuing of neglected children in our Province. The law to which you have referred was a new departure, and it will take time to have its provisions thoroughly understood and the machinery it has provided put into efficient working order throughout the Province. For instance, it will be well understood by all who have taken the pains to make themselves familiar with that Act,—and one may assume that all here present are tolerably familiar with its provisions,—that it is of the utmost importance that the Visiting Committees, namely the ladies and gentlemen appointed in each electoral division of the Province, should be a reality and not merely names on paper. The intention of the Act is that there shall be Visiting Committees throughout the Province seeking out homes, and Aid Societies in the centres, seeking out children who need homes; that they shall thus work reciprocally, the one being necessary to the other. A Visiting Committee on paper, composed of ladies and gentlemen who do nothing, is a great hindrance rather than an advantage to this work, and should be changed, because it is not for a moment to be supposed that there is a single constituency in this Province that does not possess women and men who are willing to devote more or less of their time each year to this highest of all philanthropic work. Nor can it be for a moment imagined that there is an electoral division in the Province that has not its homes ready to receive the children who are in need of them from these more or less crowded centres of population. Therefore, where such inactive, useless Visiting Committees exist they should be wiped out; more effort should be made by those who have the appointing power —and I believe the Judges of the counties are looked to with a good deal of hope and reliance in this respect—to have new and more efficient committees appointed, and if there is that mutuality of effort between the Children's Aid Societies on the one hand and the Visiting Committees on the other, the operation of the Act will become comparatively easy and effective.

But it is not merely in placing children in homes that the work and usefulness of the Visiting Committees will be exemplified; the advantage which will accrue to the children and the satisfaction which will be afforded to those who send them out to the country, in knowing that the Visiting Committees in the localities and within easy reach of the homes in which the children are placed, are constantly having an eye upon them, will be highly beneficial and important. I know of nothing less to be desired or more to be deplored than the unfortunate placing of a child. Judged by outward appearances and general observation, certain homes and families may seem to be all that can be desired for a child, and yet, when once a child is placed in one of those homes, experience may prove that it would be decidedly to the child's advantage to be removed elsewhere, and the Visiting Committees, if they perform their duties efficiently, will find out the cases in which a change is desirable, and the Act provides that the Visiting Committees in such cases may make the change, and notify the Superintendent and the Aid Societies interested. These committees are intended to be part of the provincial system, centring in the office in the Parliament buildings, and when suitable homes for young children are found they should be reported with all particulars to the Superintendent, so that dependent children may be placed out as speedily as possible.

The provision which is made in this country for children of defective intellect is pretty ample, and all that is being done in any country for this helpless class is being done at the

Orillia Institution. The provision which for many years past has been made for delinquent children is pretty well understood by you, and I am glad to know that the warden of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene is here, and will be able to give you the benefit of his experience, and that you will be able to take him in hand and let him have your advice, and if necessary, your criticism, if he deserves it, in connection with the carrying on of that institution. Then the Superintendent of the Industrial School, which is also fulfilling a very important work, will be here to talk to you about it. But the dependent children of the Province had been left without any particular provision for their treatment in our provincial system until the time when the Children's Act sought to legislate for them in a general way. It is true we have our isolated homes in various cities and towns; we have special Acts providing for the incorporation of Orphans' Homes, Boys' Homes and Girls' Homes, and it is to the credit of those who have been philanthropically inclined that there should have been so many of these homes established in the Province. But the present law seeks to go further than has been within the aim of those societies in the matter of the compulsory treatment of children who need to be taken care of by the State. The present law combines with the care of neglected and dependent children the provisions of the English law with reference to the cruel treatment of children. It was with the Government a question whether those two features of legislation should be combined in one Act. The Imperial Act confines itself to the prevention of cruelty to children. It was thought desirable not to have too many branches of legislation on this subject, but if possible to combine in one comprehensive law the various features, and I see no reason why the Children's Aid Societies in cities or towns may not devote their attention and energies to cases of cruelty to children, causing the punishment of unworthy parents who are guilty of such treatment, as well as to the taking care of dependent children in temporary shelters and sending them out to foster homes. It seems to me that those two branches can be very well combined, and they have been tolerably well combined within the provisions of this law.

There are difficulties, and it must be expected that there will be difficulties, in connection with this Act, and I wish to say a word or two regarding them, after which I shall sit down, because I do not wish to detain you, knowing full well that I am addressing an audience probably more familiar with many of these things than I am myself; for although I have had something to do with the legislation, I have far too many other duties to perform to be able to devote very much time to this work, however much I am interested in it. In the first place, there is difficulty in getting the public to understand the legislation and what it means. In the next place there is difficulty in getting municipal councils to sympathize with the work which you want carried out. There are municipal councils who grudge fifty cents a week, and who think that a dollar a week is a sum out of the question, to pay towards the maintenance of children who are picked up, and who are being rescued from moral ruin, and who can be put in a fair way of becoming useful citizens in the country. Municipal councils must be educated up to the importance of having the provisions of this law worked out. There is ahead of us still, waiting to be done, a great educational work, for I think you will all admit that we have experienced a want of that enthusiastic sympathy with the provisions of this Act which is so essential and desirable. I am not sure, in the next place, that the police magistrates, or some of them, do not also require to be educated up to the necessity of a more liberal discharge of their duties in enforcing the provisions of this Act. Police magistrates naturally take their cue, or are too apt to take their cue, from their municipal councils, by whom they are paid; they are probably afraid to impose what they may choose to consider burdens for the time being upon the municipality. The amount to be paid for the maintenance of children who are taken charge of by the community is determined by the police magistrate; his order upon the municipality to pay is final, and it goes without saying, therefore, that the successful prosecution of the work will largely depend upon the spirit of thoroughness with which the police magistrate discharges his duties.

I will not detain you by dwelling on other features of the law which are important and which are not very well understood, and which for some time to come will probably constitute difficulties. There is no doubt that in some quarters there is a certain feeling, I will not say of jealousy, but approaching to distrust of this law. I have reference to those who have been for so many years engaged in the management and control of children's institutions in the Province. It has been remarked that this law is an attack, that its purpose is to discontinue the Orphans' Homes, the Boys' Homes and the Girls' Homes of this country. That is not the purpose nor the design of the law. If, however, in the future that should be the result, I do not think the country will have very serious cause for complaint ; it will be admitted that that is a result which we might all feel reason to rejoice over. Of course there are two views as to the best way in which dependent children can be brought through life to a certain age and then sent out into the world to do for themselves. There are those who think that training and education can be more successfully afforded in the institution, where the children are under the watchful eye of a matron or superintendent, as the case may be, from day to day, and that having gone through a certain number of years of experience of that nature they may then safely be sent out to be apprenticed in the homes throughout the country. On the other hand, there are those—and in other countries where a great deal of attention has been paid to this particular question, it is rapidly becoming the prevailing belief—who think that to detain children between the ages of three and fourteen in these institutions is to deprive them of what is most valuable and salutary in the life of all—the advantages of parental control and family experience. Not only that, but they contend that children placed out early have the advantage of becoming familiar with a diversity of matters and phases of every-day life which can be gradually taken in, whereas children who are confined in one particular institution, where they see nothing from day to day or week to week or year to year but the particular rooms and routine they have become accustomed to, are deprived of the advantages of the experience of family life and outside every-day life, none the less beneficial perhaps because of its difficulties and hardships. Those are questions regarding which there are differences of opinion. There are not wanting those who have had much experience in caring for children who think it wrong to send children out to homes in the country at the early age of six or eight years, while others, I am sure, will agree with me -because I hold strong views on the matter ; I think the foster home system is the correct one, and I hope it will come to that ultimately—that the foster home system is the system that we should try to reach as soon as we can without in the meantime interfering in any way with existing institutions or existing interests. (Applause).

Let it be understood, however, that the Government, and the branch of the adminstration more immediately concerned with this particular matter, have no intention of in any way interfering with existing institutions ; no intention whatever of closing their doors or of doing what would practically amount to that. If by the workings of this law, through the instrumentality of Children's Aid Societies, children are taken up and sent out to the country and placed in foster homes and the supply to existing Homes becomes more or less cut off, I am sure none will deplore that. The number must be small indeed of those who rejoice only when their Homes are crowded and they have not room for more, and who think that is a state of things to be desired. This is the most important work to which people who have time and talents which they can give to public interests can devote themselves. Whatever may be said about Prison Reform, Rescue Homes, and other branches of philanthropy, I am strong in the belief that the really good and practical results from child-saving work will be ten-fold greater and more permanent than the most hopeful outcome of much that is done having for its object the reforming or the reclaiming of those who have attained adult age and have become hardened in vice. I congratulate you that your representation here is so general, and that the Province

at large is so well represented on the occasion of the first convention of this kind that has ever been called together in Ontario. I trust your deliberations will be useful to the cause you have at heart; and I promise you that if in the course of those deliberations you arrive at conclusions which take the form of recommendations to the Government they shall be most carefully considered, and you will have from the Government the hearty sympathy that your work deserves. I hope you will continue to succeed and prosper in your noble mission. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: As to Visiting Committees allow me to suggest the importance of such legislation as will compel county councils to pay the necessary disbursements in connection with the work of those committees. The ladies and gentlemen who compose them are willing to give their time and labor, but I think the public should make provision for expenses in the way of disbursements.

Now, under our Canadian system, as you know, we have two sets of legislative bodies. We have heard from Mr. Gibson, a member of the Provincial Cabinet, who introduced and carried through the bill under which we are working. We shall also require legislation from time to time on the part of the Dominion, and we have with us on the platform a gentleman who has always taken a warm interest in all good movements, this one among others, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. G. W. Allan, member of the Dominion Senate.

HON. G. W. ALLAN.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN: I join with our chairman in congratulating Mr. Kelso upon the happy idea of calling together the conference we see gathered here to-day. I have not always had the greatest confidence in the ultimate results to be attained by these conferences, but I trust this will be a thoroughly practical one, and of this I am quite persuaded, that there is no nobler work in which Christian men and women can engage than in this work of child-saving, which it is the aim of the Children's Aid Societies to push forward by inviting you here to-day, to talk over these matters, and to take counsel together as to the best methods of carrying out the objects we all have in view. I do not suppose that any reflecting person will for one moment hesitate to say that nothing could have been worse than what prevailed until within a few years ago in regard to the treatment of juvenile offenders who were brought before the courts and the magistrates, both as to the mode of their trial and the treatment they received while awaiting sentence, and the associations into which they were thereby thrown. It is difficult to conceive of any system more calculated to lead offenders on in the downward path rather than to tend to their reformation, than the ordinary practice that has been followed in the Police Courts up to the time of the passage of the Children's Protection Act. Now, so far as regards anything I have been able to do to further the objects of this movement, I may say at once that I have simply followed out the lines laid down by that admirable bill framed by our friend Colonel Gibson, and I think the whole country, and particularly the Province of Ontario, is under a deep obligation to that gentleman for introducing and carrying through that legislation. (Applause.) But there is this thing that still remains, and which has been alluded to by the Chairman: You all know, I daresay, that the greater number of children brought before police magistrates were brought there for petty larceny or some offence of that kind which is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion law, and therefore the conditions and provisions of the Ontario Act could not be made applicable to those brought up for those offences, and it became necessary to secure Dominion legislation. I introduced a bill two years ago to bring those offences within the same category and to have them treated in the same way. But I found then that the subject was not generally understood, and there was a good deal of opposition to it at the

time when the bill was introduced in the House, so much so that I thought it desirable to postpone the bill until a subsequent session, when more opportunity would have been given for the people to thoroughly inform themselves as to the objects in view. I am glad to say that at the last session, instead of encountering opposition, the bill was passed unanimously, both in the Senate and afterwards in the Commons. The result of that is that so far as it is possible to do so, all the provisions of the Ontario Act that could be incorporated into the Dominion Act have been so incorporated. To a large extent the Dominion Youthful Offenders' Act applies alone to Ontario, owing to the fact that special child-saving legislation only exists in Ontario. I trust, however, other provinces will speedily follow the good example set them, and in this way bring about the general applicability of the Dominion law.

There is no one work in which Christian men and women could or should engage more heartily than in this work of the care and protection of children, inasmuch as it is a work which, if properly carried out, begins at the very foundation ; and it will depend entirely upon how it is carried out, how wisely, how earnestly and how energetically, what those children are to grow up to be, whether they are to become God-fearing men and women or sources of anxiety and expense to the whole community. As has been said a great deal depends upon the spirit in which a police magistrate will deal with this Act. If he is in thorough sympathy with it, he can so administer the law in many cases as to do an immense amount of good and save a large number of children from destruction.

In regard to what was said just now by Colonel Gibson in speaking of foster homes, I do not think we need have any fear that the carrying out of those provisions in the bill will in any way clash with the benevolent labors of those interested in the homes, orphanages and institutions for destitute children ; there will be work enough for them to do for some time to come. But I have always thought with regard to the children in those homes, that no matter how lovingly they may be dealt with, or how carefully they are brought up and instructed and cared for, yet they are each of them only one of so many other young children. That is not in the best sense of the term a home, and I think nothing can be of more value or more desirable than all the sweet influences of home life upon a young child. Therefore I think this system of foster homes a most important feature of the Ontario Act, and it is one which I hope to see very largely carried into operation. (Applause.) Of course, there is this feature about it, that it will require great care and judgment on the part of those who have charge of those children, in satisfying themselves as to the fitness of the people with whom the children are placed, and also in seeing from time to time that they are properly cared for. I hope if we have another convention that the Visiting Committees will not be open to any remarks of the kind Colonel Gibson has spoken of, but that in placing out these children they will look after them in that spirit of love which alone can enable them to carry out their duties in a proper manner. As I said before, I hope this meeting will be eminently practical. I have come here from the country at some little inconvenience in order to show my great interest in and sympathy with everything connected with the Children's Protection movement. It is a work in which we may all be proud to be engaged, and I now conclude with the hope that the meetings which are to follow with be both pleasant and profitable to all concerned. (Applause.)

HIS HONOR, JUDGE ARDAGH.

His Honor, J. H. Ardagh, County Judge of Simcoe : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with some surprise that I received from my friend, Mr. Kelso, an intimation that I had been set down for some remarks on this occasion. Like Mr. Allan, I have come here, I will not say at some personal inconvenience, but at the cost of some interference with other duties I have to perform, for the purpose of manifesting the interest I feel and the sympathy I have

with this work, and hoping to learn something also. The Act has been brought into force by the Government of Ontario, acting through my honorable friend here, Mr. Gibson, and I may say to you that no one but a lawyer has any idea of the amount of labor it must have taken to bring this Act into its present shape. But in spite of all the care and attention bestowed upon it there will be certain litt'e points of friction, I will not say defects, in the Act, into which the effect of a convention of this sort will be to pour a little oil. In the case of great mechanical inventions, the inventors try not to bring them before the public until they are in smooth running order, but the machinery of this bill could not well be brought into that state before being presented to the public and practically tested. I must accord to my honorable friend great credit for the success he has attained, but I must give him still greater praise and credit for the motives which actuated him in his work. When I look back on the years that have gone by since I first assumed my official position, and think of how little has been attempted by those who ought to have interests of this kind at heart, I feel almost ashamed of myself for the neglect which has been allowed to go on. True, we all endeavored to perform the duties cast upon us by Act of Parliament, and we have tried to carry them out, and we did not rest there when we could go further. But it seems to me that to a thinking man, to a man who, above all, has the interest of his fellow-creatures at heart, and the interests of those who are to be the future rulers of this country, the children, it must appear strange that no step of this sort has been taken before. I am aware that when a step of this sort is taken it is with a knowledge that there will be opposition to it to a certain extent. It seems to run counter to recognized and well-established rules, and to interfere with certain existing rights, but we must remember that no great reform has ever been carried out unattended by some of these difficulties. I need say no more with reference to that, further than to say that the manner in which the difficulties attending the completion and final carrying out of this Act have been surmounted deserves very great credit. And here I may pay a well deserved tribute of praise to our friend, Mr. Kelso, for the great energy he has displayed, not only in bringing about this conference, but in every department of the work appertaining to his position as Superintendent of this department. From the correspondence I have had with him, and from his willingness upon all occasions to answer letters and give any advice or assistance in his power to give, I gather that his heart is in the work, and that he will carry it to a successful issue. Unless we find that there are certain steps to be taken with a view to making the carrying out of this Act more efficacious or more simple, I think we should go on much as we have been going on since the Act was passed. I dare say by to-morrow morning I shall know how generally the Province is represented in this gathering. My friend, Mr. Allan, has said that sometimes these conferences do not amount to a great deal. But this, I am sure is a conference the results of which will be seen in the more effective carrying out of this Act in the various parts of the Province. One of the difficulties in the way of carrying it out has been already alluded to, the want of means, and I do certainly think it is the duty of those who administer the finances of the municipalities to make some provision to meet this difficulty. We all know the old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and if they could be led to realize that, in its applica'ion to this subject, it might result in greater liberality on their part. To properly bring up and educate these young people would only cost ten per cent. of the outlay they will cause the country if allowed to grow up in ignorance and crime.

I need not go at length into the workings of this Act, but there is one of its provisions which, so far as I have been able to judge by my experience, proves itself an excellent one—that those people who undertake the charge of children can do so without being afterwards molested by parents who have neglected them. I know there are people who have been willing to take care of destitute children, but have been deterred from doing so by a fear that when they had

cared for and brought the child to a certain stage they might have to give up the possession of it.

So far as my own county is concerned (Simcoe), I am not prepared to say that a great deal has as yet been done towards carrying out the provisions of the Act; but I imagine that all that is required is someone to take the lead and show people how they ought to work. In Barrie we have established a Children's Aid Society, under the advice and with the assistance of Mr. Kelso, who came up for that purpose. In Orillia, the other night, they held the first annual meeting of their Children's Aid Society, and it gave me much pleasure to see the spirit manifested by the people of that town, of whom I must say that when there is any work of that kind to be done they are not behindhand. But, as I have said, I came here to learn, and therefore, Mr. Chairman, I will not take up the time of the conference longer, but thanking you for the patient attention with which you have listened to me, will now take my seat. (Applause.)

MR. J. K. MACDONALD.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald, President Children's Aid Society, Toronto: Ladies and Gentlemen.—On behalf of my Company, who very kindly placed this hall at our disposal for this convention, allow me to welcome you to it, and I am very happy to say on behalf of my Board, that whenever future conventions of this kind meet in the city, we shall always be glad to welcome them. Our Children's Aid Society in Toronto, as many of you are aware, has been in operation for some years. For several years it was carried on, in its more active branches at any rate, with two definite objects in view. One of those objects was to bring about such changes in the law as would enable societies like our own to deal more satisfactorily with child-life, and we congratulate ourselves to-day on the fact that that legislation has been obtained, and that this organization at the head of which for several years Mr. Kelso has been, was very largely instrumental in bringing about that happy state of things. That has been one part of the Society's work in the past, collecting information and placing it in the hands of those who would make good use of it in bringing about the legislation which now gives us excellent scope in connection with our work. Another part of our work has been trying to do something for the little ones and their mothers during the summer months, and for several years the Fresh Air Fund excursions were found to be of great benefit. But some of us, I may say most of us, entertained the idea that that was not the true work of the Children's Aid Society. We realized very forcibly that the work of a society of that kind was not the mere obtaining of some temporary benefit for the children, such as excursions, but rather laying hold of those who, from circumstances over which they had no control, were exposed to influences that would almost certainly lead them into a criminal life in the future, and, as far as possible, rescuing them from those circumstances, and placing them in such situations as would lead to their growing up into manhood and womanhood amid such surroundings as would have the effect of making them useful members of society. We have encountered very great difficulties, one of the chief of them being the financial difficulty. Our city council, like many other similar bodies, were so fully occupied with matters which they considered all important from their standpoint, that they could scarcely find ten minutes to devote to the claims of such work as we are engaged in. In fact, we lay under the imputation of being a rather goody-goody kind of people who had just started a new fad, and that this was merely a new organization to find positions for a number of people who needed to be provided for. That is not at all an exaggeration, for one of the city aldermen practically told us so in so many words. We applied to them to aid us by a grant of money sufficient for the purposes under the Act. For some years we carried on a small shelter in a very unsuitable part of the city, and we could not take hold of that work as it ought to be taken hold of, owing to the simple fact that we had not the accommodation to carry it on. Up to the

present year we have been entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions in the city. This year the city council gave us a grant of $2,000. Every dollar of that amount has been spent in fitting up the new shelter, and yet the city council wanted us to undertake that we would not go back to them for more. As President of the Children's Aid Society I said: "We will take any sum you choose to give us, and we will expend it as wisely and carefully as we can, but when we want more we will come back to you and ask for it." (Applause). "The law puts upon you the obligation of supplying it, and we intend to come back to you for it."

There is another element of difficulty which has been already referred to by the Chairman in reference to the Visiting Committees throughout the country, the question of expense, and that is a very great difficulty. Most of those who are engaged in work of this kind will find opportunities for the expenditure of all that they can afford to give themselves, as a rule, and it will probably be found necessary that some provision shall be made to cover the expenses of those who are expected to do their duty as District Visitors. The necessity for the supervision of these children is emphasized by my own experience a few years ago. I was spending the summer in the northern part of the Province, and some parties came to me, thinking I might exercise some authority in the matter, and brought one of Dr. Barnardo's boys, who had been put out to a farmer, and regarding whom they told a pitiful story. I took him aside and got his own story of his ill-treatment, and then asked him to strip, that I might see the evidences of it. From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet that boy was covered with scars. Perhaps he was not one of the best of boys, but he was not half as bad as the brutal people into whose care he had been entrusted. Now, there was no society or committee in the district in which that boy was. The deputy reeve, who lived not very far away, was a magistrate, ex-officio, and the case was brought before him, but the thought of going back to those who elected him to his position was too strong, and he would not take up the case. If there had been a Visiting Committee there that case would have been attended to, and those people who were brutal to that boy could have been properly punished for it. I think that case emphasizes the necessity for Children's Visiting Committees, and shows the good which they can accomplish.

Now, in regard to our work here in Toronto, we have had for a considerable time past an average of over forty children in our shelter. I was there for half an hour this morning, and we have just now forty-five or fifty. We have been able to deal with a number of those children. In reading over our report last night, which I did at a very late hour, preparatory to our annual meeting, I find that since we started in this work in the early part of the year we have placed out no less than thirty-nine children in foster homes. Just think of what that means. If those children had not been taken away from the surroundings in which they were found, they would surely have developed habits of vice which would have led to their growing up into criminals, existing really at the expense of the city and country, whereas they are now receiving training in foster homes amid family influences with every prospect of their growing up and becoming useful members of society. There is another branch which has grown out of our work, somewhat different from the rescue of children. We often find families, for example, where there seems to be some incompatibility between husband and wife, perhaps arising from the use of strong drink, in consequence of which the children suffer. We have stepped in in cases of that sort, and bringing pressure to bear, have been the means of healing up difficulties between the parents, and more than one family has been dealt with in that helpful way, and concord has taken the place of discord, and they are at the present time living in harmony. Then there are other cases again where parents, who through drink or other causes are unkind to their children, and from whom the children have been taken for a time. These parents love their children, and it is one of the last things the Society desires, to take away children from their parents, for we recognize that the parents are the natural, God-given guardians of them,

and should not be lightly separated from them, but a warning is often very effective in securing an improved state of affairs. Of course, in a city like Toronto, we have to face a different class of work to that encountered in smaller towns, as people with whose children the necessity for dealing is likely to arise, gravitate, as a rule, to the great centres, and for that reason the larger the city the greater will be the number of cases requiring attention, and in the future there will doubtless be much more of this kind of work falling to the lot of Children's Aid Societies. I do not think it would be proper for me to further take up the time of this meeting at its present stage. Our agent, the Rev. J. E. Starr, will have an opportunity of addressing those who are met here, and I am not saying too much when I assert that I know he can give information in a very much better way, and much more fully, than it is possible for me to do. I trust this conference may prove a great stimulus in the development of this work throughout the Province. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure we all appreciate very much the kindness of Mr. Macdonald and the Confederation Life Association in placing at our disposal this commodious hall for the purposes of this conference, and I am sure you will all join with me very heartily in thanking him. (Applause.)

Mrs. FLETCHER: Speaking as a member of the Girls' Home Board I take exception to the idea that any opposition will be manifested by us. On the contrary, we hailed the passing of the Act with pleasure, as reaching by force of law those who will not voluntarily do their duty by their children. In my opinion the Homes will never be swept out of existence, as our work differs from that of the Children's Aid Societies in many and important particulars. The Girls' Home, while taking hold of totally destitute and deserted children also offers temporarily a home to those whose parents, through no fault of their own, are unable for a time to give them the necessary care. These parents pay something, however small, monthly, and these children, who comprise more than half of those who are in the Home, remain with us only for short periods, varying from a week to a year. Over two hundred of them passed through the Home during 1893. Poverty, illness, and death are the compelling forces which cause parents to place their children with us, the criminal classes having comparatively little to do with us or our work.

SECOND SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The proceedings of the Conference were resumed at 2.30 p.m., when the Chairman called upon Mr. James Massie, Warden of the Central Prison of Ontario, to address the meeting on the subject of "Neglect of Youth and its Bearing Upon Crime."

WARDEN MASSIE.

Mr. MASSIE: I would have been glad if this subject had been relegated to someone able to speak with perhaps more freedom and fluency upon it than I can, and I crave the forbearance of this audience while I read a few thoughts which I have put together on the subject of neglected children and the bearing that neglect has upon crime. You will readily understand that, having the management of a penal institution, I have many opportunities of determining just what relationship exists between neglected youth and those who come under our charge. In the Central Prison we receive a large number of boys, a very large percentage of the inmates

average from 16 to 30 years of age, and in passing through the workshops, where whatever intelligence these young men possess is applied to the various industries at which they are employed, the remark is often made by visitors, "Why, that is a good-looking boy, what has brought him into the Central Prison?" The presence of youth in a penal institution must always awaken a regretful interest and sympathy, and how best to save these lads from a wasted career is worthy the consideration of the greatest minds.

When the question was asked a leading physician in the South, "What do you consider the best remedy for yellow fever?" his reply was, "The only sure remedy is to prevent it altogether." Neglected youth has a very close bearing upon the number of criminals constantly evolving in our city and province, and the only remedy is to begin with the child. Prevent the child being neglected, and instead of its developing into a criminal, to fill up or swell the ranks of the army of criminals in constant march to the reformatory, the prison and the penitentiary, it shall grow up into a good citizen, a respected member of society.

It stands in incontrovertible evidence that out from among the dwellings of the poor, the vicious, the drunkards, come a large percentage of the criminals. Is there any remedy to prevent it? Yes; this meeting is called to hear what effect has been given to the excellent legislation enacted by the Provincial Legislature, under the authorship of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and so promptly put into effect by the appointment of Mr. Kelso, the man possessing in the highest degree the requisite qualifications to introduce and superintend the rescuing of neglected and dependent children, and to consider the plans for the attainment of the best results from this work. In the dwellings mentioned are born a great many children who are unfortunate from the start. Not being born right, they come into the world with a load of evil influences within and surrounding them, and their start in the struggle of life is handicapped at its very commencement, can it be wondered at, that in the early and formative period, children give evidence of cruel and criminal tendencies of character. Neglected, beaten, cast out, what is there of good, of beauty, of joy, in life to them? In terror of their lives from brutal parents, in surroundings of danger, can their hearts be filled with anything but feelings of hatred, cruelty and dishonesty? In too many cases they are unwelcomed at their birth by their parents; and society, if it takes time to give them a thought, looks upon them with scorn, and grudgingly gives the pittance, whether earned or begged, to sustain its miserable life. Such children are on our streets by the hundred. The great need of the poor is the same to-day that it has always been. The poor need kindness and sympathy, and that an interest be taken to ameliorate their sad condition. Confronting the strength which has enabled us to rise to a higher plane of life, with the comforts accompanying it, stand the poor and the unfortunate, in their weakness and in their need of our help. We ought to think more than we do, of the stern hard lot of these, and extend to them more of our sympathy and strength, to help them to rise to a higher plane. What if our lives were as barren of all the comfort, the beauty, the joy, and the hope of life? "Impartation of what we possess is the true law of noble living, and it is the personal touch that has in it the most potential power to lift up."

In the United States, the subject of how to prevent the production of criminals has received the attention of many active and influential penologists. The large importation of an undesirable class of immigrants from Europe and Asia; the rapidly increasing number of criminals and lunatics in the eastern and middle States, has led many of those who give the subject of crime and its causes, and lunacy, much thought, and to advance in some cases very radical remedies. It has been strongly held that the time has come when we ought to have legislation to prevent the marriage of people known to be criminal and whose immoral proclivities are well known. In the words of Dr. Reeve, "We have to look for some remedy that will not produce criminals faster than we can dispose of them. No sewer can be cleansed by standing at the outlet and trying to purify the sewage, so long as the inlet is supplied with a constantly increasing quantity. No more can crime be reduced by punishing or trying to reform criminals, so long as conditions exist that procreate criminals faster than the law can arrest, and either punish or reform them." Judge Broomall says, "We have a right to say certain persons shall not be the ancestors of the coming generation." He mentions the case of a woman in Massachusetts who left a terrible living posterity, four-fifths of whom were either criminals, lunatics or paupers. Dr. Harris records another case in the interior of the State of New York, of a family which has entailed upon the community six generations of debased manhood and womanhood. From a single neglected child in a wealthy county has come a notorious stock of criminals, vagabonds and paupers, imperilling every dollar's worth of property and every individual in the community. Not less than twelve hundred persons have been traced as the lineage of six children, born of this perverted and depraved woman. And yet she was once a pure, sweet, dimpled little child, who with proper influences thrown about her at a tender age might have given to the world twelve hundred progeny, who would have blessed their day and generation. Dr. Harris gives facts, localities, dates, incidents, and they are not to be controverted. A strong point was

made by the United States Commissioner of Education, of this case by which he brought out the salient fact, that because the training of this one child was not secured, the descendants of the respectable neighbors of that child have been compelled to endure the depredations, and to support in almshouses and prisons, scores of her descendants for six generations. Dr. Reeve explains his position, "It is a mistake to permit the unrestricted and unrestrained marriage of those who are wholly unfit to enter the relation or to perform the duties to offspring or society which that relation entails upon them" "First," he says, "prohibit marriage by a known criminal and others unfit for the relation. Second, remove children from the custody of parents, whose care will create or whose environment will lead to criminal mentality, or practices that prevent or pervert or destroy moral perception." He answers the question that naturally arises, as to how the law can prevent improper marriages by saying, "Just as it prevents marriage between near relations, the feeble-minded, the insane, those under legal age, etc. To be buried when dead requires a permit, in cases of a contagious disease, the burial must be private; to be qualified to bestow life and care for it, is more important than to know how to destroy it. To prevent permanent injury to generations is of more importance than to prevent temporary injury to individuals. Conditions may burden the State with deformed, diseased, demented, pauperized progeny, and through them taint whole generations." Again he says: "There is no crime more heinous than to bring into the world a child affected with an incurable disease, physical or mental idiocy, insanity, criminality, epilepsy, inebriety, scrofula or vicious diseases." In quoting this I have digressed to some extent from my subject, but I wished to bring out that in recognizing the services rendered us by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and he having given such valuable assistance in a matter of vital importance, there still remains yet one more subject to be dealt with, viz., proper restriction upon parties seeking to enter the marriage relation.

Returning then to my subject, let me say that there is nothing in our lives that so appeals to our sympathy and evokes from us the tenderest feelings, as childhood enveloped in misery, weighed down with the sins of wicked parentage, affrighted, trembling at the sight of father and mother. Childhood with the springs of life dried up prematurely, holding out its hand pleading for help and to be rescued from its terrible surroundings—hard indeed would be the heart that could not be touched by such an appeal. Lord Bacon, said: "Give me the child and the State shall have the man." An unfortunate childhood is the precursor of an unfortunate life, "The man, the character" says, Juvenal, "is made at seven years of age." Work with children always pays handsome dividends.

Neglect of children is always accompanied with great loss. In one of the reports of the Prison Association of New York, it is stated substantially, that the most conspicuous and noticeable trait of the true criminal is, that he seems to lack the element of continuity of effort. The steady plodding work which is the characteristic of successful individuals as well as of nations that make their mark in history, is deficient in him. It needs to be organized in him, as an element of character, and the very best, if not the only time to begin this is in early childhood.

One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with, in our efforts among the inmates of the Central Prison, to supersede the criminal trend of character, is the lack of any responsive desire on their part to rise above it and its debasing associations. To evoke from many of them the necessary application for success at any trade, is next to impossible. To the acquirement of education, or of that degree of technical knowledge of the several industries carried on, which are intended to lead them into honest purposes in life, they manifest the greatest apathy, their only wish and aim being the gratification of appetite, and specially that for tobacco, their whole make-up indicating indifference and indolence, the evidence of bad parental training.

Not to trespass further, I have prepared the few thoughts submitted, which thought embracing little that is new, yet will perhaps be an aid in the direction of furnishing subjects for discussion. At the meeting of the Prison Association in Pittsburg, in 1891, the subject of child-saving legislation was very fully discussed. There the views of penologists, the clergy of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, gentlemen and ladies, each holding opinions differing in large measure were presented. Some held that the family being the unit of society, the remedy for children neglected is to rehabilitate the family, that the control of children must not be taken out of the family; that while we must rehabilitate the home, the holy covenant of father and mother and child must not be broken, and that we must save the children, not as units but as families. Others with less sentimentality, but with equal sympathy and regard for the neglected children, with full knowledge of its bearing upon crime, sustained the intervention of the State where justified by the circumstances of the child, in its interest and that of the commonwealth, and the concensus of opinion was thus fully expressed by one at the close: "When parental neglect reaches such a state that the family and the children become a menace to the common good, the preservation of the State demands that the State should interfere, because while the parent has a right over the child by the law of nature, when he neglects or fails to perform his duties toward the child, then it is not only right, but it is the duty of the State to step into the homes and enforce the performance of a parent's duty toward the

child." And so it is recognized by all, however they may differ in their views as to the remedy, that there is no more prolific source from which the criminals are produced than the children who are born wrong and neglected in the formative period of their lives, and the true remedy for the preventure of their developing into criminals is just to carry into full effect the work of child-saving as now organized in this Province. (Applause).

NEGLECTED YOUTH.

The Chairman then called upon Chief Detective Wm. Stark to address the Conference on "Neglect of Youth and its Bearing upon Crime."

Inspector Stark: What is the chief cause of juvenile crime?

There is perhaps no question more frequently asked of those engaged in the administration of criminal law than this, and it suggests the query: Do juveniles form an important factor in the make-up of our criminal records? In answer to this I may say it is an admitted fact that nearly all noted criminals, those who have attained prominence in their profession, commenced their criminal career when young.

If you can keep the boy right till he reaches the age of 21, there is little danger after that of his developing into a criminal.

In view of the civilizing and educating agencies of our day, the increase in juvenile crime is positively alarming.

An eminent United States authority says: "There is a melancholy tendency in the present day of youth crime-ward. More than one-fifth of the inmates of our State prisons are mere boys, ranging from 20 years downwards to the child who has not yet reached his teens."

In our own city over five hundred boys and girls under the age of 16 years are annually brought before the police court, many of them for the commission of serious crimes.

For the purposes of this discussion I have taken from the criminal records of this city the names of one hundred persons, selected in the order of entry, against whom four or more convictions each for felony have been recorded, and of the one hundred so selected I find that seventy-four were convicted before they had reached the age of 21 years, and of this seventy-four nearly 50 per cent. were convicted before the age of 15. The remaining twenty-six had passed the age of 21 before being convicted the first time.

In seeking a remedy for this very undesirable condition of affairs it is but reasonable that we first ascertain the cause.

As to the causes of crime generally, and juvenile crime in particular, opinions differ. However, the responsibility for most of the crime committed is charged, by the great majority of people who have given the matter any thought or consideration, to either one of three causes, viz., drink, heriditary taint or parental neglect.

I fear our opinions on questions of this kind are too often influenced by the views we hold on social or moral questions that may, for the time being, be agitating the public mind, and are not infrequently the outcome of prejudice.

We are prone to advance or build up a theory on a foundation of prejudice, or on incomplete data, and then collect statistics and evidence in support of it, instead of collecting our information and on it building our theories and founding our facts.

The violent prohibitionist will tell you in all seriousness, firmly believing what he states to be true, that drink is responsible for nearly all the crime committed, and will point to the large number of arrests each year for drunkenness; these he will add to the already too heavy criminal roll, and in the same breath will argue that drunkenness is not a crime but a disease.

In determining the measure of responsibility justly chargeable to the drink traffic in its relation to crime, it is difficult to get reliable data upon which to base a conclusion. Do not misunderstand me. Personally, I am in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and would not attempt to minimize the evils of intemperance, but a lengthy and somewhat varied experience has taught me that intemperance is too often unjustly advanced as an excuse for the commission of crime. Convicts advance it as an excuse for their degradation. Prisoners advance it before the courts in the hope of a mitigation of their punishment, and children too often charge it against their parents as an excuse for their own downfall. An English writer who has made a study of the question says: "Crime and drink are intimately bound up together, but we must beware of too unreservedly setting down drink as the great cause of crime."

The question of hereditary taint is a difficult one to deal with, inasmuch as little is known about it as yet.

In the Annual Report of the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y., for the year 1890, it is stated that in 76 cases out of a total of 474 the cause of commitment was set down as heriditary taint.

Here you see the doctrine of heridity has a very firm hold. But, in my opinion, any theory which leads to the conclusion that some are formed by nature for a life of crime, and must, no matter what their education or surroundings, be criminals, will not, I think, find general acceptance. Even such an eminent authority as Charles Dudley Warner, who, while expressing his belief in heredity, goes on to say: "I do not think we know enough about it to make it the basis of legislation for the extirpation of the criminal class. It needs omniscience to tell who will not become a criminal, and what criminal is absolutely irreclaimable. We must, therefore, in our attempts to extirpate criminals, deal with them as individual men and women and not as classes."

Of those witnesses who gave evidence on this point before the Ontario Prison Reform Commission in 1891, and who may be regarded as experts, only one held the extreme doctrine of heredity.

The French School of Criminology has shown that the greater part of crime arises out of social conditions, and hence is amenable to reformation by the changing of these conditions.

The child follows the parent in a life of crime, and those wedded to the theory of heredity will point to the fact as evidence in support of their theory, losing sight altogether of the questions of example and environment.

How are we to determine whether the child has inherited its evil propensities from the parent, or that the evil tendencies inherent in human nature the world over have been abnormally developed through neglect and improper training?

In the young as in the old the tendencies are usually in the wrong direction, and if the father spends the greater part of his time in prison, the child, in too many instances, gets his education on the street; no effort is made to repress the evil or develop the good. Is it a matter for surprise, then, that he develops into a criminal; and who is prepared to assert that it is a case of hereditary taint and not at all a question of environment?

To further illustrate what I mean, take two children at their birth; one, the child of criminal parents, grows up without education or the advantages of refining or even restraining influences. Led by the example of its parents to regard crime as an easy mode of making a living, the only question in connection with it entitled to consideration being the one involved in the risk of being caught. The moral sense of the child thus becomes blunted and its whole moral nature perverted. What more natural under these conditions than that the child should develop into a criminal? The other grows up under the watchful care of Godly parents, enjoys the advantages of education, refining influences and the restraints of good companionship. Under such favorable conditions is the child not likely to develop into a good and useful citizen? Let us ask ourselves now what result might be reasonably looked for if the conditions of these two children had been changed at their birth; if the child of the criminal parents had been transferred to the care of the Godly parents and *vice versa*, is it not reasonable to suppose, nay, to believe, that the whole tenor of the lives of each would have been changed owing entirely to their environment. Personally, I attach but little importance to the question of heredity, as applied to the criminal class. A French writer says: "Neither virtue nor vice is the heritage of one class more than of the other. The babe sweetly sleeping beneath many folds of soft lace-trimmed linen may prove in later days as great a rascal as the rag-wrapped infant fretfully sleeping in the broken wicker basket. If in the moral make-up of either there is a weak spot time and opportunity will develop the defaulter, the forger and the swindler, or the pickpocket, the thief and the burglar."

In view of what I have said in regard to the questions of drink and hereditary taint, and their relation to crime, you may reasonably ask what, then, in your opinion, is the great and chief cause of juvenile crime? In answer to that question I may say that I see no reason for changing the opinion I expressed to the Prison Reform Commission in 1891.

The deplorable lack of parental control over children is, in my judgment, the first and greatest cause of crime. This view is borne out by the Report of the Commissioners, in which they say: "On the most thoughtful consideration of this subject and careful analysis of the evidence taken in connection with that branch of the enquiry, the Commissioners are led to the conclusion that the chief causes of crime in the community are the want of proper parental control, the lack of good home training and the baneful influence of bad homes, largely due to the culpable neglect and indifference of parents, and the evil effects of drunkenness."

Just here you may reasonably ask, what do you propose in the case of those who have no parents, and those children who have got beyond their parents' control?

To this I answer, just as soon as it is evident that the parent has lost control of the child, and it is almost an absolute certainty that it will develop into a criminal, the State ought to interfere and protect itself and save the child. In the training of the child we cannot overestimate the beneficial effects of moral education. In the educating process children become accustomed to discipline, without which they cannot become good citizens.

A celebrated French penologist asserts that three-quarters of those who enter prisons do so as the result of neglected education, and goes on to say: "Education in the narrow sense of

mere intellectual instruction is not sufficient to keep children right or to reform them after they have gone wrong—who spend one-fourth of the day in school and the other three-fourths on the streets or in association with evil companions."

In the educating process, also, care should be taken that we do not educate the young away from the idea of honest toil. The most casual observer cannot but notice the growing dislike among the young for labor that soils the hands, and the spirit of irreverence and disrespect so prevalent among the young of to-day; a restlessness that cannot bear the restraints of the workshop or the discipline of the home or the school. It is thought quite the proper thing now-a-days to refer to father as the "governor," and to mother as the "old woman." The average boy of to-day can't find time to carry in a scuttle of coal for mother, but can tramp two or three miles after a circus procession and earn admission by carrying water for the elephant, or hang around the theatre entrance for hours at a time in the hope of being able to beg or steal an admission check, and in the meantime cultivates his taste for tobacco on the cigar stubs cast aside by the patrons of the play.

So the demoralizing process thus begun goes on. Parental authority disregarded, then defied. Home restraints thrown off, late hours and bad company; extravagant and vicious habits contracted, a growing distaste for honest employment. Means must be obtained with which to indulge the appetite and keep pace with the crowd. If not sufficiently far advanced along that line a more experienced companion suggests the means. First, perhaps, the theft of a few cents from father's pocket or mother's purse. A sister's watch or brooch finds its way to the pawn shop. A dollar or two filched from a neighbor's till, a purse or watch from a shopper's pocket, a midnight entry into a warehouse or the slugging of a belated traveller on the highway, with the reformatory and the penitentiary as the inevitable result.

This is, in a few sentences, the history of hundreds of our boys and young men whose names go to make up the black criminal records of Canada to-day. Some of them the children of honest, respectable parents, whose only fault is perhaps a criminal carelessness or indifference, and who never saw the inside of a criminal court till brought there by the misdeeds of their over-indulged children.

Difficulties in the way of reformation present themselves in many forms. The false sympathy of parents for their erring children, often leading them to believe that they are being harshly treated and persecuted, and that perjured officers, biased judges and prejudiced juries have conspired to convict them

Publicly expressed sympathy for criminals, no matter how heinous their crimes, sensational newspapers unsettling the public mind and making a martyr and often a hero of the criminal, are growing evils which go far to neutralize the efforts of those engaged in the work of moral reform.

Whatever agencies we may employ for the saving and rescuing of children from lives of degradation and crime, they must necessarily fall far short of accomplishing the objects we have in view if the home training is neglected. The church and the school are doing a grand work, but in the formation of the character of the child they cannot take the place of the home. If parents could be brought to a realization of this fact, and would apply themselves more diligently to a faithful discharge of their duty to the public and to those entrusted to their care, I am constrained to believe that the moral tone of the community would be elevated, the work of the philanthropist lessened and the volume of crime very materially reduced. (Applause.)

REV. THOMAS GEOGHEGAN.

Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, (Hamilton): Ladies and Gentlemen.—I think most of us will agree with Inspector Stark that the chief cause of crime to-day is parental neglect Now, one of the reasons which I believe at the present time more than anything else tends to want of parental interest, arises from a class of people who have what you may term no stake in the country. The man and woman who start out with the idea of making a home for themselves, and owning their own home and building up their family, as a rule control their children and have them home at night and will know exactly where they are. People who wander about from place to place, renting a house for the time being and sometimes not paying the rent, are, as a rule, people who neglect their children, hardly caring where they are of an evening. I have always found that if a man is trying to get a home for himself he is around at night doing some work in his garden, perhaps planting trees or doing some painting, and he knows just where his children are. A man who lives in a rented house and does not care whether he has a home or not of his own, is liable to be found around the corner, and his children on the street. The

increase of juvenile crime is very distressing, but I believe it is in a very large measure owing to the changed conditions of life which have come about within the last twenty-five years. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, when we had no telegraph or telephone, and no means of carrying parcels from place to place such as now exist, there was no difficulty in getting employment for boys. To-day a single telephone does the work of twenty boys, and the cash railway in a store does the work it took a great many boys to do. We are in that way passing through a change. The supply of boys has not ceased, but there is no work for the boys to do, and idleness enforced upon a boy, with want of parental control, leaves him in a dangerous position. An idle boy on the street, with no one to care for him, is likely to drift into what is wrong, and, after a while, into what is criminal. I find that a boy is very much like a puppy dog, he must get rid of his surplus energy. If you put a puppy dog in your house and give him a ball or an old pair of shoes to chew up he is perfectly satisfied, and happy to do it, but if you don't he is just as likely to chew up the very best pair you have. And it is the same with boys, you must find some means of engaging their activities, or they will find something for themselves, if not in a right way in a wrong way.

Now, I think there are to-day three reasons for juvenile crime. The first thing is ignorance, simply a want of knowing what is wrong and what is right. The knowledge of what is right and what is wrong does not come until one has done something which is wrong. The second is opportunity. There are very few of us here who do not realize the truth of the statement that opportunity to do wrong often causes wrong to be done. You see the door open to wrong-doing, and you are very likely to do it, and I believe children are very much more easily influenced than grown people, and there are lots of grown people who are liable to do wrong because the opportunity is before them. The third cause is inclination, or heredity. It is hard for a stream to rise higher than its source, and harder yet for a pure, virtuous child to be brought up in a criminal home, where the parents do not lead pure lives themselves, and do not inculcate lessons of purity in the children, nor try to set them an example which they may follow. Therefore at the present time I think this Society sets out with the very best program, to help the parents to help the children, and to punish the parents if they neglect their children. It is a very serious thing for the State to step in and become a general father and mother, a sort of dry nurse to the whole population of what may be called questionable people. There is one thing of which there is no doubt, that as soon as people of that kind get to understand that the State is likely to step in and take their offspring to bring up they will be quite willing to unload their progeny on the State, and let the State do the best it can with them. It is therefore necessary that the Society should devote its first efforts towards making the parents do their duty by their children as far as the State can possibly compel them. When parents can no longer be compelled to fulfil the duty which God and nature has imposed upon them then the Society has a right to step in and say that it will be a foster parent to those children. The parent has the duty imposed upon him of guarding his child against going into company where he will be led into wrong-doing, and he has also the duty imposed upon him of what may be called pruning or cutting back the natural inclination. There are some children predisposed to one kind of crime very much more than another, and if they can be kept out of temptation for a certain length of time it is likely that some other quality may develop in them sufficient to counteract the weakness. The natural tendency now-a-days is when children are brought into the world to let them to a certain extent take care of themselves, and there will be more and more a tendency, as I have said, to remove the responsibility from the shoulders of the parents on to the shoulders of society if this or any other organization makes it too easy for the parents to do that. Parental neglect has had a great deal to do with this matter of juvenile crime. Very often parents do not trouble themselves to know where their children are at night, and the police authorities have to sift out the petty thefts

which are all the time being committed, and for which these children are brought up. The parents then accept the fact that the children are in court, and after awhile they get the child out again, and very often very little more effort is made to control the child or set it a good example than was made before.

I have been reading lately the history of the reforms inaugurated in England by Lord Shaftesbury in releasing very young boys and girls from work in factories and mines ; and for a time there seemed to be a sort of increase in juvenile crime, but with it there grew up a system of Industrial Schools or places where those children were trained. We have not been able to quite keep pace with modern methods in finding employment for children who have been cast adrift on the world owing to the modern machinery of business. I think the Homes have done a great work in the past, and the Children's Aid Society of the future is bound to greatly decrease the numbers of our criminal population. I see that in England for the last few years there has been a steady decrease in crime, all over the country, and it is attributable to the fact that the various benevolent societies there, and the industrial shools, have taken hold of the children at the beginning of their lives, and moulded them right from the starting point, instead of leaving them to develop into criminals and then dealing with them. Many of the children so dealt with have gone out to this New World to grow up respectable men and women, and useful and decent members of society. I would therefore just like to repeat that so far as my experience has gone, juvenile crime is almost altogether attributable to lack of parental control ; children are left to go where they please and do as they like : sometimes they have very dissipated parents, and in other cases the parents are so wearied out in the struggle of life that they are glad when they get home at night to lie down, and have not time to do their duty by their children. These are the conditions we must grapple with in the solution of this great question. (Applause).

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.

Mr. P. H. Bartlett, (London) : There is one point that has been touched upon which I think is very important, that is the possible results of this Act in creating in the public mind the impression that parents can shift their responsibility on to the State. I think there is danger in that. But this Act does provide against that kind of thing, in one sense, because there is a section of it which gives the right to punish parents, a right which ought to be exercised whenever occasion calls for it. It would be a lamentable thing if the State thought it its duty on slight grounds to take a child away from its parents. I think that should only be done in extreme cases. Then I would call the attention of the Conference to another clause, that is the one giving the right to the representatives of the Society to warn a parent against the commission of wrong towards children. Our Inspector in the city of London has taken advantage of this power in many cases, with most salutary results. We know that the parental love for a child is perhaps the strongest thing in the world, and no parent would be willing to part from his child if he could by any means retain control of it, unless a parent of a very extraordinary, and I hope exceptional, type. If a parent is warned that persistence in vice or drunkenness will result in the removal of the child from his or her control, it will have in many cases the effect of remedying what is complained of. In extreme cases, however, where all other means have failed, I think the child ought to be removed from the parental control. (Applause).

MAGISTRATE AND MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. J. J. B. Flint, (Belleville) : I am one of that unfortunate class, police magistrates ; unfortunate because of the nature of the duties imposed upon them by this Act. I have a very high opinion of the provisions of this Act, and I am sure Col. Gibson deserves very great credit

for his work in connection with it. But I do not think that Act can ever be made workable in this Province as long as it is left in the hands of police magistrates paid by the municipality. Being police magistrate not only for the city of Belleville, but also for the county of Hastings, I can speak from personal knowledge of the manner in which the municipal councils regard these matters. Where paupers are thrown upon a municipality the great object sought for is to provide their maintenance at the very lowest possible cost, and they are in many instances farmed out to those persons who will receive them for the lowest sum. You can therefore see the pressure that is brought to bear upon an official who is called upon in the exercise of his duty to send perhaps two or three children to the Industrial School at Mimico, at a cost of two dollars per week to the municipality, for a period of years. The moment you attempt anything of that kind, a cry goes up, that taxes are already so high and the burdens of the taxpayers so great, that you are acting against the wishes of the people. Then what are you to do? What is an official to do who is depending for his living on the council that says he must not do so and so? That is something which it seems to me requires to be remedied before the Act can be made effective.

QUESTIONS.

F. W. Matthews, (London) : The remarks of a previous speaker lead me to say that in the modest city of London we have families who would be very glad to get rid of their children by loading them upon the Children's Aid Society. I think that portion of the Act which provides punishment for parents who neglect their children should be kept very prominently to the front. I would like to ask two questions : First, I would like to ask Warden Massie what percentage of the prisoners in the Central Prison have at one time or another been inmates of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and I would also like to ask Rev. Mr. Geoghegan on what grounds he comes to the conclusion that the establishment of the telephone system throughout the country has lessened the number of openings for boys in the way of situations?

Mr. Massie : The question is one that has very frequently been asked of me by the chaplain of the Reformatory, but we have never kept a correct record of them, and I could not give anything like a correct statement of the percentage.

Mr. Matthews : Is it fifty per cent?

Mr. Massie : No ; I do not think it is as much as that.

Rev. Mr. Geoghegan : I reached the conclusion I stated by asking employers of labor in large stores what reduction they have made in message boys as a result of the introduction of the telephone, and they tell me it has resulted in a very large reduction in the number of boys employed to carry messages, collect orders and so on.

EVIL TRAINING AND ITS FRUITS.

D. W. Dumble, Police Magistrate, Peterborough : The question under discussion is rather an abstract one. So long as there are mothers who cannot control themselves and fathers who have no control over their families, and who set a bad example, there will be an education of a sort that will result in the bringing up of bad boys and bad girls, and it is a very broad question when parental influence first begins to have effect. I remember reading of a child lying in his cradle who was so impressed by the language used by its father in an outburst of passion, that the first words it ever uttered were those fearful and terrible oaths. I recollect, also, the case of a little child caught in the act of stealing some boards from a carpenter shop,

who, when putting them down, said, "If I don't take them now, my father will come at night and take them." The child was acting under parental instruction. As long as there are such parents as that we will have bad children, and my experience of years as a police magistrate is that juvenile offenders, as a rule, come from badly-regulated homes. If a father punishes a boy too severely on slight cause and beats him unmercifully, that is an influence to destroy the boy, for he will keep out of the house as much as possible and away from his father. Then I have known boys to build little houses and get stoves in them, where they read books, trashy books that educate them in crime, and they soon give a practical illustration of the effect of their education by appearing in the police court. Whether this Act will cure that sort of thing I do not know. It will, perhaps, have a tendency to keep them off the street. But my difficulty has been what to do with young criminals. The hardest problem I have had is what to do with the lads who are brought before me for trifling offences, offences which cannot be allowed to go unpunished, and yet not of sufficient gravity to warrant the commital of the boys to gaol. If they are let off, they go away and say it does not amount to anything, and their companions get the impression that they can do the same things and get clear. If I let them go, as I sometimes do, on suspended sentence, that is perhaps a little better, but I have often wished that I had had the power to order a flogging. If I fine a boy and his father has to pay some of his hard earned money he may give the boy an awful beating, but he does not do it in the right spirit. I have often felt that if I could order a boy to be punished under the sanction of the law, with the calm deliberation of judicial administration, that the terror of that punishment would have a deterrent effect, more so than imprisonment would. (Hear, hear.) I have, on several occasions, sent boys to the Industrial School at Mimico, but, as Mr. Flint says, every boy you send there for a year you are adding to the debt of the town a couple of thousand dollars; it takes a hundred a year to maintain that boy, and the municipalities do not like it, they do not like to have to pay a hundred dollars a year for educating a boy, and by the time you get half a dozen boys there and add twelve thousand to the debt of the town you begin to hear from them. I must say that as far as my experience goes, Mimico has had very happy results, the boys have come from it improved, and, perhaps, grown beyond the age of foolishness, and have been put to work and have done well. I have less knowledge in regard to the institution at Penetanguishene, and I have almost dreaded to send boys there, for fear that they might come out worse than they were when sent there. I have feared that by sending a boy there he might be thrown into association with other lads worse than himself, and that he might come away further educated in crime, and that the remedy in that way might be worse than the disease. I wish there was something less expensive than Mimico, or maintained by the Province at large, like Penetanguishene, that had not so much in it to frighten me from sending boys to it. I would like to know more about the Reformatory at Penetanguishene; I may then perhaps be disabused of a wrong impression.

While I am on my feet, I would like to say a word on the importation of children. I think a great injustice has been done the Barnardo Home. I do not think it is right or just to look upon those children as being of a criminal class. My experience has been that very few of them have ever come before me. I do not think they are a bad class. There are some people who are always ready to sneer at the importation of those poor boys. With reference to the poor girls, I have little to say. I think their friendless position leads to some people taking liberties with them which they would not take with those who have parents in the country, but I have little of evil to say of them, further than that they require extra care in supervision. I do not think these children are at all to be classed with criminals, and I would be very sorry to do anything which should hinder the Christ-like work that Dr. Barnardo is doing in opening up a better future for the poor waifs that he sends to this country.

BIRCHING FOR BAD BOYS.

Hon. G. W. Allan:—In reference to the removal of children from the care of their parents, and their being taken under the care of the Children's Aid Society and sent to other homes, I think it would be very unfortunate if the impression got abroad that it was the intention of the Society, in any way, to relieve parents from their proper duties, except in extreme cases, where it was found that nothing short of that course would be effective. I hope Mr. Kelso will be able to make it plain that there is no such intention on the part of the administration to relieve parents from their proper responsibilities, or to take away children, except in the extreme cases I have spoken of. Another thing to which I want to refer, is that which was spoken of by Mr. Dumble, in regard to the treatment of juvenile offenders in such a way as to deter them from a repetition of their offence, whatever it may be. I refer to the occasional necessity for the administration of a good whipping. We know very well that there is a strong prejudice against corporal punishment on the part of a great many benevolent people, who think it has a very brutalizing effect, and that it should never be resorted to in any case, and that it is not, in any instance, the way to deal with juvenile offenders. I must say that I do not agree with that opinion. (Hear, hear.) I think there are many occasions when that kind of correction, administered under the superintendence of judicial authority, would prevent a child from going further astray, and going from one offence to another until it becomes a fit inmate for the Reformatory or the Central Prison. At the time I was introducing the Bill in the Dominion Senate last year in reference to juvenile offenders, my friend, Mr. Starr, suggested that a clause should be introduced giving power to order a whipping in some cases. He thought it would be an extremely good thing. Possibly it will be said that I have not the courage of my convictions, because I declined to insert it. The fact was that I did not wish to imperil the safety of my Bill, and knowing of the objection which existed in many quarters against anything of that sort, I thought it better for the present to get the Bill through the House without running the risk of having it thrown out, by reason of objections being raised on that score. But I do think that one of the distinguishing features of the errant youth of this city is an utter disrespect and disregard of authority or age, and that is something which is at the bottom of a great deal of what is wrong in the life of these young children. I will not take up the time of this meeting in stating to what I think that is attributable, whether even in our schools it is sufficiently impressed upon the children that there is no servility or want of manliness in proper respect to those in authority or older than themselves. But when you find a boy who is utterly devoid of any respect for those who are in authority over him, or who are older than himself, you may be sure it will not be very long before he is into trouble. I think it would be a good thing if in some special cases, a magistrate had power to order a whipping. Where boys are imprisoned for a few hours or days, for instance, they sometimes look upon themselves almost as heroes. But a boy does not regard himself as a hero if he is sentenced to a little corporal punishment, I think that is something that will take the conceit out of him, and I think it is a matter, at all events, quite worthy of consideration. I do not know of a more difficult or puzzling matter with which a magistrate has to deal than how to treat these youngsters who are brought before him for trifling offences I think the matter is one that is well worthy of consideration.

Mr. Henry O'Brien,—Judging from my experience in Toronto for the last few years, I have come to the conclusion that the present system of administering the law with regard to juvenile offenders has been to encourage the crime of thieving and pilfering very largely. Stealing from orchards is something which has been extensively carried on for many years past, and last year it was carried to a great extent. Now, sir, people say, "It is of no consequence,

we all stole apples ourselves when we were boys," but I think if a boy is allowed to steal apples there is no reason why he should not steal vegetables, and go into a regular course of thieving. In this matter the police are practically helpless, and although I believe we have the best police force in the world they cannot succeed in catching these boys, partly, no doubt, owing to the fact that they wear uniform, the boys naturally do not steal when they know there is a "blue coat" just around the corner. I think, however, that it is very necessary that something should be done, or it will become a very serious source of danger to the morals of the rising generation. What should be done is, I think, a question for consideration here. Corporal punishment strikes me as being perhaps the best thing, as Senator Allan has said, but to many the idea is utterly distasteful. No other remedy, so far as I know, has been proposed to take the place of it, and something must be done to repress crime. These youthful depredations may be a small thing in themselves, but when passed unnoticed they lead to an utter disregard of the law which results eventually in the culprits becoming criminals of a much deeper dye.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been suggested that this subject of birching boys be sent to a committee for a report. You have all heard what has been said by those who have spoken on the subject, and perhaps some of you have already given the matter some thought; we shall be glad if those who think the matter one that should be legislated upon would signify it by holding up their hands.

Mr. BARTLETT: I think any resolution of that kind should be made to also include those parents who neglect their children. If not, I would decidedly vote against the other, as I think the parents are just as much to blame and need it as much as the boys.

Rev. J. R. BLACK, (Kingston): I have here a resolution on the subject which I will read: "Whereas there is evidence that the whipping of juvenile offenders has been a means of preventing crime, and whereas it can now only be administered by the consent of the parents or guardians, and whereas this consent cannot always be obtained, and when it is given it often creates friction between parent and child, we hereby respectfully request the Federal Government, to give power to the court to use its discretion in the matter." I may say that I was speaking of this matter to the police magistrate and also the chief of police at Kingston the other day. They brought out the strap they used and showed it to me, and explained the manner in which it is administered. It has been found there that in many cases the use of the strap has a good effect in preventing any repetition of the crime for which it is administered. I move the adoption of the resolution I have just read.

Rev. S. CARD, Chaplain, Ontario Reformatory for Boys: I second the resolution. It may look like a want of sympathy for boys to second a resolution of this kind, but the fact is that at the Reformatory the boys who commit some offences and are sent to the cells to be kept on bread and water care next to nothing for it, but will whistle and sing over it. It is practically little punishment to them, and there is much more reformative power in the end of a birch than in putting them in the cells. Now, I am not lacking in sympathy for boys, but I am perfectly convinced that if a magistrate had authority to direct some official to punish these boys who come up for these petty offences, in the presence of their parents, that in many cases it would put an end to their tendency to commit crime. I think it is high time that some such authority should be given, and I think it would be the very best thing for the boys themselves, especially the small ones, that could possibly be done.

The CHAIRMAN: I lately read in a newspaper that a police magistrate in this Province had given it as his opinion that one of the causes of children going astray was to be found in the fact that there are now so many meetings of societies in the evenings to take parents from home that the children follow the example of their parents and go out too. The police magistrate

who made that statement is a man who takes a deep interest in the welfare of children. In regard to the question being discussed, as to corporal punishment, I remember a case which happened five or six years ago: A boy had been convicted before me of a somewhat serious crime. I did not wish to send the boy to prison, but I felt that the offence was one that called for punishment. I had no power to order him to be whipped, but I told his father that if he would undertake to see that he was properly corrected in the presence of an officer of the court I would let him go on suspended sentence. He consented, and the boy was let go. The officer named to witness the punishment was the sheriff. He afterwards told me that the father gave the boy a thorough good thrashing, but all the time telling him he was innocent of the crime. Now, where punishment of that kind is inflicted it should be done by an officer of the law, and in a dignified manner.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, Mr. S. R. Break, London; Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Hamilton, and Rev. A. W. Richardson, Brantford, in whose hands the resolution was placed.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Thomas Hassard, Superintendent of the Victoria Industrial School, to address the Conference on the above subject.

Mr. Hassard: In view of the fact that there are many here who are well qualified to take up the discussion of this subject, I shall confine myself to a few remarks on the lines suggested in the programme. What is the distinctive work of our institution, or institutions. I might say, because we have an Industrial School for girls as well as boys—it is to save these boys and to furnish them with a home. I think from what has been said by the previous speakers that we are all of the opinion that crime originates or has its source in the badly regulated home. Speaking of corporal punishment, I think that is sometimes, when administered by injudicious or cruel parents, a source of crime. A brute of a father often punishes a boy when he has really done no wrong, and I think it is one of the greatest evils when a father or mother treats a child in that way. Then we find a great many mothers who think their child is too good to be whipped and they just let them run until they are the rulers of the household, and that is another cause of a great deal of the crime that exists. Now, what we are doing is trying to provide home life and training for those children. In our institution we try to keep every one of them busy all the time, because idleness is a source of crime. If we allow a boy to be idle we at once lose control of him, but as long as a boy is kept busy you will have no trouble in controlling him. The object of the institution, then, is to provide the children with a home and suitable employment. When we find they are obedient and subject to control we try to find a home for them. First we try to control them, and then to teach them to control themselves, and as soon as we find a boy has manhood enough to do that, we are in a position to place him out in some suitable family and we hardly ever find those boys go astray. I am thankful to the friends here who have spoken a good word for our school. We have had boys from Peterborough and they have gone back there, and we are glad to hear that they are giving satisfaction. Those are not isolated cases for we have boys all over the country. We have had something like 515 boys in the institution altogether; there are 195 there now, and nearly 319 or 320 boys out through the country, and I am safe in saying that 80 per cent. of those boys are doing well, some of them, perhaps, better than the average boy. The next question: In considering these cases of youthful incorrigibility should not the parents be held strictly liable? Well, that is rather a delicate question. I think the parents should be held liable in a great many cases, but I do not think the parent is always liable. Sometimes, for instance, a family has lost its mother, and the father, a hard-working man, has to marry again or employ a house-

keeper to take charge of his family when he is away from home, and although she may feed and take care of the children there is not a spark of love or sympathy. Now, that parent cannot do any better, and yet a boy brought up in that way will be out on the street when the parent is not there, and in a case of that sort I do not think the parent could be held strictly responsible. The next question is: In the event of the judge deciding that parents are responsible for the criminality of the child, should not such parental rights be declared entirely forfeited and guardianship vested in some other authority? I would say: Yes, decidedly. The next question is: Is it worth while training a boy for two or three years if at the age of sixteen or seventeen he is allowed to return to a home where vice and drunkenness prevail? To that question I would also say: Yes; it would be much better could we place the boy in some position away from the parent, but as long as the parent has a right to the child he will claim it. I think, however, that two or three years' training will not be without its good results. In our boys we try to inculcate a good moral character. The next question is: Where there is a large demand for admittance to an Industrial School, would it not be better to rapidly place boys in situations under the control of school authorities than to increase the size of the institution? I think it would be better to place the younger boys in foster homes or situations—to find homes for them while young; but when we have boys, as we sometimes do, who have seen the inside of a gaol perhaps once or twice, it is very doubtful whether it would be well to place them out soon or not. I think it is better to keep them in the school for two years at least and give them a thorough training there, to discipline and make them thoroughly obedient, and then you have some chance of reforming a boy of that kind. The next question is: Should there be an official connected with the school known as the visiting agent who would seek out suitable homes for the children and visit those placed out? I think there should be a visiting agent, and that he should be appointed by the Government to look after those places. It is impossible for an institution like ours to appoint an agent on account of the great expense, and, as has been pointed out, it is already a great expense for municipalities to send their children to the Industrial School. I think one good reliable man could do all the visiting and keep track of the children. Then as to the next questions: How should such institutions be supported? Is the present method of taxing the municipality from which the child comes the best system? I am not in a position to give any answer to that. In one sense it is the best system. As has been remarked by one speaker, there are parents who like to get their children off their hands into any institution so that they will have no trouble with them. Where a municipality has to pay two dollars a week they turn round and, if they can, collect it from the parent and it that way make them liable for the child's keep. There is another side of the question to look at, however, and that is many more would be sent to the Industrial Schools instead of being allowed to run as criminals at large if the Government had to pay the whole matter. We would then have them from all over the Province and people would not be deterred from sending them on the ground of economy; so, on the whole, I think it would perhaps be better for the Government to have the control and to furnish the money. I think a municipality that does not send them is doing wrong, but it would be better for the Government to pay the whole thing, and have the boys requiring it sent to the Industrial School or some other institution of the kind, and then we would have all the criminals picked up, and it is surely worth something to save a soul as well as a career—surely we can never pay too much for that. Then as to the next question: Is it a fact that the younger the child the more hope there is of a complete reformation? I do not think we require to answer that at all. The younger a tree is the easier it is trained, and the same way with a child, the younger you get it the easier you can train it up in the right path. In what respect is the work of the Industrial Schools superior to that of the prison or penitentiary? In this respect: there is more hope of saving boys and girls than men and women.

Our boys are kept away from mixing with hardened criminals, which cannot be done in a penitentiary or prison. The work is also superior in its home life. We have no fences, nothing at all to keep the boys there; if a boy wants to run away there is nothing to stop him, but he knows what the consequence will be when he comes back. We could never train a boy unless we gave him liberty. They must have an opportunity to do wrong, and then when they have done wrong we show them where they have done wrong, and lead them to feel that they have done wrong. Another respect in which the school is better than the prison or penitentiary is that it leaves no stain, or should leave no stain, on a child's character. The boys of the Industrial School, if they are looked upon in the right way, are not prisoners; the Industrial Schools are not prisons but homes and schools, and the boys or girls in them do not lose their self-respect. In that way I think the school is superior, and then there is the tremendous saving in changing a lad from a prospective criminal into an honest and useful citizen. (Applause).

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Thomas McCrosson, Warden of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, to address the conference on the above subject.

Mr. McCrosson: I did not know until I received a copy of the programme on my way here that I was expected to give any formal description of our work. Fortunately, however, what is required of me, I think, is merely to outline the work that we attempt to do, and to make a few remarks as to the manner in which it is done. The work of the Reformatory has but a single object, the reclamation of delinquent youth. To accomplish that object three principal agencies are employed: First, thorough religious instruction; secondly, good secular education in the school room, and thirdly, technical industrial training. To perform the first and most important part of the work two chaplains are set apart, whose sole duty is to attend to the spiritual wants and requirements of the boys. To ensure their receiving a fair secular education certificated teachers are employed, whose work is inspected by the District School Inspector. To ensure the third, which is a very important element, to enable the boys to make an honest living when they leave us, we have skilled workmen, whose task it is to instruct the boys in the several trades or industries in which they are employed. We have tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, mechanical engineering, gardening and farming, besides, where the boys' tastes run that way, the handling and caring for cattle. That is an outline of the work; to speak of the manner in which it is done would be rather a difficult task for me, and I would prefer that our work should speak for itself. One gentleman said this afternoon that he hesitated to send boys to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, because he knew nothing of it at all. It seems he must have had a bad impression, and I would like to ask the gentleman how he formed that impression? In 1881 or 1882, after we had got the structural arrangement in some sort of shape and order, I suggested to the Government that a deputation consisting of police magistrates, county judges and representatives of the Government should visit us and criticize the work, and make an inspection of the manner in which it was done. Of course we have a very economical Government, and I believe the only reason urged against my suggestion was on the score of economy. If that had been done this gentleman, the police magistrate from Peterborough, would not have had the impression which he evidently now has, I am sure. I would like to ask the gentleman if he ever sent any boys there at any time, and if so what was the result? Did they lapse back and get into prison again? If so, perhaps he is justified. It would not be seemly for me to boast of the success which has attended the work. All I can say is that I do my best to see that the staff under me do the work allotted to them, and I suppose the Government endeavors to see that I attend to my duties. We have here one of our Chaplains, who is what I am not, a good speaker, who can give you some further information about our institution, and I shall therefore refrain from saying anything further.

Mr. Beverley Jones: I would like to ask whether the construction of the building at Penetanguishene is in accordance with modern ideas, like that at Lansing, Michigan, or other modern institutions? They have the cottage system there, and no walls or anything of that kind. There are, I think, nearly 700 young men there, from fifteen years of age up, and although it is a railway town, with a railway station within a few minutes walk of the institution they told me that they had not had an escape there for three months.

Mr. McCrosson: Our building is not up to date, and it could not be made so without tearing down the building completely. Everything our Government does is done very substantially. The walls of the main building are four feet thick, but that building with walls four feet

thick, carried right up to the top story, is no stronger than a pane of glass. I believe it cost about $90,000, and had that amount been expended with intelligence it would have furnished a structure which would have met all our wants. There are three wings to the building each carried out in the same style. One of them was built since I went there. I endeavored not to have the walls so thick, but I had to have the appearance of the exterior the same, it was built with granite, faced with limestone, and because I could not take the iron bars from the other part, for the sake of harmony of appearance I had to have iron bars. I am not an advocate of the cottage system, as it is generally carried on, but properly conducted it is the right system. We have four dormitories, two structures with two floors in each, an upper and lower. These are kept lighted throughout the night, in order to ensure order and everything else conducive to the moral and physical welfare of the boys. Men are constantly patrolling these dormitories, they are compelled to report themselves at four electric stations every seven and a half minutes. That is, they have to make the circuit of the four stations every seven and a half minutes, and there are electric time detectors which tell in the morning if they fail. That, I think, is the most perfect surveillance that can be exercised, and without surveillance of that so t I am not prepared to advocate the cottage system. I have visited the most advanced institutions in the United States, Lansing among the rest, and not one of them takes into consideration the moral and physical dangers that the boys are exposed to during the whole night without anyone looking after them. Under the cottage system, at the places I have visited, the boys are locked up, and there is a small hole in the door through which the man on duty looks. The place is all dark, and he can see nothing, and it is merely an intimation to the boys that somebody is on the watch, but it is not a watch at all.

Mr. Jones: You do not think the cottage system is an improvement on the aggregate system?

Mr. McCrosson: Not as I have seen it carried out, not as it is carried out in Lansing. I have visited Lansing and also Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Inspector Archibald.

Police Inspector Archibald: Speaking of Industrial Schools, something was said of the difficulty experienced in getting police magistrates to commit children to them. A very large proportion of the children sent to the Industrial Schools from Toronto have passed through my hands, and I have never had any objection raised on the score of expense. The only trouble has been that on a few occasions both the county judge and the police magistrate were more ready than I intended them to be in saddling the expense on the corporation and relieving the parents. I have been very careful in the selection of boys to be sent to the School at the expense of the municipality. Then in regard to the question of corporal punishment, there is a point to which I do not think attention was called by any of the speakers, that is the administration of punishment in the public schools. I have found for some years past in the city of Toronto that a large proportion of the cases of juvenile crime which come up at the police court are directly traceable to the laxity of discipline that prevails in the public schools, and I think in the resolution which has been sent to the Resolutions Committee there ought to be included, if there is not now sufficient provision in that line, a recommendation that authority be given to properly punish children in the public schools. I think there ought to be legislation at the earliest possible moment to meet that case, if such legislation is essential.

Corporal Punishment.

Mr. Massie: In conversation with Mr. McCrosson I have learned that for the last few years he has discharged on an average about seventy-five boys from the Reformatory. The question was asked of me this afternoon whether fifty per cent. of those sent to the Central Prison were boys who had been discharged from the Reformatory. The question then came upon me rather suddenly, but I am safe in saying that there are never more than fifteen or twenty boys in the prison at one time who have passed through the institution at Penetanguishene. Our prison population runs from 300 to 400; at present we have about four hundred inmates. May I add a word to what has been said on the subject of punishment. There is no question in connection with prison management that has given rise to more discussion than the maintenance of discipline in reformatory and penal institutions In the State of New York, no corporal punishment can be inflicted in any penal institution with the exception of Elmira, and there it is permitted by a special Act. For years I have urged upon the Government the abolition of dark cell punishment, solitary confinement, to which I was always opposed. The Government finally decided to abolish it, and to revert to corporal punishment, and it no sooner became known in the Central Prison that there would be no more dark cells, but that refractory prisoners would be subjected to "physical treatment," as we call it, than the incorrigibles dropped into line and

our discipline improved, and I have not now one report where I had three before when the dark cell punishment was in vogue. I am therefore a strong advocate of corporal punishment, but I wish to say this, that there is no duty which devolves upon the manager of a prison, reformatory or other public institution which calls for the exercise of more care and prudence. I have a machine into which men are put when about to undergo punishment by order of the court. When men are put into that machine to be punished for offences against the prison discipline I never allow them to be punished while they are angry, and I never go near one of them myself if I am angry. The man is put there until he gets over his passion, and then I go and talk to him. If I get from him a promise that he will not offend again, but will be obedient to the prison regulations, the punishment is not administered, and I may say that it is very rarely that a man or boy gives me the promise that he will be obedient and afterwards violates it. I repeat again that there is no more delicate or difficult subject to be dealt with in our public institutions than the infliction of punishment, corporal or otherwise, and it has to be administered with the greatest prudence and care.

IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH CHILDREN.

The Chairman: This is probably one of the most delicate subjects with which we have to deal. I understand that we have with us some of the officials connected with the institutions which bring these children to the country, Mr. Burges, of Brockville, the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of the Marchmont Home in Belleville, Mr. Owen, of the Barnardo Home, and others. It will be observed that on page 10 of the programme a number of questions with reference to this subject are printed, and perhaps Mr. Wallace will kindly take those questions up and answer them, which will be a practical way of opening the discussion on this subject.

A Member: For our guidance, may I ask whether the word "English" is used in an exclusive sense?

The Chairman: It means British children.

Rev. Robert Wallace: I did not come here this afternoon with any purpose of addressing this audience, but I am quite willing to say a few words by way of introducing the subject, and I will follow the suggestion of the Chairman, by taking these questions and giving a word upon each of them as suggested by my own experience. At the outset I would like to say that it is almost impossible for outsiders to understand this question of the immigration of English children, because so very often you find that they have a one-sided and prejudiced view of it, and the opinions of most people are more apt to be taken from something they have heard or read in a newspaper, than from any personal knowledge they have. They know little or nothing of the work as a whole, but from time to time they see some case quoted in which some boy or girl has gone astray, which is published throughout the length and breadth of the country, and they take their idea of the English children from that statement, and do not take the trouble to inquire into the other side of the question, and consequently there is a good deal of opposition to the work of bringing those children to this country. Now, it is always to be remembered that there are two sides to every question, and it is only fair that we should look at both sides. But then, how are we to get at the other side? It has been frequently stated that only a certain percentage of the children that are brought out get into trouble of any kind, and that the great majority of them do well, and become honest, law-abiding, respectable citizens of this Dominion. We might point to our children who are occupying positions in every state of society; from the minister in the pulpit to the missionary in foreign lands, from the merchant at the counter to the farmer on his own lands, in every position of life you will find our children. Among our boys there are those who have grown to man's estate, and are now doing well and adorning the positions to which they have been called. But it would not be right on our part to publish in the newspapers the names, businesses, and so forth, of those young men who have attained those positions. Many of them are quite willing to acknowledge whence they came and what

they are, but at the same time the prejudice that exists in many minds is against them, and, therefore, they are not willing to publish themselves until the necessity arises. A very striking instance of that came before me to-day as I was leaving Belleville. I met a gentleman in the ticket office who shook hands with me, and after the train had started came and sat down beside me in the car. He is a commercial traveller for one of the largest manufacturing firms in the west, and does business for his employer under a power of attorney, and has practical control of this large manufacturing concern. He told me that he was down in Halifax last summer, and happened to be on a train that was bringing up a party of children from Halifax to some place in Ontario. A gentleman got on the train and sat down beside him, and noticing the children said, "There you are,—there is the curse of this country," pointing to the little boys and girls, who had just come off the steamer. The gentleman who was sitting beside him said, "I think men who make statements such as you have made just now ought to be able to prove them; how do you make out that those little, innocent children are the curse of the country?" Then this man went on and repeated some of the things he had heard or read in the newspapers. The other gentleman listened to him for a time, and then he said, "Would it surprise you to learn that I, who am manager of a large and important manufacturing firm, well-known and respected in the community in which I live, earning a good salary, living in my own house, twenty years ago came out to this country with a party of children just as you see those children to-day? I do not consider that I have been, by any means, a curse to the country." Now, I said to this gentleman, "I would very much like to have seen the face of that man when you told him that." He said, "Yes; it was a sight to behold." Now, I could not ask that man to come up on this platform and, in the face of the feeling which exists in the country, to state publicly what he is, and who he was, but he is quite ready when such an occasion as I have described arises. There are many other similar cases which might be mentioned; we find that many of our boys are occupying positions in a way that is a credit to them and a blessing to the country. The first question I find on this paper is, "Is this work detrimental to Ontario?" Of course, after what I have said you do not expect me to answer that in the affirmative; I simply say I do not think it is. "Do the majority of the children turn out bad?" I say emphatically, no. "Do the majority turn out well?" I say equally emphatically, yes. This is a very important question, and I say here to-day to this audience that I believe our children, taking them as a whole, turn out as well, if not better than the average Canadian-born child. And why? Not because they are any better intrinsically or naturally. Children are very much the same the world over, but I say it is because of the training they receive in the homes in the old country and the homes in this country, and that training, although it may in some few instance miss its mark, does after many days bring forth fruit. The word of God is instilled into their hearts constantly; day by day it is explained and impressed on them, and it abides there as a living seed, and when the time comes that seed does spring up to bring forth fruit. Take the child in the average Canadian family in the country, what instruction does it receive? They may have morning and evening prayers, but there is no instruction in the word of God, it is not broken small and fine to give them so that they can receive it and understand it, and of course, as we have learned here to-day, some Canadian children do turn out badly, and get into reformatories and penitentiaries. Of course there is nothing said about that, but if one of these English children gets into trouble it is heralded all over the land. "Is there sufficient supervision?" is the next question. Well, speaking for the Home that I represent, the Marchmont Home, at Belleville, as far as my judgment goes the supervision is sufficient. This year we have three visitors in the field, going round from home to home through the country, from Owen Sound to Montreal, going unexpectedly into the home and finding the boy or girl just as they are, and seeing how they are

clothed and treated. Before he gets to each home he makes inquiry as to how the child is being treated, and of course everybody in the district know that Farmer So-and-So has a boy from a home, and all eyes are upon that man: they watch him to see how he treats the child, and if he does not treat him fairly the visitor is pretty sure to hear of it. "Do these children lower the moral tone of the community?" I think not, decidedly, for reasons I have already given. Just here it occurs to my mind that the unfortunate prejudice against these children arises from the unhappy term often applied to them in the early days of this work, such as street Arabs, gutter snipe, waifs and strays. Those epithets have, unfortunately, stuck to them. Twenty-five years ago those terms might have applied, but now so much is being done for poor children in all the large cities in England that that class has been very largely done away with, and it is not fair to brand the children who are brought to this country now with those odious names. "Do they drive out adult labor?" I think not; no more than the farmers' sons themselves. Why is there such a demand for our children? Simply because in a great many farm homes the boys want to go out into something for themselves, they do not want to stay on the farm, but to become business men or professional men, and the home is left without a son, and our boys go in and fill that place. "Do they interfere with the finding of homes for dependent Canadian children?" I think not; I do not see why they should, and really, the moment that Canadians prefer Canadian children our work must stop, or the moment that there are not sufficient homes for both Canadian and English children, if the Canadian children are better trained, our work must stop. If the Canadian children are equally well trained, there is the same privilege open to them as is open to ours of putting them into homes, and if there are not enough places for all, those having the best trained children will get the places, and the others will have to stop, and as I said, the moment the demand for our children ceases we must stop. "Do all the agencies visit the children and seek to secure justice for them in the event of ill-treatment?" Speaking for our Home, we do. "Should the importation of English children be entirely stopped?" I think not, unless you prohibit immigration as a whole; we must in all fairness treat all alike. If you shut men and women out then you may shut out the children, but you ought not to shut out the children and let the men and women come in. Which is it better to bring here, a child who may or may not know something of wickedness, or a man who has grown up and may have been in penitentiary in some of the cities of the old land? Which is the more likely to become a good citizen of this country? Surely, I think, the child who has youth on his side, and the possibility of developing good qualities, rather than a man who has already gone down hill and is, perhaps, still on the wrong track. "Can this work be regulated in such a way as to fully protect the children, and avoid the evils usually complained of?" I think in the properly conducted agencies, where the matter of caring for the children and their supervision is carried on in a proper manner, where those interested in the children know their character and disposition to a certain extent, and have at least some fondness for them, that those people going about to visit them, would have a greater interest in seeing that they are well cared for in the places to which they are sent, than any Government Inspector could have, who had never seen the boy or girl before. In my humble opinion, the supervision of these children is better left in the hands of the English Homes than to be placed in the hands of a Government official.

Mr. Beverley Jones: I would like to ask if there are any children sent out here without proper control or subsequent supervision. I am told that some years ago they used to send out children without a proper system of looking after them, and that they received five pounds for placing them. I think if any restriction is placed upon the importation of children it might be just there, and that only those who have proper receiving depots for the children and proper organization for placing them out and supervising them, should be allowed to bring them here.

IN OPPOSITION.

The CHAIRMAN: I understand that Mr. A. F. Jury and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue are present to represent the labor organizations and would like to be heard on the other side of this question. If these gentlemen will come to the platform we shall be glad to hear from them.

Mr. D. J. O'DONOGHUE: In coming here, it was my intention to listen to the gentlemen representing the various institutions at whose instance these children are brought to this country, in order that I might become better informed. I am not going to attempt to illustrate our view of the matter by any individual anecdotes of depravity on the one side or extreme goodness on the other. I will state to you, as tersely as I can, the objections of the labor element to the importation of these children to the Province of Ontario. In the first place, we object to their importation because we believe that charity begins at home, and that while we have nearly 2,000 dependent children of our own to provide for, and who, we are all proud to think, are pretty well provided for,—better, perhaps, than the like children anywhere else in Christendom—we have enough to attend to. The maintenance of those 2,000 children of our own costs in round figures, as stated in the circular, between $200,000 and $300,000 per year in this Province. All of that amount goes, directly or indirectly, out of the pockets of the people of this Province. Under the present Dominion system of immigration, any person bringing out these children receives a bonus of $2 per head for bringing them out. And, mark you, when I speak of the maintenance of this large number of our own, a very large fraction of those we call our own have been brought out under this system of importing from the various institutions in Great Britain. We say, that in the natural course of events we have enough of our own to provide for, and that we have no right to be taxed even for the bad fraction of the whole number that are imported, but that the country from which they come, and whose systems are responsible for their condition, should provide for them, just as we provide for ours. I can readily imagine how the hearts of humanitarians will go out to those who plead for the waifs and strays, and let me parenthetically remark, that those who brought the children here are responsible for the introduction of those disagreeable terms, not those in Canada who oppose their coming. The literature emanating from the Barnardo Homes tells pathetically how he collected the "waifs and strays," so that if there is any offence in the term it lies there. We do not hold the children responsible for their condition, but we say that the system which produced them ought to be called upon to care for them, and on that broad principle we object to their being brought here. In looking after orphan children and those who have no relatives to take care of them, in days gone by I had considerable experience myself. I was for a long time one of the directors of a large orphan asylum in the province, and after all the care we could exercise, we have had to send as far as 150 miles to bring some of them back to our homes, and, I am prepared to assert, by reason of my own experience in that direction, that our care was more sharp and more continuous over those children than was the like care or attention on the part of those who import these children. It may be true that in one or two instances a man or a woman, as the case may be, may go through the country occasionally to see how those children have been placed, but if that system is properly carried out why do we find year after year in the expenditure of the Dominion of Canada that agents have charged and been paid large sums of money in all the centres, for what? For looking after the condition of those children that have been imported from these various places to Ontario. The statistics of the Dominion do not show us whether it was for private homes or any other home, but simply looking after imported paupers and children. Where do they come from? Now, mark you, I want to get back to that fraction that become criminals. That fraction of the expense does not cease in one week or in one year.

The expense of those who import them ends practically when they are landed here; after that the administration of justice for Ontario has to foot the bill year after year all the time: no matter how often that fraction may get into the prisons of Ontario, the Province has to foot the bill right straight along, and we say this is not right. Those, shortly, are some of the reasons why we object to their importation to this country. The gentleman who preceded me said that we were prejudiced. Well, he evidently had his reply to the questions very quickly; it was easy to see that according to his view nothing was wrong. If the answer suited his purpose, all right. He said he did not see why these children should come into competition with our own people, but if there is any sense in the logic of supply and demand they must have interfered. Every place they have filled has kept another person out, either a man or child of ours out of the place, that is clear. To get places for their children ours must stand aside; to get places for their full-grown men—because I have seen some of these orphans with side whiskers, full-grown to manhood—some Canadian had to make way. (Laughter.)

There is another feature to which we object, they not only take the place of a native of this country who had been a citizen for years, but they take it at a less wage than the native would get, and in that way they are a detriment, especially when our labor market is overcrowded and we cannot find employment for our own people. That must be self-evident to anyone. How many of them go wrong I don't know, but that some of them go wrong we are all satisfied. We have enough going wrong of our own. The last speaker has said that less of the English children in proportion to the number imported go wrong than of our own. That is a reflection on my friend, Mr. Kelso; he must wake up and raise the standard of our own. I hope, however, that is not correct I do not believe our children have got so low in the social scale as these imported children; they have not the things to unlearn that these children have who are brought out to us, in order to become good citizens. The gentleman from Belleville spoke of some one he met in the cars. We have men in the ranks of our labor organizations who came out under this system, and who, in their own spheres, have as much to their credit as the man he spoke of, but their stories of the treatment they received in the country places before they reached the age of manhood is of a character to make an ordinary Christian's blood curdle. The very fact of the questions being printed as they are on this programme indicates to me that whoever framed them felt that these children are not taken care of as they should be. But that care should not devolve upon us, and we should not pay a bonus. Why should the Dominion Government pay a bonus of two dollars per head for every child imported by any person who desires to bring them out here?

Mr. Jones: That is absurd.

Mr. O'Donoghue: It is a fact; the number of children brought out by five or six institutions numb r many hundreds, and Dr. Barnardo brought over nearly eight hundred in one year and he received $2 per head for bringing them. We have lots of children of our own to look after, and I say we do not want to pay one cent any more, that is our contention.

A Member: Not even to save a child?

Mr. O'Donoghue: From what, sir?

The Member: Not even to save a child from ruin?

Mr. O'Donoghue: If the great British nation are so lost to all morals and Christianity that they would lose the soul of a child for the sake of a few dollars, that is the worst I ever heard for British Christianity. Let those who produce them save them from ruin. We have lots of our own to save from ruin, that is our contention.

Mr. Jones: Do you know that there is a greater demand for boys from our Industrial School than we can supply?

Mr. O'Donoghue : I am satisfied of that.

Mr Jones : Then these children are not displacing our Canadian boys. We find at the school that the demand for trained boys is greater than the institution can supply, and I hear the same from all the institutions in the country. Have you any statistics showing that these boys brought from England are taking places that could be taken by Canadian children ?

Mr. O'Donoghue : No ; I have no statistics to prove that.

Mr. Jones : All the boys in the Industrial School are Canadian children, and we do not find that these English children displace any of ours ; we find that there is demand enough for both classes on the farm.

The Chairman : We have now heard both sides of this question, and I do not know whether it is better to pursue the subject further, as it is just six o'clock.

Some discussion then took place, a number of the delegates suggesting that the matter be still further considered at a later session. Every moment of the Conference time having been arranged for, however, it was thought best to allow the subject to rest at this point.

THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY EVENING.

The Chairman called the Conference to order at 8 o'clock p.m., and announced that the evening would be devoted to brief addresses on different aspects of the work by speakers from various parts of the Province, the first of whom would be Rev. S. Card, Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene.

BOY CRIMINALS.

Rev. S. Card : I propose to occupy the time at my disposal this evening in telling you what I know about boy criminals, and I shall confine myself to that subject, with which I am familiar. I have been for nearly four years engaged in this Reformatory work, as chaplain, in daily association with boy criminals, and during those four years I have made a study of the characters and dispositions of those boys—who they are, what has been their history, and what the family life from which they have come. I have had frequent conversations with them along these lines, and I have visited the homes of as many of them as I could reach, and put myself in communication with people who lived in the neighborhood whence those boys came, and from all those sources I have tried to furnish myself with information as to the history of those boys, their home life and training, so that I might have an intelligent understanding of the cause that brought them to the Reformatory. Most of the boys come from bad homes, but there is a sprinkling who come from respectable homes. I have tried to arrive at the causes of juvenile criminality, and as far as my investigations have carried me, I have reached the conclusion that the causes may be stated as threefold : bad family training, bad home life, and intemperance. Since I was appointed chaplain, 150 boys who have been under my charge, have gone out over this Province, and I do not hesitate to say that not one of those boys has come from a home where both parents were Christians, and where the family discipline was what it ought to be. I therefore place bad homes and bad training as the first cause of juvenile criminality. I have seen nothing in my experience with these boys or from my knowledge of their history, to shake my faith in the saying of the Scripture : " Train up a child in the way he should go, and when

he is old he will not depart from it." And it is equally true that if you train up a child in the way he should *not* go when he is old he will not depart from it. In this work of saving boys, in all work of child-rescue, or in the rescue of the perishing of any age, there is only one successful way, and that is by kindness. Lord Shaftesbury, who was instrumental in doing so much good, among other things was instrumental in leading a man from a bad life to a good life. Some one said to this rescued man, "What did Lord Shaftesbury say to you that made you a better man?" "Oh," said he, "he did not say much, he just laid his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Jack, we will make a man of you yet.'" That appeal to Jack's better nature was what did it. There are some people who are very fond of saying, "I gave that boy a piece of my mind," or, "I gave that man who got drunk a piece of my mind." If such people would give that boy or that man a piece of their *heart* it would be infinitely better. In this work of rescuing the perishing the more we give our hearts to those whom we try to save the larger our hearts get. The other day, in the city of London, one of the best lay workers along this line that I know in this Province said to me, "When the boys come to me that I have rescued and helped and say, 'We are very thankful to you,' and express their gratitude to me, I say, 'Boys, you need not thank me, I have got the best end of this. What I have done for you has enlarged my heart, I have got the best of it,'" and I tell you there is a great deal in that. If we want our hearts enlarged or our sympathies extended we must take hold of this, and by the blessing of God we may accomplish it. I get letters from heart-broken mothers that I cannot read through my tears, and when I am able to write to those mothers and say, "Your boy is doing well, he is making progress and attending to his studies, I believe we will be able to send him home to you a better boy," I get letters from those mothers saying, "If you could have been here this morning and seen the joy in our home when we read your letter about our darling son it would more than have repaid you for what you have done for him." There is something in this question of depravity. By the principle of heredity, where a boy has come from vicious, low and depraved parents, it is easier for that boy to do wrong and harder for him to do right. There is no question about that at all. But we must not push that theory of heredity too far, else it becomes fatalism, and there is one thing certain, that some of the worst boys at the Reformatory have been reformed permanently and thoroughly. I could tell you of a boy whose father was in the Central Prison and his mother in the Mercer Reformatory, and I could tell of a number of boys equally bad, who came from homes equally as bad as that, that have been thoroughly reformed, and for two or three years have been out, and are now living an honest and respectable life. So although there is undoubtedly something in the doctrine of heredity it must not be pushed too far. The question is asked, "Are the boys reformed at the Reformatory?" I am glad to be able to say, yes. I have no interest to serve but the cause of truth. Within the last three years 221 boys have been discharged from the Reformatory. Now, I follow those boys to keep myself informed how they are getting along, as I told you this afternoon, and I am within the figure when I say 75 per cent. of the boys are reformed. That means that some 56 of them have gone astray. That is a fair statement, based on facts that are within my own knowledge, and it must be borne in mind that the Reformatory has a worse class of boys to deal with than the Industrial School. The boys that we get are further advanced in crime, and that 75 per cent. of them should be reformed is remarkable. There are some boys that you can scarcely reform, who seem to have been born thieves, and on whom any amount of labor put for their reformation seems useless. You will quite well understand that some boys seem to be beyond our reach. When I am asked this question, "Do any of the boys come from good homes?" I say they do What are the causes, and how do you account for it? I can account for it on one of two or three reasons. The first is bad training in the home; there are too many homes of Christian people where children do not get the right kind of training. Two boys are playing on

the street, the children of respectable parents. The mother of one of them comes to the door and says, "Charley, come in." Charley plays on with his companion, and shortly after his mother comes again, and says, "Charley, you come in here, or I will thrash you half to death." Charley's companion says, "You had better go in." "Pshaw," says Charley, "she won't do anything, she never does." That fairly represents what prevails in too many families; the children are allowed to go where they please and to do practically what they want to, and if a child does what he has been told not to, the punishment is often no more than, "Jack, you are a limb." We should never lie to our children, if we threaten to punish we should carry out the threat. If proper discipline were maintained in the homes we would have less boys from respectable homes to deal with. On the other hand, I believe there is too much talking, some people are everlastingly talking to their children until they annoy and worry them and tire them out; I think there are many people who overdo that. Then, some fathers and mothers are too severe, they do not give their children liberty to do things that other children do, when they might without injury to the children, and the result is that the children are led to seek pleasure in a clandestine way. These are all very simple matters, and yet we should be very careful regarding them.

Finally, I want to say for the encouragement of workers, whether you are connected with the Children's Aid Society or are working on your own hook out in the streets of the city among the poor, wherever you are you are working for Christ, and I want to say this for your encouragement. When I first went to the Reformatory I thought I had struck the most difficult work of my life, but I was wonderfully disappointed; the one thing which more than anything else impressed me during my four years' work has been the responsiveness of the boys to the efforts put forth for their reformation. They would rather be good boys than bad. When you go to them with your heart full of love for Christ they believe you are their friend, and when you get in touch with them you have their confidence and they respond to your efforts. The greatest laborer along these lines of Christian work, the rescue of the perishing, that ever lived said, "What man of you having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness and go after that which is lost?" There are our marching orders, and we must obey the orders and go after that which is lost, and keep going after it until we find it. And when we have found it and brought it safely home, one of the greatest joys on earth will be ours. "When he hath found it he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing. And when he cometh home he calleth together his friends and neighbors, saying unto them, Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost. I say unto you likewise that joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance." (Applause).

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRAINING.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. R. E. Kingsford, Assistant Police Magistrate of Toronto, who read the following paper:

The question of the improvement of the condition of children appeals to every person who has a heart. A grown man or woman who has done wrong and who is punished for his wrong-doing does not demand the same pity. As they sow so do they reap. But a child with its trustful and winning confidence, its transparent little wickednesses, its small bursts of transient anger and even its very faults, only calls up a feeling of pity. To see a child who might be a good man or woman dritt away into a bad boy or a bad girl and know that before long they will be a bad man and a bad woman has something in it entirely repugnant to every decent feeling. That thousands are daily going this road is too true—to try and stop this march to death is one of the objects of this association. When a certain state of things is known to exist unless the cause of that state of things is discovered and removed the condition of affairs not only remains but grows worse. The question of juvenile depravity being known to exist

what may be considered the cause? The subject requires delicate handling but it requires truthful handling. There is no person so bad who will not say that however they may reconcile themselves to their own condition they want their children to be like themselves. On the contrary, the very worst men and especially the very worst women will try to keep their children from following in their footsteps. They will even separate themselves from their children and support them away from themselves so that the children will not know their parents' faults. Again, democracy has to be dealt with as the dominant feature of our time and for all time to come. Now, who constitutes democracy? Surely the honest, respectable toilers—not the frothy, dishonest demagogues. Every one of these honest workmen and workwomen wishes their children educated to live an honest, respectable life. Not a man or woman whose true opinion will be given will wish otherwise. If, therefore, it can be shown to these men and women that their children are in danger they will be the first to rise in their might and demand that the cause of danger be removed. I am, therefore, not in the least afraid of not having the intelligent support of my fellow-workmen and workwomen when I point out what I consider one cause of modern juvenile wrong-doing. I can appeal specially to this association in what I am about to say, because if the cause be removed the effect will follow, and that is what we want. Democracy demands, for successful accomplishment of its objects, education. If not educated, it is blind force liable to be mis-directed. If educated, it is irresistible. But if it wins power and supremacy, it only wins half its battle. That half has been won on this continent. Now it has to win the other and greater half. It has to conquer itself. It cannot conquer itself and cannot learn to make a fair use of its supremacy unless the education it receives teaches it to do so. We have all of us heard so much of the fine system of education we have in Ontario that the man who criticizes it takes his life in his hand. I am prepared to do that and I say and I know that there are many others who agree with me only they do not care to say so, that our public school system, in one very serious aspect, is, as it is at present organized, doing us national harm. It is one-sided. There is not enough morality. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about religion there are none about right and wrong. I claim that our schools should not be silent on this subject and if it is not possible to provide for the teaching of religion let us at all events have the teaching of morality. The restlessness of democracy and the nervous temperament of our people require the corrective of religion. It seems to me that no Children's Aid Society does its duty unless it goes to the root of the evil it is trying to cure. It must arouse the public opinion of its locality to the necessity of having our children taught as part of their school system the essential truths which govern the conditions of mankind. When this is done, the first step will be taken towards improving the condition of children. When the lowest of the low desire their children to be reformed how much more will respectable, honest, hard working men and women support a reform which will in a generation counteract the effects of the vicious system we have now. This question is not one for professional politicians nor for demagogues. It is a question for fathers and mothers and for all who love their country. I am sure that this Conference will do lasting good if it arouses public attention in this direction.

The next point I have to deal with is not prevention. It is not even cure. It is, I am sorry to say, punishment. In spite of all that religion, philanthropy or education can do, crime will exist. Young children will do wrong of themselves. They will be made the tools of older criminals. They must be dealt with. The law allows now, where the boy is under twelve and the girl under thirteen, the following courses to be taken: (1) apprenticeship; (2) foster guardianship; (3) fine; (4) suspension of sentence; (5) commitment to industrial homes or reformatories. Also the parents may be bound over for the future good behavior of the child. Behind all this is the liability to imprisonment in the common gaols. Now, in my view, the latter punishment should never be inflicted on children, except in the most extreme case. The child under twelve or thirteen is not intended for gaol. There is a much more appropriate punishment for a great many offences that children commit, viz., a sound flogging, judiciously and reasonably administered. The law does not allow of this punishment. For minor offences, such as stealing fruit, filching bananas, pelting peddlers, etc., it would be a sensible and effectual stopper. I would suggest a recommendation in this direction from this Conference. The other punishments can stand as they are in the Act, except that the clause 819 of the Code should be amplified to express more nearly the kind of security intended to be exacted from parents for the future good behavior of their children and provide means of recovery in case of default.

That the work of this society is in the right direction I have had personal means of knowing. But, like all good efforts, it is liable to abuse. It has to be watched so that the Children's Court does not degenerate into a place where silly mothers will air the woes of their children when they are tormented by the horse play of other boys and where bad tempered fathers will vent their wrath on other people's sons when they find an occasional window broken by a stone. If these extremes are avoided great good will result from your efforts and many a good subject will be gained for the Queen and for Canada from what otherwise would be only a

subject for the devil. That such a result is worth trying for I do not think any person will deny, no matter how indifferent he may be.

I will close by reading the remarks of Judge Dugas in Montreal, with which I entirely agree. He says:

"A great question for us is as to the difficulty of dealing with children. The spirit of the law is to protect them as much as possible against incarceration, and even punishment, as when they are fourteen or under a judge has the right to condemn to absolve, or to suspend. It seems that this is well known amongst a certain class of those children, that they are not to be punished if taken committing a crime, and I am asking myself whether it is not due to this that there are more children now brought before our courts than ever before. Many of the undetected burglaries seem to be perpetrated by children, who, naturally, are not known and not susceptible of being suspected."

The idea suggested by Judge Dugas that immunity from punishment is going to be one result of the labor of Children's Aid Societies cannot be too promptly repelled, or only harm will result instead of good. You will excuse my giving these warnings. They are prompted entirely by the sympathy I have with your efforts. (Applause.)

ECONOMY OF CHILD-SAVING.

The Chairman then called upon Rev. J. Edward Starr, agent of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, to address the Conference.

Rev. J. Edward Starr: Some one has said, "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." I say, "Take care of the children and the nation will take care of itself." We are beginning at the bottom and we are doing foundation work when we take care of the children. It seems to me that the issue at present is institutionalism for dependent children versus home life, and when we come to consider the beneficent, sweet, and, shall I say, holy influences of home life, I think there can be no question with regard to the advantage to be achieved by placing children in foster homes. Bad homes make bad children, and bad children perpetuate bad homes. The amount of money expended in this Province for the maintenance of neglected and vicious children already runs up into the hundreds of thousands, and if we allow the matter to be perpetuated we shall cast upon the State in future a burden greater than any which it has yet assumed. But by placing these children out in foster homes two great benefits will accrue; in the first place, the children themselves are benefited, and in the second place, the State is relieved of the burden of their maintenance. But I think this work of child-saving requires the placing upon the statute book of more drastic legislation than any we have yet had. I am entirely in accord with Deputy Police Magistrate Kingsford in regard to the necessity of the birch. I think that is coming, from conversation I have had with those who have the making of our laws The necessity, at all events, is apparent to all who have anything to do with dealing with children in our city. You will find boys who have been incarcerated who are proud of it, and who, in the eyes of their comrades, are heroes; but if it were the practice to apply a good dose of the strap with the attendant disgrace, there would immediately be a decrease in the commission of these juvenile offences. But I believe that any legislation must go farther than that; it must guard the pre-natal rights of children, and there must also be protection afforded in this country against the increase of a bad class of children from other countries. It was said here this afternoon that "Charity begins at home." I say charity in its true sense does not begin at home. If it had been true that charity begins at home we would never have had that revelation of love which has been given us from above. I would not say that children from other countries should be absolutely prohibited from coming to our shores, not for a moment; when I look out over the wide stretches of prairie in the west I see there homes for the millions, and I say, let them come from where they will, but let them come under proper supervision and restrictions. I think that is a matter in regard to which the Government ought to interfere, and that when those children come here they should be placed under

Government regulations, and subject to medical examination. Prejudice exists in the country now; we are receiving accounts of it from every part of the country. I do not suppose there has been a week during the past year in which we have not received applications something like this, "Can you send us a Canadian born child." We have had upwards of two hundred applications for boys from all parts of this country, from British Columbia on the one hand, to Nova Scotia on the other, and they have all asked for Canadian born children, and they recite their experiences, and from my knowledge of the feeling that prevails, gained in that way, I think there must be some advance made in the direction I have spoken of. More than that, I think the legislation as it at present stands on the statute book of Ontario should be extended. For myself, I see no prospect of success so long as the burden of carrying on this work is cast upon the municipalities; I think it ought to be made a state institution. I would go so far as to say that I am of the conviction that far better than a simple agglomeration of the local children's aid societies, would be a Provincial Children's Aid Society with members from different parts of the Province, with the local associations affiliated: a provincial association receiving a grant from the Government, so that there could be carried on an institution in which these boys and girls could be disciplined more or less and prepared for being placed out in homes. I believe in my heart that that is what will eventually come. I may say that practically the only difficulty our shelter has is in dealing with this class of children, in giving them preparatory training, whereas if there were an institution such as I mention, each of these children could be trained and disciplined properly before being sent into a foster home. That would be a solution, I think, of the difficulty. I shall not now detain you any longer, but I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Conference will issue in a great revival of interest in this work of child-saving. (Applause.)

MR. E. B. EDWARDS, PETERBOROUGH.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. E. B. Edwards, honorary solicitor of the Children's Aid Society, of Peterborough, to address the Conference.

Mr. Edwards: I have not come here prepared to address this audience upon any set subject. I see upon the programme, however, the subject of "The Importation of English Children," as one of the matters forming part of the discussions here. I come from a city where one of the homes engaged in that work is located, and from which is distributed a large number of children, particularly girls, throughout the country. Now, with a knowledge of the prevailing opinions, I am able to say that there is no ill effect to the people of that district or the country arising from their importation, but the people through the country who know them and see them, and have them in their homes, are glad to have them there, and look upon them as desirable children to have in the country. Unless, as was said by one gentleman this afternoon, our country is so full that it is necessary to prohibit the further importation of people to our shores, I see no objection, from a practical point of view, in having these children brought into our country. Rather the reverse in fact, because if people are to come into the country to help to populate it, if we can get them young enough, and place them amid proper surroundings, they are likely to grow up the best citizens we could have. I have seen a good deal of these children and of our own children who would correspond to the class of those brought here from England, and I am sure quite as large a proportion of our own children go astray as of those brought here from the other side of the Atlantic. There are one or two questions on this programme which I am able to answer from my own experience. As to the supervision of the children by the representives of this particular home, (Dr. Barnardo's,) there is a very efficient supervision maintained over the children. They are constantly being

looked after, wherever they may be placed. Then in regard to the question "Do all the agencies visit the children and seek to secure justice for them in the event of ill-treatment?" I know that at Peterborough they do follow up cases of ill-treatment, and endeavor by all means possible to secure the assistance of the law in punishing those who are guilty, but I regret to say that any difficulty that may exist in securing redress is not owing to any lack of activity on the part of those connected with the Barnardo Home, but in getting the law applied; the law being, in some cases, insufficient to reach cases of wrong-doing against these children. When these children do go wrong it is generally not from any wrong-seeking on their part, but the result of vicious conduct on the part of those who are entrusted with their care, and who ought to be held responsible for their wrong-doing.

The CHAIRMAN: I wish to follow up what Mr. Edwards has said on this subject. I have been on the bench for twenty years and a good many children have come before me from time to time, and I do not remember to have ever seen before me, on a criminal charge, any of the girls that have been imported in connection with this work. I have seen some of the boys, but I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that there is not half as large a proportion of those boys brought before the court as of our own Canadian boys. I have made inquiries from others, and what I have been able to learn bears out my own experience. The next point is as to the care taken of these children. I have had an opportunity of observing the care taken of the children by one of these agencies, and I know that careful supervision is had over them when they are placed out, and that where cases of ill-treatment have been reported to the authorities of the Home they have had the offenders brought before the courts and punished. The next point is one that Mr. Macdonald touched upon this morning, showing the need of a careful and systematic supervision. A case I am about to tell of was related to me by a clergyman who takes a great interest in children, One day, in the village where he lives, he was handed a letter by a farmer whom he knew quite well. On opening it he found it was anonymous, and related the following facts: That on the concession of the township in which the farmer lived who had handed the letter to the clergyman, there was a farmer who had a boy, only eight or ten years of age, from one of the Homes, who had a great fear of swine, and this man, if I may call him a man, was in the habit of taking that little boy and putting him in the pig-pen and standing over him with a whip and whipping him if he attempted to get out, simply to enjoy the poor boy's agony of fear. Would you believe it, that in the concession in which that brute lived no one had the courage to take the necessary steps and lay an information against him, because he was a man of some influence, although they did write the anonymous letter to this clergyman, who they probably knew had the necessary courage. That clergyman got his horse and drove out there the next morning and told the farmer what he had learned, and also that if he did not take that boy to the village and send him back to the Home by the next train he would have him up before the magistrate and prosecute him. The man chose the former alternative and sent the boy back to the Home. There is one other point. I am afraid in some cases these children come from families that are not physically sound, and that they are not likely to become the kind of fathers and mothers we want for the children who in the future are to inhabit this land of ours. Then reference has been made to the question of morals, and it is most important that there should be every possible safeguard in this respect. A member of the prison commission, whom I consulted about this, told me that while as far as the boys were concerned they were no worse than our own boys, his experience was that with the girls there was more trouble. But we should not, because they are poor little waifs and strays from beyond the sea, get up a platform excitement against them. Do not let us turn our faces against them, but let us do all we can to save them and build them up as they go along.

CHILD-SAVING AND EDUCATION.

Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Toronto was then called upon :

Mr. Hughes : One could not fail to be in sympathy with the objects of this conference, for the greatest educational movements of the last ten years, all great educational movements, in fact, have been along lines strictly associated with this work. At Chicago last year fifteen conventions of educators were held in connection with the world's congress, and in every one of them, from the kindergarten department to the university, the child was the great subject of study. We have learned, I believe, as teachers, that it is possible for culture to overcome nature. Bad as nature may be, however strong heredity, either physical, moral or intellectual, may be, it is possible for culture to overcome the evil. Not entirely in one generation, but I think in the past we have been altogether too much disposed to look on the fact that the sins of the father go down to the third and fourth generation, and to overlook the fact that good put into the life of a child will go down, or up it you like, through three or four generations under proper conditions. And herein lies the hopeful feature of education. We are learning, also, I believe, that the theologians were not just right when they told us that a child was totally depraved. If I believed that I would get out of the business of education. We believe now that a child has within him an element of divinity which it is our duty as teachers to bring into direct contact with the divine nature, so that that child may grow.

The kindergarten movement is now recognized by teachers and by the great educators of the world as the foundation of our educational system, and it has a close relation to the work of this Conference, since it is the finest of all practical agencies for the uplifting of the character of humanity. The greatest kindergarten work of America for the children of the poor has gone on in San Francisco, led by that beautiful woman, Sarah B. Cooper. She has an income of over $43,000 a year for the carrying on of her schools, and if, through the agency of Mr. Starr or some other good man or good woman, we could have an income of a similar amount in Toronto, it would be a grand thing for the children. The first money received by Mrs. Cooper was when Leland Stanford, jr., died. She said to Mrs. Stanford, "The grandest monument you can raise in memory of your boy, who died away yonder in Italy, would be to give me a sum of money to found one or more kindergartens, that they shall go on saving the poor unfortunate children of this city through all the coming years. Mrs. Stanford gave her $160,000 as an investment, and since that time she has obtained nearly twenty similar investments. When the child of a wealthy family would die the parents would give as large a sum as they could availably dispose of for that purpose, to found a kindergarten. The result has been that out on the "sand lots," where little boys never before went to school, and the authorities had a great deal of trouble with them, now they are absolutely free from all the juvenile crime they had before the kindergartens were established. We have in Toronto the largest kindergarten work in the world for a city of our size, in connection with the schools, but we cannot teach some of the children of the city as we ought to teach ; we cannot give to them the whole day, we have only half the day really under kindergarten influences ; we cannot give them the direct mother touch that should be given by women whose lives are consecrated to the work. I believe we have women in this city and province who, if a movement of this sort was set on foot, would give their lives to this city kindergarten work, in order that they might teach and develop these little ones, because the whole idea is character-growth. The motto or the educational idea is the growth of the human soul towards the divine, and so I am hopeful we will yet have an agency of this kind here, whether we get it by women volunteering their lives in the

work, or through the agency of wealthy people giving money to commemorate the memories of some loved lost one, or for pure interest in childhood. It seems to me, also, that manual training is especially adapted to the moral elevation of boys and girls. I think the time is very soon coming when, if we are to keep up with the world, we shall have to take this more carefully into our consideration. I mention this as one of the educational agencies that is capable of great development. In the city of Boston no girl can go to the high school until she has obtained her diploma for cooking and sewing and other domestic subjects, and no boy can get the graduation certificate of the high school in Boston without having passed one year at least in carpenter work. The practical and direct effect of the work will be manifest ; the indirect, only after we have studied it a good while.

And now ladies and gentlemen, one word in closing : It seems to me that we, as educators ought to be in thorough sympathy with this work of yours. I think it is one of the best move, ments of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, to bring Christian agencies and educational agencies to work along that line of the development of character in the boys and girls, making them truer and grander men and women, and fitting them for doing their life work here, and for the life which is to come. (Applause.)

MR. O. A. HOWLAND, M.P.P.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Oliver Howland, Member of the Ontario Legislature to address the Conference :

Mr. Howland : This work of child-saving which you are discussing here to-night is a subject in which anyone who has lived long in this city must feel a deep interest. I have come here more to hear what is said then with the purpose of speaking myself, and I have only one or two thoughts to suggest. A very fine phrase was used by Mr. Kingsford in his admirable paper, that the object of this Association is to stop the march to death. It is a fact that there is such a thing going on in all our great cities, children growing up under such conditions as doom them from the very start of their progress. We know where it ends unless that tendency is checked, and we know what need there is for a Children's Aid Society, and for a liberal and wide sympathy with its work. I have listened with a great deal of attention to the remarks of Mr. Hughes, which I think have a very direct connection with the preventive part of the subject under discussion, and which answer partly, also, what was said about the necessity of moral training in connection with education. These children are getting moral training from the mere association with good people, as I am sure they are who devote themselves specially to the kindergarten work. The best moral training children can get is from the character of those with whom they are associated, and upon whom they learn to look as their teachers, and if we can use our influence in such a way as to extend that principle into all our schools we will be doing a great deal to lay the foundation of a high moral training for the children, which will prevent many of them from being recruited into the ranks of evil-doers, and will inspire higher motives and a more helpful spirit into those who are not so much exposed to that danger. The only other remark I have to make is that the work of this conference is one which will probably have to extend into broader fields than was perhaps contemplated. I have long thought, and the impression has been continually growing stronger in my mind, that there is a social cause for the increasing proportion of criminality in children, for which a social remedy should be found. I think I am correct in saying, that a marked feature of this criminality among children is that it has developed itself contemporaneously with the growth of large cities; certainly that has been so in this city. Now, I think there is a connection between those two facts, which is this, that as towns grow there is less provision made for playgrounds, and children are thus deprived of

opportunities for necessary and healthful recreation. This is one feature, but it is not all; there is a difference in the class of homes which average people occupy. In the small towns the home has a garden in which the children can learn something of nature, and of the beauty of flowers, and with a grass plot on which they could play, but in the large cities the idea of home as a place of amusement and happiness has become severed from the idea of home, and the home has become a mere shelter. I think the time is coming when society will have to recognize for its own sake that it has a duty to perform towards the children in the matter of public recreation grounds, and that it is a duty incumbent on all to see that a home is something more than four walls and a roof, but means a place where children may receive kindness, sympathy and training, and where they can learn something of nature in the shape of trees and flowers and plants. I thank you very much for your hearing, and assure you of my great interest in your work. (Applause.)

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. F. W. Matthews, London: The ground has been so well covered by those who have spoken before me that nothing is left for me to say but to give a few words of encouragement to those who have put their hands to this noble work which we have begun. We need words of encouragement, because the work is one that has its perplexities and embarrasments, and we want to have men and women in connection with it who are—if I may use the expression in that sense—people of one idea, of one purpose, and who having put their hands to it will do or die in the attempt. Whatever that is noble and true that has been done in this world, apart from the work of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, has been done by men inspired with one honest purpose and with singleness of aim, who would let nothing outside of that aim distress them or disturb them in their efforts. In this work we want men and women of that class, willing to do their duty or die in the attempt, and then we shall find, as Tennyson has so well put it in his lines upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, "The toppling crags of duty scaled are close upon the shining table lands of which our God himself is moon and sun."

Mr. Matthews then read very effectively the following selection, entitled "Latter-day Musings."

Do just whatever most men do—
  Cheat, lie; if others fight you, fight!
Do unto others what suits you—
  Then you're all right.

Give pity, but give nothing more;
  For pity's cheap and fills the bill;
Against all strangers bar the door—
  And lock the till.

Be sure you tread the ancient way;
  Lift not your head above the plain,
Lest you be seen, and others say,
  "The man's insane."

Hate wrong, but never show your hate;
  Mildly condemn, but grow not warm;
Display no anger, curse no fate—
  'Tis not good form.

Let martyrs warn you from their ways
  That lead to such unpleasant ends;
The headsman's block, the fagot's blaze,
  Make poor amends.

* * * * * * * *

Ah! mote-blind worldings, would ye clip
  The wings of all who fain would soar?
Must smallest boat and biggest ship
  Both keep near shore?

The Pilgrims at whose noble trust
In God the godless jeer and scoff,
Must they be styled "Good souls, but just
A little off?"

The patient Howard, who explored
Dark prison ways, and dared to speak
Of wrongs his generous soul abhorred—
Was he a freak?

Was he, the dauntless Genoese,
Who sailed through darkness into light
And found a world in far-off seas—
A bedlamite?

And what of him, who toiling up
Steep Calvary's side, o'erburdened sank;
Who drained for us Death's bitterest cup—
Was he a crank?

MR. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. John Armstrong, Owen Sound: It would be out of place for me at this hour to detain you long. I have simply to congratulate you on the calling of this first Conference, the success of which is so largely due to the energy of Mr. Kelso. We have a Children's Aid Society organized now in Owen Sound, but of course we have met with difficulties, the first and greatest of which is the financial difficulty. We have cases calling for the exercise of the functions of our Society, but we have not yet been able to find suitable temporary homes Another difficulty has been in securing the appointment of Visiting Committees for the county, the judges, sheriff and warden not having been able yet to pick out a sufficient number of suitable persons. To my mind, the Visiting Committee is the central point of this Act, as much depends upon their energy, good judgment and fidelity. I am very pleased to be here at this first Conference. I realize to-night more than I ever did before, the importance of the movement taking place in our Province. It is really an epoch in the legislation of this Province. I question if you will find on any statute book in the world an Act more complete than this which Hon. Mr. Gibson has placed on our statute book, although there are points in which slight amendments are perhaps desirable. One difficulty which has been given a good deal of prominence, is that of getting the municipalities to pay money for the maintenance of children. I happen to know a little about both local and county councils, and the arguments that are adduced by them have a certain degree of plausibility. The great trouble is that most of the children dealt with are taken from what may be termed the floating population of the townships and counties. As a rule the councils do not object so much to supporting a child that has been in that municipality for some years, but they do object to having cast upon them the maintenance of a child whose parents have come into the locality perhaps within six or eight months from a neighboring municipality; they claim that that neighboring municipality should be called upon to contribute more largely than they to the support of such a child, and I think there is some reason in that. There has been litigation between the counties of Simcoe and Grey in regard to that point already, as to which of them should be called upon to pay for the support of a child placed in one of the public institutions, a lad who happened to be born in the county of Grey, but was committed from the county of Simcoe.

The danger signal has been raised here to-day in regard to the likelihood of so applying the provisions of this Act as to create paupers, and I think it is quite true that there is a danger of parents trying to unload their children upon the State instead of properly supporting them. I believe, however, that danger can be to a great extent averted. The very first duty should be to endeavor to get the parents to contribute to the support of a child that is taken away and placed

out. I do not see why that cannot be done. If a parent gets in debt for a small grocery account the grocer can proceed against that parent and get an order for him to pay so much a month. Now, if the law gives that power to a creditor in the case of a $10 or $20 account, why cannot it operate in the same way in this matter which is of much greater importance? Why should not the law compel parents to contribute weekly or monthly to the support of their child so long as it is kept at a public institution?

In regard to the question of the importation of children, I do not see anything to be urged against it. Our country is large and, as Mr. Starr has said, we have room in our Northwest for teeming millions, but I quite agree that they should only be brought here under certain restrictions and subject to rigid inspection. I think our Act might be enlarged so as to require every organization bringing children into the country to register the children they place out, and to have them under the supervision of our Visiting Committees, or at least there should be some guarantee that the supervision is properly attended to.

Mr. Kelso: The law expressly states that it is the municipality in which the child last resided one year that must pay any necessary charges for maintenance. If a child lived in Owen Sound for six months, but for the previous year had resided in Toronto, the latter city would be charged. Then as to the other point raised—the danger of creating a dependent class through the operations of this Act—the whole spirit of the Act and of this movement is against that. The greatest attention is devoted to negligent parents, to improve the home rather than remove the children, and it is very desirable that in every case parents should be compelled to contribute to the support of children taken from their control.

FRIDAY MORNING—FOURTH SESSION.

The proceedings of the Conference were resumed at 10 a.m. on Friday, October 19th, when, the Chairman having called the Conference to order, the following topic was taken up: "The Children's Protection Act of 1893, its aim and scope, what has already been attempted under it."

The first speaker on this subject was the Rev. J. Edward Starr, Agent of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, who gave an interesting talk on the methods pursued by his Society.

Mr. Bartlett: I would like to ask what agreement the Toronto Society has with those with whom the children are placed?

Mr. Starr: Every application for a child that comes into the Society is filed, and if we have a child in the shelter that we think is suitable for the applicant, circulars are sent out to the references given in the application, which enables us to verify the statements made. Not one of our children so far has been placed out by a Visiting Committee. There will have to be some inspiration, if not dynamite, put into the Visiting Committees throughout the country. If the answers to our circulars satisfy us that there is a good home for the child we send them a printed form of agreement, in which we allow the child to go for one month on trial, they in the meantime engaging to treat it as their own. At the end of the month if both parties are satisfied on a full investigation, we enter into a written agreement on a form drawn up by our solicitor. Still that is not a cast-iron agreement, as it may be annulled by mutual agreement. The objection is sometimes made that these children are placed out as servants. Now, you can generally trace the selfishness of a man who wants a child as a servant from the letter he writes. I need scarcely say that applications of that kind, where service seems the sole motive, are not entertained for a single moment.

The Chairman: Mr. Starr says they get no help from the Visiting Committees. In the shape matters are I do not see how he can get it. I have had some experience. In the county I live in there are three constituencies in which we had to form Visiting Committees. We have capital members appointed, but we have nothing to work with. The ladies are a long distance from one another and they cannot be expected to travel at their own expense, and I do not see how the Visiting Committees can be blamed for the lack of results.

Mr. Starr: We have not felt so much the necessity for the Visiting Committee in the finding of homes because we have had so many applications for children. Some time ago the Society authorized its officers to prepare a statement and have it published in Wilson's newspaper agency asking for applications for children. That was the means of bringing us in a large number of applications, from as far west as British Columbia and as far east as Rimouski. As regards these Visiting Committees there is no doubt they are made a success in Australia, where the whole system of placing out children hinges on their efficiency. This point only bears out what I said last night that having taken this step we have as a Province to go further and to deal with these matters as part of a provincial system and not depending upon the sacrifices of philantropists and people interested in this kind of work to put down their cash.

Mr. Kelso: I have found the Visiting Committees, although not many of them have been appointed yet, of very great advantage. The mistake has been made here of mixing up the Visiting Committee and the Children's Aid Society. The Committee is almost exclusively a part of the machinery of the central office, each member being a local correspondent and visitor representing this office, and all together guaranteeing that the children placed out under the Act by the Children's Aid Societies are doing well and are kindly treated. The Society placing out a child is expected to report particulars to me so that future supervision may be arranged for. Then my office being a provincial one, covering rural districts in every part of Ontario, complaints and enquiries come in from all over the Province and local volunteer agencies are of great assistance. To illustrate the good effect of the Visiting Committees I may say that I got a complaint from away up in the county of Simcoe that a little girl placed out from one of the institutions in Toronto was in a very bad home. Now, to inquire into that personally I would have had to travel 75 miles and back, but it happened that a member of one of the Visiting Committees lived about six miles from the place. I wrote to that lady and explained the matter and asked her as a representative of the department to drive out there and ascertain the exact truth. As a result, and with only an expenditure of a few postage stamps, we were able to decide what the trouble was. The girl was removed, although the fault did not lie altogether with the people, and she is now doing very well. Some time ago the Orphan's Home at London placed a girl in Elgin County. The father of the girl lives in Toronto and went there and demanded his girl and was going to take her away. He claimed that she was receiving no education and was not properly treated. The President of the Home wrote the particulars to me and asked if I could give any assistance. It happened that we had a Visiting Committee in the county of Elgin and I wrote to a lady there giving the facts, and asking if she would go and talk with this girl and see where the trouble was, and if the girl was not going to school to see if she could arrange for her to go at least part of the time. That lady drove six or seven miles and spent half a day over the matter, and was delighted to do it, and she wrote a report that was quite satisfactory to all concerned. Then the expense to the person undertaking this work is not so very heavy, as the cases requiring investigation are not of very frequent occurrence and are so scattered that the burden does not fall heavily on one or two. If we had these Visiting Committees all over the country see what a good thing it would be.

Mr. STARR: How many Visiting Committees are organized through the Province?

Mr. KELSO: We have twenty-five or thirty Visiting Committees to-day; there ought to be eighty.

Mr. STARR: How many homes have they provided for children to the knowledge of the department?

Mr. KELSO: Some eight or ten homes.

Mr. STARR: I can understand their being useful in that way as auxiliaries, but their special work is finding homes.

Mr. MATTHEWS: I am very glad to hear Mr. Kelso's statement with regard to the Visiting Committees. It appeared to me at first that the Visiting Committee was a sort of local Children's Aid Society, and I am glad to know that they are subsidiary to the Provincial Office at Toronto. It seems to me that there should be no difficulty in regard to the matter of expense. The expense if properly certified should be paid by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you have touched the very point.

Mr. KELSO: We want to have the members of Visiting Committees scattered through the counties so that some member would be resident within a distance of, say, ten miles from any possible child; in that way the expense would be light. The difficulty of arranging for expenses is that once you start you never know where you are going to bring up. It might run up into the thousands of dollars.

Mr. STARR: Well, suppose it does? It is a good investment to pay for the care and prosection of these children, and we have a good Government with a big reserve at the back of it.

Mr. J. K. MACDONALD: With regard to this question of the usefulness or uselessness of Visiting Committees, it appears to me that their organization implies great possibilities for good. That they may not have been found up to the present to do much good is something which need cause no one any surprise. It must be remembered that this work is in its infancy, for it is only within the last three months that we have been attempting at all to work under the Act. I think possibly the system of Visiting Committees will require some extension, and I therefore throw out this suggestion. While it is quite true that the members of the Visiting Committees are in direct communication with the Provincial Office, it seems to me that great benefit would arise from their being brought into closer communication and contact with the local organizations. It occurs to me to suggest this as not involving much expense, that if the Government or the Central Office would from time to time, as these Visiting Committees are appointed, have a sheet printed and sent to the local organizations, giving the names and addresses of the local Visiting Committees, it would serve an excellent purpose in this way that the local societies could then avail themselves of this organization for making inquiries

Mr. STARR: I may say that in our own Society we have been able to use the Visiting Committees in that way, for getting information.

THE WORK IN LONDON.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Thomas R. Parker, President of the Children's Aid Society of London, to address the Conference.

Mr. PARKER: Even in a city like that I come from we find there is plenty of work for such an organization as the Children's Aid Society. Since the appointment of our agent he has visited some thirty-three different places, and I think some eighty or ninety children in those

places, and although we have not actually brought any children before the police magistrate or the judge, we have some under consideration now whom we will probably have to bring there. A work that we are trying to do is to educate parents to take care of their own children, for we recognize the fact that the father and mother are the proper custodians of the children, and can, if they will, look after them better than any one else; that is, provided their morals are right. The law in the past has been that a man arrested for drunkenness has been let off with a fine, or sent to gaol for a week or a month, and very frequently the wife has come along with her hard-earned savings and paid the fine and he has got off scot free. But now they find it may mean something more than the loss of a few weeks' liberty or a few weeks' earnings; that if their course is persisted in they may lose their children. These drunkards love their children, though it may be in a queer way, and when the inspector comes along and tells them that if they do not behave their children will be taken from them, that is a new phase, and numbers of them have become better citizens, and in a measure stopped their drinking, and there has been a great benefit in that way. I quite agree with Mr. Starr, that in time a great number of the orphanages will be done away with, and if they are done away with, of course it will be less expense to the cities or the State to have the children placed out in private homes, where they will be taken care of and brought up as children ought to be brought up, in the sanctity of a home. Children will undoubtedly become much better citizens when trained in a private family than where a number of them are brought up and trained together as they are in our large asylums or orphanages or boys' or girls' homes.

The Act we are working under is a good Act, although there are perhaps some respects in which changes might be made for the better. I think a change ought to be made in the 13th clause of the Act, relating to the appointment of the agent as a constable, substituting therein the word "shall" be authorized, instead of "may" be, because we would not have for that work a man in whom we had not confidence. I hope Mr. Kelso and Mr. Gibson will take note of that. There was a bad case we had also, and our solicitor told us that under this 13th clause we could not take certain children. The case was this: A husband was in the habit of getting drunk, and with the liquor also taking opium, which dazed his brain, and he was not capable of working, and was frequently found in the police court. His wife was leading an immoral life by boarding with another man, and finally she and this other man went and cleared her husband's house of the furniture, and when he came out of gaol he found he had no home to go to, and the children were scattered. The woman and the man she had been living with were arrested for stealing the furniture, and the man was sent to gaol, but the woman was acquitted. The magistrate who tried the case asked me what they were going to do with the children. We took care of them, and then, the woman not being found guilty of stealing, our solicitor thought we would not have a case against them. Of course it may be that our solicitor was a little dubious, and did not want to take any chances before the court. I thought we had a clear case, but the solicitor said the children did not come under the Act.

Then there is the question of expense. We cannot carry on our work without funds. Who at the present time gives us those funds? It is the people who do the work. Many wealthy people seem to think more of money than of saving children; whatever the cause is, they do not give very liberally to this most worthy of all movements. We waste a great deal of valuable time by having collectors going around, whose time would be much better spent in looking after children, or doing some other Christian work. I find that they meet with many rebuffs when they ask for contributions. I would suggest that the Act be so amended that besides the expense of a dollar a week or more for the maintenance of the child, each municipality should be compelled to pay a certain sum to help the Children's Aid Society. I would suggest that places having a population of say 20,000 should pay at least $500 per year, and for each additional

10,000, or part thereof, an extra $100, so that in a city like Toronto, instead of having to go, hat in hand, to the council for $2,000, they would be entitled to $2,300 without begging for it. The Children's Aid Societies will take a great deal of work off the hands of the police magistrates, and after awhile the expenses in connection with maintaining policemen, prisons and so on will be reduced, and in that way the municipalities will be recompensed. If the cities were made responsible in that way for a fixed amount, everyone would have to pay his fair proportion, for I hold that this work ought not to be paid for by those who are already giving their best time and thought to it.

VISITING AGENT REQUIRED.

Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton : I am not here in any official capacity to-day, but I accompanied a deputation of ladies from the Hamilton Orphan Asylum, merely to show my colors and give my testimony to the excellence of the bill my friend Col. Gibson has passed through Parliament. I am sure if he never did anything else in his life for the public good besides having framed that bill, it alone would be a sufficient monument for him. I have been requested by the ladies of the Hamilton Protestant Orphan Asylum to present a suggestion of theirs, which I will read :

"*Hamilton Protestant Orphan Asylum.*—In our work we have suffered from the want of a capable inspector to make regular visits and thorough investigation of the homes in which our orphans are placed and apprenticed. Such an inspector, we think, should be appointed by the Government the institutions benefited to pay *pro rata*, if need be ; the names of children placed out to be registered, with all particulars of the child, the address of the home in which they are placed, and a record kept of the child's subsequent history until of age."

It will not be necessary for me to make any remark, except to express my hearty approval of this suggestion. The ladies are not particular as to the mode in which the inspector or visiting agent referred to shall be appointed, but it is my opinion that the officer should be under the control of Mr. Kelso's department to act for all the different orphan asylums in the Province, arrangements being made for his remuneration by them *pro rata*. In regard to this bill which is now engaging public attention, it is unnecessary for me to say what a great amount of good it will do. We all know that the youth of a country are its hope for the future, and we ought to do all in our power to prevent the children of those in destitute circumstances from becoming degraded, and to build them up and mould them into good members of society. (Applause.)

CHILDREN'S WORK IN BRANTFORD.

Mr. S. M. Thomson, Brantford : The duty assigned to me is to say a few words on what has already been attempted under the provisions of the Act with which we are dealing, and I shall endeavor to tell you a little of what we have been doing in the city of Brantford. A Visiting Committee was appointed in that city in the fall of 1893, and this led in time to a Children's Aid Society being formed. In carrying on their work the executive is very much assisted by the police magistrate and the chief of police and his staff, the chief of police having been good enough to appoint one of his men as the society's officer, and in cases where the visit of that officer to a family is likely to be productive of more good than one from our committee, he is always available and willing to do it. The executive is always on hand to hear reports of cases, and the ladies are very good at visiting children and homes where it is likely their services will be required. Perhaps I had better explain to you what the executive is in our case, as it may be helpful to others who are endeavoring to work along the same lines. Our executive is composed of the president and two secretaries, a recording and a corresponding secretary ; and it is the

business of the latter to hear all complaints made of children who come under this Act. He is not a paid agent, but he has a good many calls on his time, and he tries as best he may to counsel and advise those who come to him with complaints, and when he thinks it necessary he consults with the president, who is a very clear-headed man, and thoroughly in sympathy with the work. The corresponding secretary keeps a daily note of consultations or conferences, or anything of that kind that comes under his notice, and the board of directors have a regular day of meeting once a month, of which notice is given through the post office as well as in the press. At that meeting the whole work of the past month is reviewed, and preparations made for that of the coming month, and so the work of the society is kept running very smoothly. Some account of the work that has been done by our society may be of interest to others. We have had to deal both with children who have been cast upon our hands, and with those whose parents were unwilling to part with them. We have not, so far, had very much need of a shelter, one of the things provide for by the Act. When necessary we have always been able to get some kind-hearted lady to take in a child for a little while, free of expense to the society, until we are able to find a home for it. When that is done our solicitor makes out the necessary documents, and the child is handed over to the people who are going to take it. The Visiting Committee assures itself of the fitness of all such homes to place children in. I trust that as one of the good results of this Conference, that through correspondence between the different societies the children from one locality may be found homes in another. It is often a desirable thing to remove children from their early surroundings to a place where people are not liable to point the finger of scorn at them on account of some act their parents may have done.

Perhaps I might, without taking up too much time, mention a few of the cases we have dealt with. There was a woman in our city who was called a baby farmer. She had a number of children she had taken from time to time. For a stated sum she took these children entirely off the hands of their parents who wished to be rid of them. Among them she had one little girl who had not a very good home, and the society, hearing of the case, stepped in and summoned the woman before the police magistrate. She came before him and told her story. She had two other children besides this little girl, and she told how she made her living. The magistrate decided that her income was insufficient to keep these children, and this little one was taken from her and handed over to the society, and immediately an excellent home was provided for her, and she is doing very well in a good home, under the influence of Christian training. Another case I may mention is this, and it illustrates what I was saying about the desirability of removing many of these children from their old surroundings. A man came to me some time ago, and told me he had a little girl eleven years old, and he wished the Children's Aid Society would take her. On enquiry I ascertained that his reason was that the child was an obstacle to his getting married again, and we refused to take the child. That man is to-day in gaol awaiting trial for an unnatural crime, and at that trial the little girl will be the chief witness against him. Of course I regret now that we did not take the child. Now, you see what a cloud is cast over that little girl's life. We cannot get a home for her locally, although she is as sweet-looking a little thing as one could wish to see.

In regard to the matter of finance, which has been spoken of this morning, I am very glad to be able to tell you that it has not bothered us very much, because our expenses are not very heavy. When this society was organized the mayor and some of the aldermen were informed that we should want some money, and they invited the corresponding secretary to visit the council meeting and tell just what was wanted. The visit was made, and the question was asked: "What do you want us to do? Do you want us to build a home for you?" They were told no, but were asked for a modest sum, which was immediately granted, and that amount, with the membership fees, has hitherto paid all our expenses.

Mr. Kelso: Mr. Thomson has just mentioned a case that has an important bearing—the case of the little girl. Although we ought to be very careful in taking children off the hands of their parents, there are still some cases in which it is the very best thing that can be done, even though it does seem to be relieving the parents of a duty they ought to perform. Not long ago a mother came to me wanting her boy sent to the Reformatory. On inquiry I found that she had been married again, and that the cause of the trouble was the dislike of her second husband for the boy. The lad was frequently thrashed and driven to stay out at night, and through this wretched home treatment his temper and character were almost ruined. All the boy wanted was a home where he would have a fair chance. I said to the woman, "You don't want that boy sent to the Reformatory, what you want is to be relieved of him." She said, "Yes, that is the fact, I think he would be better away." There is another class of cases where it is often desirable to receive children—where the mother dies and young girls are left with fathers who are inclined to a drunken dissipated life. This is a very serious matter for the children. I have known some most revolting cases of that kind, where young girls have been left entirely at the mercy of fathers lost to all sense of decency and have been ruined in their own homes. In cases of that kind the society should not hesitate too much, and the case Mr. Thomson has told us of is a striking illustration.

Mr. Starr: I would not like it to be thought that there is anything within reason that cannot be done under this Act. I make that statement because of the case spoken of by Mr. Parker of London. If the facts were as he stated, that case could have been dealt with under the Act, under section 13, sub-section 3, and proceedings ought to have been taken. I may say that we ourselves resort to prosecution only when we cannot help it, and as a last resort; we find that the power of the law behind us and the fear of exposure gives us a powerful lever upon parents who abuse or neglect their children. I do not think the Act requires as many amendments as have been suggested.

THE WORK IN KINGSTON.

Rev. J. R. Black, Kingston: The child-saving movement has been making a history for itself in the city of Kingston. About the time of the organization of the Children's Aid movement in Kingston, there also took place a movement for the organization of an Infants' Home. The ladies connected with that enterprise were very philanthropically disposed, and finding that the Children's Act afforded many advantages they united with us, and the combined work is now carried on under the name of the Children's Aid Society. We have a shelter with a competent matron in charge, and there have been there from four to ten children throughout, ranging from two weeks old up to ten years. At the present time we have five children in the shelter, and also five that are taken in in connection with the creche, or day nursing for working women's children, which is carried on in the shelter.

We have had some experience, also, in dealing with boys, which fairly tested the qualities of this Act. The first was a boy ten years of age who was arrested for larceny. It was his first offence, and the police magistrate immediately informed me, and I consulted with him and the officers of the society. We agreed that it would be better to allow the lad out on suspended sentence, which was done, and although several months have elapsed he has shown no disposition to repeat the offence, or to commit any other crime. The second case was that of a lad twelve years of age, who was arrested for vagrancy. An examination of the court records showed that his record was very bad. He had twice been convicted of larceny, twice of malicious injury to property, and once before for vagrancy. We looked into the case, and found that on his father's

side his home life was bad, the man being addicted to drink. The mother, however, was a good woman, and she had eight children besides this lad. She came up and pleaded that her boy might be sent back to her again, promising to take better care of him. We advised the magistrate to accede to her wishes, and the boy is out on suspended sentence. The third case was that of a lad also arrested for vagrancy, and whose record was bad too. He was homeless in our city, and had been for about six weeks. His father had died some years before, and his mother married a man who did not care for this lad, and who made it so uncomfortable for him that he could not stay at home with safety, and was compelled to stay out at night, sleeping in dry goods boxes and barns. We got a home for that lad two miles outside of the city with a market gardener, who is pleased with the boy, and the boy is pleased with his new home. The fourth case was a lad arrested for till-tapping, his third offence in that line, and he had also done personal injury to some of his companions. His case was so bad that we did not feel justified in interfering with it, and we advised that he should be sent up to the Industrial School in Toronto.

THE SOCIETY'S AGENT.

Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Owen Sound: With regard to the shelter it would be as well, in some of the smaller places like ours, to arrange with some family to care for a child temporarily until a home can be found for it. Then I would like to ask, is it advisable to appoint a policeman as the agent of the Society. We have done so in our town as far as it can be done, because he happened to be in thorough sympathy with our work, and I find he has more power over the children than an ordinary person.

Mr. KELSO: The spirit of the Act is that none of this work should be done by a policeman, as such. We do not want to send a blue-coated officer to a house to make inquiries about a child, because that immediately arouses the curiosity and suspicion of the neighbors. At the same time it is most desirable to have the co-operation of the police, so that in case of any emergency you may have their support and assistance. In any extreme cases it is better to have an officer. In Toronto, when the Children's Aid Society wanted to raid a baby farm, they took a police official with them.

Mr. STARR: Just to prevent us from getting hurt.

Mr. ARMSTRONG: Toronto is fortunate in having such an agent as Mr. Starr, but it is not so easy for all the societies to secure an agent who will take an active part in the work. In regard to the curfew bell, I may say that it was in operation in Owen Sound two years before the passing of this Act, by a resolution adopted by the council at the instance of the ministers of the various churches. The town bell is rung at nine o'clock, when there is a general scampering for home.

Mr. MATTHEWS: In London we find that our agent is able to do the work more quietly, and I believe more efficiently, than a police officer could.

Mr. STARR: The objection to the appointment of a uniformed officer as agent of a Children's Aid Society is this: In the cities, seven out of every ten children are told, "If you don't behave yourself we will send a policeman after you." The moment a policeman approaches a child, that child sheers off. In a number of cases that come under our notice we would be powerless to deal with them were it not for the information we get from the child itself, and the agent of the society who is not a policeman can get information that the policeman never could get.

Mr. JONES: I made inquiries about that in New York, and I find that the officers of the society there are policemen by virtue of their office, and wear badges inside their coats, which they can display when there is opposition.

Mr. Matthews: I would like to know if the Act makes it compulsory for a corporation to furnish a shelter, and if so what means can be adopted to force them to do it if they object? I would also like to know in cases where there is no shelter, if the municipality can be called upon to pay for the keep of a child not simply a dollar a week, but whatever extra sum is incurred in finding temporary shelter for it?

Mr. Bartlett: The Act provides for the payment of board by the municipality, but in order to compel the municipality to pay we must proceed under the Act, and in accordance with its provisions. As to the temporary shelter, I think there is no doubt that in towns having a population of over 10,000, the municipality is compelled to provide a shelter. Now, section 13 of the Act has given me as secretary, and in some sense legal adviser of our society, a great deal of thought, because that section is worded in a rather peculiar manner. It says: "Officers of the Children's Aid Societies duly approved by the inspector or superintendent, may be authorized by boards of police commissioners in cities and towns having such boards, and by the mayors and reeves of other municipalities, to act as constables for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this or the Industrial Schools Act, and such officers may apprehend without warrant, and bring before the judge, as neglected, any child apparently under the age of fourteen who comes within any of the following descriptions." There is no power given to any policeman to arrest at all, and the spirit of the Act is that no policeman can make the arrest. The idea, I think, is that the caring for these children should be left in the hands of the agent of the Society, who is not so much an officer as a friend of children. The object of the Act is to put the administration of this particular law into the hands of the societies, so that it may be exercised judiciously and with kindness, and not to leave it in the hands of an ordinary policeman, who might, perhaps, proceed in such a way as to leave a stigma of disgrace attaching to the child. But that leaves us open to one difficulty, where, as in London, the commissioners refuse to appoint the agent of the Society a constable. I hope, however, when all the facts are laid before the commissioners, that difficulty will be done away with. I feel confident that when it is shown to them that the provisions of the Act cannot be enforced in the ordinary way, they will give their approval to the appointment of our agent as a constable.

Mr. Kelso: Mr. Bartlett has just struck the very spirit of the Act—that the appointment of an agent of the Society outside of the regular police force is in order to take the working of the law out of police routine. We do not want to recognize the fact that any young child is a criminal, we do not want the law to say that any boy or girl of ten or twelve years old can be a criminal; we claim that they commit crime because of immaturity of judgment, evil training, improper surroundings, or bad associations. The idea is that this work should be done entirely apart from the police machinery, that when a child is brought up under this section 13, it shall be brought to a private court. You are not compelled to bring a child before the police magistrate if he has shown a decided opposition to the work. You can bring it before the county judge, or secure the appointment of a special commissioner to try juvenile offenders, and these cases may be tried not only in a court room but in any ordinary apartment. The law could not be wider. The whole object is to remove children from the atmosphere of the police cell and prison. Then, with regard to the liability of a municipality to provide a shelter, it is a difficult question to say how far the municipality should be compelled to pay. If the Society in Toronto charged the city so much a week for every child they handled, the bill would be a very large one. The Society asked the city in the first place to give a bulk sum to establish the shelter, and when it is in working order they will probably arrange for an annual grant rather than a per capita allowance. In smaller places of three or four thousand inhabitants, the idea was to get some good woman who has a large house and no family to take these children temporarily for the Society at a dollar or a dollar and a half a week, or whatever is fair, and then the Society has power to collect this outlay from the municipality.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—FIFTH SESSION.

The proceedings of the conference were resumed at 2.30 p.m., when the Rev. J. R. Black of Kingston, on behalf of the Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Your committee would recommend that with a view to securing united action and an annual conference of those engaged in child-saving work in this Province, an association be organized to be known as the Children's Protective Association of Ontario, and having the following as a provisional constitution:

I.

The organization shall be entitled the Children's Protective Association of Ontario, and shall consist of delegates from societies, committees or institutions in the Province of Ontario, having for their object the care and protection of neglected or dependent children.

II.

The object of this organization shall be to procure such unity and concert of action as will promote the objects common to organizations engaged in child-saving work, under whatever name they may be known, and also to exert its influence and aid in the encouragement of local Children's Protective Associations throughout the Province.

III.

The government of this organization shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of seven persons, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed.

IV.

This association shall meet annually at such a time and place as shall be determined at the preceding meeting or by the executive officers.

V.

No officer or agent or member of this association is authorized to incur any debt or pecuniary liability on the part of the association by his acts or omissions, and no debts shall at any time be contracted by the association unless sufficient funds to meet such obligations are in the hands of the treasurer.

VI.

During the intervals of meeting the officers of this association shall have all necessary authority to voice the sentiments of the association on matters affecting the cause of child-saving. In the event of a difference of opinion among the officers of the association on any question of policy, the views of two-thirds shall prevail.

Rev. J. R. Black: The object in having such an organization as has been outlined in the report is that all branches of child-saving work throughout the Province may be represented, and that there may be an executive with whom consultation may at all times be had by the provincial superintendent, who will have the general oversight of this work. It was thought that organization would be very helpful in the accomplishment of the objects we have in view. I have very much pleasure in moving the adoption of this report.

The motion, being seconded by Mr. John Armstrong, was then carried.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Mr. BLACK: I move that the following be the officers of the Association for the coming year: President, His Honor Judge McDonald, Brockville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Toronto; Executive Committee, Messrs. John Armstrong, Owen Sound; P. H. Bartlett, London; James Watson, Hamilton; E. B. Edwards, Peterborough; Dr. Wm. Oldright, Toronto; G. M. McDonnell, Q.C., Kingston, and S. M. Thomson, Brantford.

The motion, being seconded by Rev. A. W. Richardson, was carried.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

In the absence of the convener, the following report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted and read by Rev. Mr. Richardson:

Your committee begs leave to report:

That the resolution moved by Rev. J. R. Black *re* the amendment of the law giving the courts power to administer corporal punishment where thought advisable be adopted by the Conference, and that such resolution be forwarded by the Secretary to the proper authorities.

That the thanks of the Conference be tendered the Hon. G. W. Allan and Sir John Thompson for securing the passage of the Dominion Act regulating the treatment of youthful offenders.

That the thanks of the Conference be tendered to the Hon. J. M. Gibson for his services in securing the adoption by the Ontario Legislature of the Act for the protection of children and for his attendance here and interest shown in our deliberations.

That the thanks of the Conference be tendered Mr. J. J. Kelso for calling us together and giving us such an excellent opportunity for discussing and becoming better acquainted with the provisions and working of the Gibson Act.

That the thanks of this conference be tendered to His Honor Judge McDonald of Brockville for so ably presiding at all sessions of this Conference.

That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to Mr. J. K. Macdonald and the executive board of the Confederation Life Association for so generously giving the members of the Conference the use of the assembly hall. (Applause.)

The report having been read and adopted clause by clause, Rev. A. W. Richardson moved the adoption of the report as a whole. Carried unanimously.

Mr. BLACK: I wish we could have had a resolution favoring the extension of the Industrial School system to other centres. I was asked to bring the matter before the Conference, and not being very well informed I put myself in communication with one of the teachers in our public schools, who approved of the idea, and said that the extension of the system to such centres as London, Kingston and Hamilton would be of incalculable good to hundreds of boys and girls.

Mr. RICHARDSON: The Committee on Resolutions considered this subject, but they did not bring in any finding because if you think for a moment you will see that the proper carrying out of this Act will largely do away with the need for Industrial Schools. We thought that such a resolution would conflict with the provisions of the Act, and therefore we did not bring it in.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

The chairman then called upon Mrs. C. E. Leigh, of Toronto, Corresponding Secretary of the Protestant Orphans Home to read a paper on the work of that institution.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is indeed a great pleasure to bring to your notice the Protestant Orphans' Home of Toronto, which bears the date of 1849 upon its seal, and has stood before the public for all the ensuing years with its doors wide open for the closest scrutiny, and for the reception of the fatherless, the motherless, and total orphans who have

sought its sheltering care. Its method is to admit the three different classes, and occasionally a child with both parents living, should one be incapacitated by bad health from attending to it.

Each child has to go before a doctor and get a certificate of good mental and bodily health before entering so as to not endanger those already under the roof. The medical men of the city have given their valuable services free to the inmates of the Home, and taken very great interest in them.

The Board consists of twenty ladies, including the President and two directors, Mrs. Vankoughnet and Mrs. John Cawthra; a Treasurer, Mrs. Cowan, who has filled that arduous position for many years with the greatest satisfaction, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The duty of the managers is to see that everything is well managed in the Home, for which purpose they meet once a month, when the letters and applications are laid before the Board.

Children who are wards of the Home are sent out, as apprentices or adopted children. In the latter case there is no money paid, either for their benefit or to the Home; but the apprentices who go out at eleven or twelve get a small sum yearly in addition to clothing which they get at the end of their time, and spend as they wish. It amounts in all to over $50, and they have a new suit of clothes on leaving. Should an apprentice fail to put in his time he forfeits his money to the Home. The greater number of children on leaving are taken by their relations, who feel that they can again provide for them. Before adopting out a child it is necessary for the applicant to have a letter from a minister or someone who knows him well. They are required to write to the Home about the child once a year at least. About 500 children have entered the Home in seven years, since I have been Secretary: of these about 130 were adopted and the remainder taken by relatives, except those who have gone to other institutions. There is an excellent school in the grounds provided by the Public School Board. The matron has full control, under the managers, and with her assistant sees that everything is kept in order and comfortable for the children. There is a special committee to see that the food is good in quality, sufficient in quantity, and well served to the children. Their healthy appearance suggests that it nourishes them well. They are taken to church morning and evening, and have Sunday school, besides bible reading in the school. They are trained to obedience and industry as far as possible in the Home. The managers would be glad to have manual exercises taught in the schools, as it would make the children more useful when they go out into the country. I have not troubled you with many figures, but would refer you to the Annual Reports for the fullest statistics in every way, of the incoming and outgoing of the inmates.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

Miss K. S. Scott, Corresponding Secretary of the Boys' Home, Toronto—I have been asked to represent the Boys' Home of Toronto at this Child-Saving Conference, and have listened with much pleasure to the various papers and discussions upon this all-important subject of "training up a child in the way he should go." All through this Conference, so far, the leading subject of consideration has seemed to be in relation to the children of vicious or degraded parents. "Children and Crime," and the best methods known or available for the prevention of crime, or punishment of offenders. One is exceedingly loath to mention children in connection with such words as crime, suspended sentence, committals, reformatories, etc., but it is a sad reality that much of the time, thought and money of Christian men and women of the present day, and in this comparatively new country, who are interested in the welfare of their fellow-men, is given to this subject. Has emigration much of it to answer for?

The Boys' Home, one of the oldest charitable institutions in the city, owes its origin to the thoughtful and benevolent exertions of its early inhabitants—one of whom now holds the position of President or First Directress—having for its object the prevention of juvenile crime (in every case more desirable than punishment), and was opened for the maintenance of "destitute children," not convicted of any crime, on the 1st of September, 1859. During the thirty years of its existence 2,020 boys have been received into the Home, many of whom have remained for years, being totally without relations or friends. During the same period 532 boys have had situations procured for them with farmers in the country, and during all these years only fourteen deaths have occurred in the Home. That the institution has, with God's blessing, done a great work is undeniable. The good practical result is more fully realized as year by year the lads who have been apprenticed fulfil their terms of service to the satisfaction of their masters and with credit to themselves. Only last week one boy wrote to ask about his money. $115, still in the hands of the treasurer, adding, "I have saved $100 since my term expired." Who can say this is not the making of a good citizen? How many boys in his station of life have saved $215 when nineteen years of age?

The terms upon which boys are apprenticed to farmers are as follows: Boys are sent out from ten to fourteen years of age and are apprenticed until they are eighteen. A farmer in applying for a boy is required to furnish two certificates of character (they often send three), one from his clergyman and one from a justice of the peace. Two months are allowed for approbation; if all proves satisfactory, indentures are signed, each party receiving a copy, a third is filed in the office of the clerk of the city council. The boy must be kept comfortably clothed, sent regularly to the church services, to Sunday school and to the public school at least four months of each year. The farmer is required to make an annual payment of $4 for the first year, with an increase of $4 in each year In every case the last two payments must be $28 and $32. A boy serving full time receives when eighteen, with accumulated interest, about $150. A certificate from the clergyman and school teacher giving a report of the boy's welfare and progress must accompany each annual remittance. The sum of these remittances is payable to the boy when he is nineteen, but he is often persuaded to leave it in the care of the treasurer, bearing interest, and is encouraged to add to it. To encourage the boys and cause them to think kindly of the management, they are asked to write to certain members of the Board, and the boys look upon these "special correspondents" as personal friends. Some of the lads remain with the farmers after their term expires, earning good wages Some take to railway life, some learn trades, etc. As a rule they return to the home to "report" when they are through. They always find an open door, and are encouraged to look upon the Home as their home, coming at Christmas and at exhibition time to spend their holidays.

The aim of the management has always been to make a home for the boys in the true meaning of the word and any person beholding them in the school, on the playground, in the gymnasium or in the dining-room (especially at Christmas time), and seeing their play and animated faces cannot doubt that they feel at home. The terms of admittance allow the parents or friends to visit their boy on certain days, and retain control upon payment of a small sum monthly, according to the means of the applicant, or in the case of a poor widow, or, worse still, a deserted wife left with a number of small children, without payment if found worthy. Poverty is not a crime, and the causes for application for admittance are various. A poor man losing his wife is left with a family of young children. Who can have a stronger claim for sympathy? A woman losing her husband, obliged "to take a place," the children are placed in the Home until circumstances permit their removal, and the family is once more united in their own home. We do not send boys out until they are over ten years of age.

That the Boys' Home has not survived its usefulness is evident from the kindly support given by annual subscribers, donations bestowed and legacies left by kind friends and well-wishers.

A few weeks ago a young man, a druggist in a town in the State of New York, came to the city to attend a convention, accompanied by his wife. He was an inmate of the Home in his early days with his brother, who also visits the Home occasionally. He brought his wife to show her his early home, and seemed to have only one feeling, gratitude for the care he received in the Boys' Home twenty-four years before. (Applause.)

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

Miss M. H. Simpson, Secretary of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, said:

The Girls' Home at Hamilton is for homeless children of the city between the ages of four and fourteen. It is not for Roman Catholics because these are cared for by the sisters of that church, and neither is it for orphans because there is a Protestant Orphans' Asylum in another part of the city, but with these exceptions, the homeless children, the fatherless, the motherless, those whose parents are in hospital, or jail, or lunatic asylum, or roaming perhaps as tramps free from parental anxieties—congregate in the Girls' Home, there to be clothed and nurtured largely at the public expense. The city, besides an annual grant to the institution, pays $2 a month for those destitute ones who are sent in by order of the mayor, but these are very few, most of the children being brought in by relations. In many cases one of the parents is a respectable member of society, who having signed an agreement to pay a small monthly sum varying, according to circumstances, from $1 to $3 a month, faithfully continues to do so as long as the shelter of the Home is desired, whether it be for a few months only or for several years. There is a tendency on the other hand amongst some parents to pay considerably less than the amount thus agreed upon, and when the committee believes this is owing to inability to do better it overlooks the deficiency, reflecting that after all this is a charity, and charity must be exercised accordingly. But when payment is discontinued altogether for no excusable cause, then the charity aforesaid takes on a fresh complexion, and the Home assumes the exclusive control of the child, ignoring the parent's authority, as under these circumstances, it is empowered to do by the agreement signed on entrance. The girls thus thrown on the hands of the committee are placed at a suitable age with families in the country, and indentures are signed

binding them to remain till the age of eighteen with their employers, who are bound on their part to supply board and clothing and to pay $5 annually to the Home to be held in trust till the term expires. During the last five years the girls thus placed out have been about five per cent. of those discharged. The indentures by no means prevent a girl from leaving her employers should the connection become undesirable for either party, for when this is found to be the case a transfer is effected as soon as possible ; but if a place is left without permission the annual $5 held in trust for the girl is forfeited and her connection with the Home is at an end. When this occurs it is almost invariably owing to the influence of those parents whose claims have been ignored and from whom the whereabouts of their daughters has been concealed—a concealment often productive of hostility on the part of the parents both to the Home and the employers. This is the most painful and unsatisfactory feature of the Home work ; and the knowledge that the difficulty has long been shared by similar institutions is not in itself helpful. In most other respects results are satisfactory. There are usually about fifty children in residence ; and from time to time girls, having attained the age of eighteen, draw their money, varying from $20 to $35, and are reported to be doing credit to those who brought them up.

HAMILTON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The following paper relating to the Hamilton Orphan Asylum was presented by Mr. Adam Brown on behalf of the board of management :

The Hamilton Orphan Asylum was the first home for destitute and orphan children established in that city and dates back to the year 1848. The small beginning then made has been so blessed year by year, that now, notwithstanding the establishment in the same city of a most successful Boys' Home as well as a Girls' Home, relieving the old institution of all except children deprived of both parents, our record shows eight hundred orphans, including boys and girls, placed out during those years. This is an average of nearly seventeen per year. A good home was found for these children, where they remained either until they were eighteen or twenty-one years old as the case might be, both orphans and foster parents being necessarily in regular communication with the corresponding secretary of the asylum The orphans at the end of their apprenticeship receive the yearly fee deposited for them with the interest in full, thus giving each child a little ready money to start out with in life.

All through these forty-six years the committee are not aware of a single instance where one of these orphans has been brought before a magistrate or been guilty of any crime, but they are able to state with heartfelt thankfulness that the early training has brought good results in the end.

Most of the orphans have been placed with farmers in the country except when a mechanical turn has pointed out a trade as the most fitting occupation and many are the instances of successful careers, aided by a close connection with the church they joined at the home of their foster parents.

INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following paper explaining the work of the Infants' Home and Infirmary, of Toronto, was presented by Mrs. E. M. Williamson on behalf of the board :

The Infants' Home and Infirmary was established nineteen years ago. Before that time there was no single refuge in Toronto for a destitute or deserted infant. During this period the managers of the Home have sheltered 1,367 mothers and admitted 2,659 infants and small children under two years of age.

The primary object of this Home, as set forth in its constitution, is "to receive and tenderly care for destitute children under two years of age."

Early in the days of the Home it was found that if infant life was to be properly cared for a rule must be adopted, and strictly adhered to, that when possible the mother must enter with her infant ; therefore, it will be seen that, although an infants' home, a large proportion of our work lies among the mother nurses, and here our rule is firm, that "no unmarried woman may enter the Home, except with her first born," medical certificates to this effect being given by the hospital or private physicians to the authorities of the Home each woman admitted, when pronounced fit to do so by our attending physician, taking charge of one infant beside her own, the nourishing diet of both mothers and infants being carefully watched over by the medical staff of the Home. We have also a special nurse for the infirmary and general oversight of the health of the children.

The primary objects of this charity are to provide : 1st, a home for the children of wet nurses, among which class there was great suffering and mortality ; 2nd, a home for infants deprived by death of a mother's care ; 3rd, a free refuge for children accompanied by their mothers, the latter being expected to give her services to the Home in return for board, clothing, and medical attendance.

To make this charity in any sense a foundling institution would be a decided injury to the community; therefore, to guard against this possibility, the managers do not admit deserted children, except on an order from the Mayor. Were these deserted children not thus placed together in one home the separate cost to the city would be very great, besides the impossibility of exercising proper supervision over each child. We also find that a woman who finds it convenient to desert her child will pay one month's board to someone for that time, and does not appear again. Did the Infants' Home take in such children without question the managers feel they would be aiding a great wrong. Experience has shown us that, after remaining a few months in charge of her infant, free to love and care for it herself, there is very little chance of the mother deserting her child after she leaves the Home. We have found the adoption of the tiny waifs a most satisfactory portion of our work. Deserted or orphan children are our first consideration, and of the 159 adoptions we have only had to remove one child and to take back four children owing to the death of the adoptors.

The average number of cases of betrayed girls are from the country, the greater portion of deserted wives from the city.

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE CHILD?

Mr. Kelso: There is one point I would like to lay stress upon, and it is this—that the ladies representing the different Homes should not regard my office as antagonistic to their work. On the contrary, my services are in every way at the disposal of the ladies engaged in the work of child-protection, to assist them in securing justice for the children under their care. It would be very injurious to my usefulness that any other impression should prevail, and I am sure I have the fullest authority of the Hon. Mr. Gibson to afford assistance to the Homes in looking after the children who are out and, where they are ill-treated, securing their proper treatment or their return to the Homes. On several occasions I have been able to render such assistance in cases where people refused to give up children, although they had not been treating them right. I have gone as far as one hundred miles from Toronto and brought a child back the same day, and I shall always be glad to do that or have it done, and the ladies may feel sure that whenever there is anything I can do to assist them it will be done cheerfully. It seems to me that this question of the supervision of children is one of the most important things we have to consider. Some of the Homes rely entirely upon correspondence. Letters are received from the children placed out and from the people with whom they are placed, and they say they are doing well—but that is not all that is necessary. As a matter of fact, in many instances every word written by the children is written at the inspiration of the people with whom they are placed, or even actually dictated to them, and therefore a personal supervision of these children is very necessary. Regarding the age at which dependent children should be placed in foster homes, I am quite convinced that the more the ladies present study the question the more will they become impressed with the belief that the proper age at which to place young girls in families is from five to seven years of age. At that age they are full of those nice little traits which appeal to the love and sympathy of people, and no one who has a heart at all will ill-treat a child of that age. If you keep a girl until she is thirteen her character is developed, and she goes to a place with set opinions and habits of her own, and she does not appeal to the people in the same way; they do not regard her as one of the family, but rather as a hired servant, and I need not explain to any woman here the friendless position in which a girl of thirteen is placed in going away perhaps a hundred miles into a strange home with people who employ her as a servant, who restrict her to the kitchen and a back room upstairs, and give her no advice or sympathy at that most trying period of her life. Then take the case of a boy of twelve or thirteen, who has been accustomed to the excitement and conveniences of city life, and who is placed out on a farm. The life is not, as a rule, congenial to him. But if you take the same boy at five, six, or seven years of age and place him out in the country he grows up and assimilates with his surroundings, and makes home ties from which he will never want to

depart. I think those are very strong points. Then in regard to the rule of some of the Homes in asking a payment of five dollars per year from people with whom young children are placed—it seems to me that if we can get people who are kind-hearted enough to give children under ten years of age the benefits of a home, to let them run around and go to school, and to keep them ordinarily well clothed, we ought not to ask any more from them. I think these are points we ought to consider.

Mrs. Matthews : I do not think the children in our boys' and girls' homes should be considered neglected children.

Mr. Kelso : No one ever refers to such children as neglected children. My office is that of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, because the two classes are so closely related. My duties bring me into relationship with both neglected and dependent children. The object of the Government in creating this office was to afford protection and guardianship to all our neglected children. It is certainly not my desire to interfere in any way with the working of any of the Homes. I do not think anyone would cast the slightest slur on the work the Homes are doing or say that the children in them were in any sense neglected children.

Mrs. Fletcher (Girls' Home), Toronto : We have found Mr. Kelso of the greatest assistance to us in many cases ; in fact, I do not know what we would have done without him. I cannot, however, agree with him as to the age at which the children should be placed out. People do not want these very young children ; for every application we get for a child of five or six years old we get twenty for children from ten to thirteen. Then as to the annual payment by people taking the children; if they are really anxious for the child's welfare and are in a position to advance the child, they have no objection to sending five dollars a year to the Home.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald : Our very efficient agent, Rev. Mr. Starr, has said, and I have no doubt it is his conviction, that the work of the Children's Aid Society would have the result of doing away with the Homes throughout the province. I do not altogether share that view. I believe that while the Children's Aid Societies will lessen the work of the homes, the day is far distant when it will render totally unnecessary the good work that is being done by them. There is a branch of the work of the homes which does not come within the scope of the Children's Aid Societies at all. For example, take the case of a woman with several children, who is unfortunate enough to lose her husband, and is left in such a position that she has to do the best she can for herself. Her little home is broken up for the time being, and homes have to be found for the little ones. It is in cases of that sort that the excellent homes that exist in this and other cities become a great blessing, and for my part I wish them God speed in that work.

DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT.

Mrs. McMaster (Boys' Home), Toronto : I would like to ask if there is no law by which men who desert their families, who are well able to maintain them, can be followed ; men who desert their wives and children and go off, sometimes alone and sometimes with another woman.

Mr. Kelso : I am glad that subject of desertion by fathers has been mentioned, for it is one of the great causes of dependency among children. I have known at least six boys who, by reason of the desertion of their fathers, got into the reformatory, the mothers being compelled to go out working all day and the little fellows left to run the streets. If a man of that sort is brought up he may be sent to gaol, and I do think a man ought to be sent to gaol rather than allowed to enjoy immunity from punishment. But the great majority of such men go to the United States. In some of the states, particularly Ohio, they have very stringent laws, and will follow a man all round the state, and garnishee a portion of his earnings. We ought to keep that prominently before us.

Mr. Curry, Crown Attorney, of Toronto: There is no law by which a father who has deserted his family can be brought back from the United States. They can, however, be brought up from any part of the Dominion in the Police Court, on a warrant; and in Toronto they have frequently been brought back from distant parts of the Dominion.

Inspector Stark here stated that the Toronto Police Department would always be glad to assist if a definite charge of wife-desertion, or non-support of family, were laid.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN.

Mr. John Armstrong: The concensus of opinion among those having had experience seems to be that for the prevention of juvenile crime and pauperism, the best method is the system known as the foster-home system, which to me seems the only satisfactory and common-sense way of dealing with the problem of abandoned, neglected and dependent children. The idea is to place such a child in a home where he or she will be treated as a member of the family, surrounded by the safeguards of parental control, and mingling with the other children of that community on equal terms, going to the same school and engaging in the same labors, pastimes and amusements, until insensibly he grows up to be a member of that community, and is practically absorbed into the general population. The object of the Ontario Act, I take it, is to develop this system of foster-homes. In regard to this matter of the supervision of children so placed out, I do not propose to do more than make a few suggestions, and then leave the subject open for discussion. Why should the State retain the supervision of children placed out in such foster-homes? Because the State has assumed the guardianship of those children, practically becoming the parent of the child, and responsible for its care and bringing up, no matter in what home it may be placed. I think that is sufficient reason why the supervision should be thorough. When should this supervision begin? It should begin before the child is placed out; there should be a thorough investigation into the character and surroundings of the home that it is proposed to place a child in. Any mistake in that may lead to most untoward results. It does not do to rely on outward appearances, or to accept without question the recommendation of a neighbor, or to rest upon the fact that the applicant is a member of some church, or in good social circumstances. But it is after the child has been placed out that the real work of supervision begins. We must never lose sight of this fact, that the strongest tie on earth is absent in the case of the foster-home, I mean the tie of blood. There is nothing in this world that will take the place of fatherhood, motherhood and brotherhood, and, therefore, it behooves both organizations and the State to look carefully after any child who is placed in one of those homes. After all is said and done there will enter into the transaction something akin to what has been spoken of as a deal. There are people who want a child for business purposes; they may treat it well, but the element a child longs for most of all, the element of sympathy, may be lacking. Therefore, the supervision after a child is placed out ought to be very thorough. The question arises then, how is it to be conducted? There we are standing on very delicate ground. It would not do to interfere or meddle unnecessarily with the routine of homes, anything of that kind would do only harm. The supervision will have to be judicious, unobtrusive and kindly. The object of the supervisor will be to gain the confidence alike of the child and those to whom it has been entrusted, and then he will be in a position to deal with any strained relations that may occur between them. Of course, the supervision will have to be personal, and here, I think, is the weakness of the orphanages and homes at present at work in placing out children, that their supervision is largely through correspondence. The supervision must be personal, by people in the locality who are judicious enough to exercise quietly and faithfully the obligation imposed upon them as supervisors. In that respect I think section 11 of the Act is admirable, as far as it goes, that

is, the Visiting Committee. The intention of that, I think, is in the right direction, though my own observation leads me to the conclusion that some changes might with advantage be made. I think the Committee should be enlarged. You will notice that it is confined to six persons in the electoral district. Now, our electoral districts are some of them very large, and some of the townships, owing to their peculiar geographical position, are very difficult to get through ; you may have to travel fifteen miles to pass from one place to another only five miles away from it in a direct line. It would not be fair to ask a member of the Visiting Committee to travel that distance and pay his own expenses. The State being the responsible guardian of the dependent child who is placed out, ought to bear at least a portion of the expense of looking after it. In regard to organizations bringing children into this country, I think they ought all to be placed under the provisions of this Act, and that they should give our superintendent full particulars of every child they place out, and the attendant circumstances.

A Lady Delegate : Most people do not understand that the duty of the Visiting Committee is only to look out homes for children got in the cities and visit them afterwards, and we are asked why we do not look after the children of our own neighborhood. When we do take steps to have something done, we have no society to fall back upon. I wish this law could be extended so that the Visiting Committee would have power to deal with cases coming under their notice the same as a Children's Aid Society in the cities ; that we could have an agent, so that if I find a case I can have it investigated, and action taken.

The Chairman : I know Mr. Burges (agent of the Quarrier Home) requires certificates from ministers or magistrates in regard to homes in which children are to be placed. I would like to ask whether, on the whole, in his experience, they are satisfactory.

Mr. Burges : As a rule they are, but I know of an instance where a child was sent to one of the worst homes we ever placed a child in, on the recommendation of a minister. They do not always know just how things are. It is very desirable to secure a correct report regarding a place before a child is placed, but even then mistakes may be made.

BRITISH CHILDREN AND CRIME.

Inspector Stark : There was a matter I would have referred to had I been here yesterday afternoon, which I would ask leave to mention now, though it may be a little out of order ; that is as to the proportion of crime the children of the Barnardo and other similar Homes are responsible for. During the summer of 1891 in Toronto, we had an unusual series of crimes during the summer season. From July until November there were 213 convictions for serious crimes, chiefly burglaries. There was some discussion in a section of the press at the time, as to what proportion of this crime was attributable to these children who had been brought out from the Old Country, and, taking an interest in the matter, I looked it up. Of the 213 convictions, 195 were boys under twenty, ranging from that down to as low as seven years old. Of the 105, 68 were born in Canada, 27 in the Old Country, and 10 in the States. Of the 27 born in the Old Country, not a single one had been in any of the Homes engaged in the work of bringing out children. I make that statement in justice to those institutions.

Mr. Burges : I am very thankful to Inspector Stark for that piece of information, and I can say with confidence that not one of the boys from our Home has ever found his way to the Central Prison.

BABY FARMS.

Inspector Archibald, of the Morality Department of the Toronto Police Force, then addressed the Conference on the subject of Baby Farms, prefacing his address by decrying the

false sentimentalism which existed in some quarters, and often was the cause of children being ruined who otherwise might have been saved. Proceeding to ask what was the cause that led to the necessity for baby farms, he said that here, again, this matter of sentiment came in. The existence in Toronto of the Lying-in-Hospital caused an influx of betrayed young women from all over Ontario and Quebec, and even from the United States. They could go to the hospital, and their names would not be asked, and there was no means by which they could be identified five minutes after they had left the place. These young women, supplied by their betrayer or someone else with only a small sum of money to bring them here, were, on leaving the hospital, thrown on the world with a baby, and those of them who were not altogether heartless would make an arrangement with some person, for a lump sum or a consideration of so much a month, to take the child off their hands. Others more heartless would leave the child in some place where it might be picked up and taken to the home provided. This gave rise to the baby farm as an institution, and in 1885, owing to the death of a child in one of these places, an investigation was made, and such a state of facts revealed as aroused public opinion and resulted in a system of licensing them. Finding the licensing system irksome, in order to evade its provisions the baby farmers then had recourse to the plan of adoption, by which, for a lump sum of from $30 to $100, they would "adopt" a child, and the process of killing at once began. Some most revolting cases had lately been made public, and he thought it was high time that some change should be made, and legislation making such adoption a criminal offence passed. He advocated the adoption of a system of registration at the hospital, by which the name of the mother, her home and the name of her betrayer would be open to the inspection of the authorities. In the case of the Laces, which had recently been made public, they had been under the surveillance of the police for a long time, and had moved from one part of the city to another six times in a period of two years. It was not, however, until the Gibson Act came into force that they were able to raid the house of these people, when a shocking state of affairs was discovered, the result being that these people were brought into court, but the day before the trial they absconded to the United States. A coroner's jury having brought in a verdict of manslaughter against them, however, they could be extradicted and brought to justice.

[For ill-treating children, Lace was subsequently fined $100 and sent to prison for three months; Mrs. Lace, also convicted, received a sentence of eighteen months in the Mercer Reformatory.]

IMMORAL PICTURES.

Mr. Henderson called the attention of the Conference to the subject of indecent theatrical posters exposed all over the city, to which, he thought, a great deal of juvenile depravity might be traced.

Mr. Curry, City Crown Attorney, said that there was little doubt that many of the posters exhibited had the effect attributed to them, but neither the police nor his department were the judges in the matter, and the existing statute did not seem sufficiently broad to cover many of the cases. The Chairman, as a judicial officer, would understand the difficulty there was in proving the immorality of a particular picture, even where all conceded its demoralizing effect.

After further discussion it was moved by Mrs. McDonell, seconded by Mrs. Helliwell, that, in the opinion of the Conference, all posters or theatrical pictures before being put up in public places should be inspected by proper authorities. (Carried.)

CLOSING WORDS.

The CHAIRMAN: We have now disposed of the last subject of discussion, and the time has come to bring to a close this very interesting Conference. I am sure I voice the sentiment of all when I say that we have been interested and instructed by the interchange of opinion that has taken place in such a way that we shall be able when we return to our homes to give others the benefit of what we have heard. The great daily press of this city will also send forth through the Province reports of what has transpired here, and the benefits of the Conference will in that way be made widespread.

At the request of Dr. Oldright, Mr. Kelso then took the chair, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to His Honor Judge McDonald, for the able manner in which he presided over the meetings of the Conference.

Judge McDonald replied suitably, stating the pleasure he had felt in the duties devolving upon him. The Conference was brought to a close by all standing and singing a verse of the national anthem, followed by the doxology.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ON

CAPITAL AND INCOME ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1894.

(In Continuation of the Tables Given in the Appendices to a Report of the Committee of the Board on Capital and Income Accounts. Adopted 8th November, 1893.)

ADOPTED 17TH OCTOBER, 1894.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, ETC., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1894.

TORONTO, August 4th, 1894.

To the Trustees of the University of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the accounts for the year 1893-4:

The receipts by the Bursar during the year were	$427,444 18	
The disbursements under all heads were	245,882 73	
		$181,561 45

This large difference is explained as follows:

Over invested on 30th June, 1893	$107,660 89	
Awaiting investment on 30th June, 1894	73,900 56	
		$181,561 45

All payments are vouched for and were duly authorized, the investments having been approved of by you as shown by your minutes.

The largest addition to the General Endowments Fund this year consists of books entered at the Librarian's valuation, a part of this addition is in effect a transfer from Revenue to Endowment.

Upon Scholarships account Revenue for 1893-4 has been charged with $1,677.54 more than has been expended, the application of the Fulton and Mackenzie bequests not having been selected. The unused allowance in each case has been added to the principal moneys.

The outlays upon Revenue account were $1,092.62 more than the income of the year computed upon the basis of the printed Report, adopted by you on 8th December last. I beg to direct your attention to the fact that *$4,890 49 of this income remains wholly unpaid. Since the 30th June, 1892, there has been charged to Contingency Account $3,390.66, and no addition has been made to the fund during the two years. The amount at the credit of Revenue Account is $2,290.30, which, if transferred, would nearly restore Contingency Account to the relative position of 30th June, 1892, the investments to be covered being less in volume now than then.

The fees of the University and College exceed the estimate to the extent of $1,537.50. There are numerous instances of fees paid by one student used by another. There are also instances of fees paid before 30th June, 1893, made available during the year just closed. These features are perhaps unavoidable, and the aggregate of them moneyed out is small, but they interfere with the smooth working of the rolls plan, and I have had to suggest the keeping of a journal or record of all such transfers in which also every detail of arrears at the end of each year shall be stated. This journal will show to the President and his staff, exactly what fees have been remitted or lost, as well as the above named minor irregularities.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

W. H. CROSS,
Auditor.

*NOTE.—Made up as follows: Share of expenses of Bursar's office payable by Upper Canada College, $1,890.49; ground rent of School of Science site, $2,800; rent due by Provincial Board of Health for occupation of rooms in Biological Building, $200.

APPENDIX I.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1894.

Funds.

General Endowments Fund		$3,469,393 07
Specific Endowment Funds		69,196 24
Trust Funds		59,666 55
Revenue Reservations		60,259 45
Liability.		
Upper Canada College Endowment Fund		100,000 00
		$3,758,515 31
Assets.		
Site lands	$475,361 40	
Buildings	715,647 07	
Furniture	5,996 00	
Equipment	152,273 57	
		$1,349,278 04
Unproductive lands	$1,031,398 21	
Leased lands	381,153 23	
Investments	917,499 16	
		2,330,050 60
Past due fees	395 62	
Past due debts receivable	4,890 49	
		5,286 11
Canadian Bank of Commerce		73,900 56
		$3,758,515 31

APPENDIX 2.

General Endowments Fund.

Licenses to front on Yonge street avenue—			
Toronto Athletic Club			$1,000 00
H. F. Wood			150 00
Library Equipment—			
Value of books, etc., actually added to Library as per Accession Catalogue—			
On 30th June, 1894	$118,142 07		
Less on 30th June, 1893	103,331 93		
Addition for year			14,810 14
Psychological Equipment—			
Prof. Kirschman's valuation of this asset	$1,502 50		
Less entry of 30th June, 1892	1 00		
			1,501 50
Land Sale—			
Amount realized from lot 12, con. 14, Seymour, sold to Geo. Brown for	$189 75		
Less entry 30th June, 1892	150 00		
			39 75
			$17,501 39

Less.

Gymnasium Fund—		
For so much of $4,561 added to this fund, 30th June, 1893, now transferred	$690 00	
Mortgage Investments—		
Difference between amount appearing as loaned to M. J. Deacon, on 30th June, 1892, $3,200, and actual advance $3,100	100 00	
		790 00
Addition for 1893-4		$16,711 39
Fund of 30th June, 1893		3,452,681 68
Fund of 30th June, 1894		$3,469,393 07

APPENDIX 3.

Specific Endowment Funds, 30th June, 1894.

Scholarships—	
Blake, Matriculation	$15,660 39
Blake, Political Science	3,766 67
Moss, Classics	2,000 00
Daniel Wilson, Natural Sciences	2,000 00
William Mulock, Classics and Mathematics	2,000 00
Mary Mulock, Classics	2,621 46
George Brown, Modern Languages	1,188 34
George Brown, Medical Science	5,391 72
William Ramsay, Political Economy	1,069 42
Julius Rossin, German	1,000 00
Bankers, Political Science	1,200 00
John Macdonald, Philosophy	2,030 00
Physics	2,350 00
Prince of Wales' Prize	950 00
Fulton Bequest	3,291 30
Mackenzie Memorial	17,584 60
Other Funds—	
Starr Bequest	3,993 46
Lyle Medal	137 56
Stewart Bequest	961 32
	$69,196 24

APPENDIX 4.

Trust Funds, 30th June, 1894.

Retirement Fund		$10,491 59
Residence Extension		758 21
Library Insurance Fund	$41,691 20	
Library German Fund	17 10	
Library French Fund	7 82	
		41,716 12

Museum Restoration		$575 82
Biological Laboratory, students' supply		355 06
Medical Faculty Funds—		
Surplus Account	$2,710 54	
Anatomical	262 02	
Pathological	337 63	
Sanitary Science	155 00	
Gynæcological	50 00	
Materia Medica	67 66	
		3,582 85
Daniel Wilson Memorial		89 28
Vice-Chancellor's Special Account		75 62
Blake portrait		6 00
Mackenzie portrait		16 00
		$59,666 55

APPENDIX 5*a*.

Revenue Reservations.

Accrued revenues shown as unpaid on 30th June, 1892			$36,739 81
Contingent Fund—			
Amount thereof 30th June, 1893		$21,898 56	
Loss on W. W. Mason loan	$251 40		
" W. J. Sexsmith loan	227 50		
" C. March loan	142 25		
" W. Innes loan	48 07		
		669 22	
			21,229 34
Revenue Account—			
Balance as per statement annexed			2,290 30
Amount 30th June, 1894			$60,259 45

APPENDIX 5*b*.

Accrued Income.

Comparative Statement.

Account.	30th June, 1893.	30th June, 1894.
Mortgage Interest	$14,402 61	$13,413 37
Debenture Interest	9,301 95	4,318 80
Purchase money Interest :		
Devonshire Place	417 83	497 70
Other Sales	1,091 10	296 06
Agricultural Fees	1,675 62	245 62
Fees (other)	55 00	150 00
City of Toronto	1,500 00	1,500 00
Toronto business ground rents	2,848 36	803 84
Park Rentals	4,150 00	4,093 75
	$35,442 47	$25,319 14

School of Science, two years' rentals		2,800 00
Provincial Board of Health, rental		200 00
Upper Canada College share of office expenses, two years		1,890 49
	$35,442 47	$30,209 63

APPENDIX 5c.

Revenue, 1893-4.

Outlay.

Appropriations, details appearing at page 4 of report adopted 8th December, 1893		$113,558 00	
Appropriations by way of deductions from income appearing at page 6 of said Report		5,081 99	
Supplementary appropriations, 30th June, 1894.	$7,782 59		
Inclusive of above deductions	5,081 99		
	$2,700 60		
Less unused portions of original appropriations	2,035 35		
		665 25	
			$119,305 24

Income.

	Estimate.	Actual.
Interest on purchase moneys	$ 2,503 34	$ 2,102 06
Interest on loans	40,220 85	38,580 00
Interest on debentures	18,833 29	12,341 89
Rentals	14,340 00	14,570 08
Fees, University and College	34.000 00	35,537 50
City of Toronto, payment	6,000 00	6,000 00
Transfer fees	50 00	56 00
Interest on advance to Upper Canada College	2,800 60	2,800 60
Sundry earnings, land	1,200 00	1,334 00
Balance, 1892-3 account	3,382 92	3,382 92
	$123,331 00	
Deducted at page 4 of report	5,562 41	
	$117,768 59	$116,705 05

Wholly Unrealized.

Upper Canada College office expenses	1,890 49	1,890 49
School of Science, ground rent	2,800 00	2,800 00
Provincial Board of Health, rent	200 00	200 00
	$122,659 08	$121,595 54
Balance of account, 30th June, 1894		$2,290 30

APPENDIX 5*d*.

Expenditure on Revenue, 1893-4.

	Original appropriations.	Supplementary appropriations.	Unused.
Salaries	$80,984 00	$ 11 34	
Pensions	1,000 00		
Examiners	7,000 00	214 35	
Convocation expenses	75 00	92 59	
Bursar's Office	1,200 00	373 16	
Main Building, Registrar's Office	50 00		
Stationery, University	1,200 00	.....	$ 198 95
Stationery, University College	100 00	.....	19 48
Printing, University	2,700 00	.....	108 21
Printing, University College	150 00	39 75	
Advertising, University	250 00	10 11	
Advertising, University College	75 00	.....	3 00
Incidentals, University	150 00	194 80	
Incidentals, University College	75 00	.....	40 76
General incidentals	400 00	214 40	
Law costs	925 00	.....	3 00
Interest on special funds	.....	5,125 33	
Interest on bank balances	.....	58 16	
Telephones	145 00	5 00	
Insurance	500 00	.....	76 21
Grounds	2,500 00	.....	15 85
Main Building, maintenance	4,550 00	.....	533 00
Library Building, maintenance	1,200 00	.....	125 24
Biological Building, maintenance	1,800 00	.....	317 49
Gymnasium Building	.....	373 54	
Library current account	2,600 00	.....	174 21
Residence plumbing	.....	1,000 04	
Chemical Department, maintenance	908 00	67 96	
Biological Department, maintenance	1,672 00	.....	79 74
Physiological Department	280 00	.....	224 72
Physical Department, maintenance	325 00	.....	10 58
Mineralogical and Geological maintenance	529 00	.....	16 44
Psychological Department, maintenance	50 00	.....	28 00
Political Science Department	25 00	2 06	
Classical Department	70 00	.....	15 96
French Department	22 00	.....	19 80
Italian and Spanish Department	23 00	.....	6 20
Oriental Department	25 00	.....	18 51
Original appropriations	$113,558 00		
Supplementary appropriations		$7,782 59	
Appropriations unused			$2,035 35

APPENDIX 6.

Site Lands, Buildings and Contents—30th June, 1894.

Land in use by, and set apart for use of University $475,361 40

Buildings.

Main Building and Residence	$450,000 00	
Museum Building	73,085 42	
Biological Building	56,659 88	
Library Building	104,245 93	
Chemical Building	4,182 00	
Gymnasium Building	26,472 84	
Y. M. C. A. Hall	1 00	
South Lodge	1,000 00	
		$715,647 07
Library proper	$118,142 07	
Museum and Biological Equipment	14,064 00	
Chemical Apparatus	5,000 00	
Mineralogical and Geological Apparatus	1,450 00	
Physical Apparatus	11,736 00	
Psychological Apparatus	1,502 50	
Mathematical Apparatus	380 00	
		152,273 57
Main Building Furniture	4,000 00	
Residence Furniture	1,996 00	
		5,996 00
		$1,349,278 04

APPENDIX 7.

Unproductive Lands.

Hoskin Ave. and Devonshire Place Survey account, 30th June, 1893	$156,694 11	
Cost of asphalt pavement on Devonshire Place	11,248 29	
	$167,942 40	
Less three lots sold	21,320 00	
		$146,622 40
Unsurveyed block between North Drive and Devonshire Place		217,657 53
Surveyed portion do do do being lots Nos. 51, 52, 54, 69, 70, 71		91,273 50
Unsurveyed block east of North Drive		90,351 00
Lots Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9 and 22 north of College Avenue		70,029 00
Upper Canada College Block, King Street, Toronto		395,480 18
Surveyed lots in Town of Port Hope		9,090 00
Surveyed lots near City of Belleville		1,153 00
Indian Road property near High Park		9,741 60
		$1,031,398 21

APPENDIX 8.

Leased Lands, 30th June, 1894.

Victoria site	$ 1 00	
Wycliffe site	2,500 00	
Observatory site	1 00	
School of Science site	1 00	
City of Toronto lands leased in perpetuity	120,000 00	
Park lands, inclusive of Cumberland lease cancelled	166,480 00	
Cumberland residence taken over	12,985 94	
Toronto business properties	69,600 00	
Farm in Caradoc Township	2,000 00	
		$373,568 94
Park ground rents—		
Past due	$786 70	
Accrued but not yet due	4,093 75	
City of Toronto payment	1,500 00	
Ground rents of business properties—		
Past due	400 00	
Accrued, but not yet due	803 84	
		7,584 29
		$381,153 23

APPENDIX 9.

Investments, 30th June, 1894.

Debentures and Municipal Bonds	$209,102 43	
Accrued Interest	3,459 24	
		$212,561 67
Loans secured by first mortgages on real property	$638,114 67	
Advanced as premiums on Insurance	135 59	
Interest past due	5,149 03	
Accrued interest not yet due	13,413 37	
		656,812 66
Unpaid purchase money on lands sold	$46,559 57	
Interest past due	771 50	
Accrued interest not yet due	793 76	
		48,124 83
		$917,499 16

APPENDIX 10*a*.

Fees Account.

Arrears 30th June, 1893, University and College		$1,730 62	
Arrears of Medical Faculty fees, 30th June, 1893, not credited	$2,785 00		
Total of 1893-4 fees		56,572 50	
Exclusive of—			
Fees remitted	$106 00		
And 16 fees used in 1893-4, but paid earlier	152 00		
			$58,303 12

Contra.

Credited to Medical Faculty Account	$19,810 00		
To be credited to Medical Faculty Account	90 00		
Medical Faculty fees in arrears	1,135 00		
		$21,035 00	
Agricultural arrears collected	$1,640 00		
" uncollected	245 62		
School of Science fees collected	1,353 00		
Arts portion of Medical Faculty collected	4,999 50		
" " uncollected	20 00		
Arts fees collected	26,816 00		
Arts fees uncollected (payable to Medical Faculty as above)	90 00		
Departmental fees collected	2,134 00		
Law Degree fees uncollected	60 00		
		37,268 12	
			$58,303 12

APPENDIX 10*b*.

FEES, 1893-4.

Subjects.		Total for Year.	Unpaid.
Matriculation		$297 00	
Examination		7,517 00	$10 00
Degrees		2,601 00	100 00
Ad Eundem		42 00	
Dispensation		128 00	
Honor Certificates		45 00	
Biological supply		1,058 50	
Mineralogical supply		102 00	
Physical supply		361 00	1 00
Psychological supply		60 00	
Chemical supply		515 00	
Law		255 00	60 00
Medicine—Registration		345 00	
Anatomy		2,000 00	20 00
General fees	$19,010 00		
Less paid to Dr. Clark	320 00		
		18,690 00	1,115 00
Dentistry		759 00	
Engineering and Applied Science		210 00	
Music		140 00	
Pharmacy		765 00	
Agriculture		230 00	210 00
College registration		15,733 00	50 00
College penalties		234 00	
Library		1,478 00	4 00
University and College fines		110 00	15 00
Instruction Medical Faculty		1,686 00	
" School of Science		1,211 00	
		$56.572 50	$1,585 00

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

REPORT OF

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON FINANCE

1894-5.

(ADOPTED DECEMBER 14, 1894.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TORONTO:
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, ETC., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1894.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

TORONTO, November 21, 1894.

The Standing Finance Committee beg to submit their report for the year ending 30th June, 1895:

1. They have obtained from the Bursar the estimates of the receipts on income account for the year; and from the Bursar and the heads of University departments they have received estimates of the probable expenditures for the year.

2. They also incorporate in their report, for the sake of convenience, the estimates of University College, which have been furnished to the Committee for their information by the Council of University College.

3. The forms of account which were employed in last year's report have been adhered to, and for the purpose of comparison the actual results of the transactions of the year 1893-4 are given.

RECEIPTS.

I. Ordinary Revenue.

	Estimate 1894-5.	Receipts 1893-4.
	$ c.	$ c.
(*a*) Interest on balance purchase moneys (old sales)	612 96	267 98
do (Devonshire Place sales)	1,798 40	1,834 08
(*b*) Interest on loans	35,818 66	38,580 00
Interest on debentures	12,941 88	12,341 89
(*c*) Rents, other than Park	4,045 00	4,223 25
Rents, University Park	8,637 50	8,446 83
Allowance by Medical Faculty, rent and maintenance of part of Biological Building	1,900 00	1,900 00
(*d*) Fees, University and College	43,500 00	35,537 50
(*e*) City of Toronto, payment	6,000 00	6,000 00
(*f*) Transfer fees, (discharges of mortgage, etc.)	50 00	56 00
(*g*) Interest on advance to U. C. College	2,926 63	2,800 60
(*h*) Sundry earnings, land (including payment of $500 by Toronto Cricket Club)	1,500 00	1,334 00
	119,731 03	113,322 13
Balance at credit of revenue account at 30th June, 1894, carried forward (See note below regarding this balance.)	2,290 30	
	122,021 33	
Add special items:		
School of Science, ground rent for year 1894-5	1,400 00	
Provincial Board of Health, Biological Building	200 00	
	123,621 33	

DEDUCTIONS.

Interest on the following Special Funds:

Account.	Amount of balance at 30th June, 1894.	Amount of interest.
	$ c.	$ c.
(*a*) Library Insurance Fund (books)	41,691 20	625 36
(*b*) Museum Restoration Fund	2,575 82	38 64
(*c*) Residence Extension Fund	758 21	22 74
(*d*) Medical Faculty Surplus Fund	2,710 54	40 50
(*e*) Vice-Chancellor's special account	75 62	2 26
(*f*) Retirement Fund	10,491 59	629 50
(*g*) Specific Endowment (scholarships, etc.)	65,202 78	3,281 30
	123,505 76	4,640 30
Interest on cost of Chemical Building, $60,000 at 5 per cent		3,000 00
do Gymnasium completion, $8,000 at 5 per cent		400 00
do Chemical equipment, $20,000, and Museum cases, $12,000 at 5 per cent., estimating that about one-half will be expended during the year		800 00
Total of deductions		8,840 30
Leaving $114,781.03 available for the service of the year.		

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING STATEMENT.

1. The following items, viz. :

School of Science ground rent (two years)	$2,800 00
Provincial Board of Health occupancy	200 00
Share of Bursar's office expenses due by Upper Canada College	1,890 49
Making in all	$4,890 49

which were included in the Finance Report for 1893-4 as part of the estimated revenue for that year, were wholly unrealized ; and, as the only means of avoiding a deficit on revenue account at 30th June, 1894, the auditor brought these items into revenue account as "debts receivable," thus showing a credit balance of $2,290.30.

2. Annexed hereto are the summaries and details of the estimate of expenditure.

J. LOUDON,
Chairman.

Summary of Estimated Expenditure, Year 1894-5.

	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary income.	Expenditure, 1893-4.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1. Salaries and Pensions:			
(*a*) Salaries (inclusive of Bursar's Office and of Retirement Fund)		81,842 00	80,920 58
(*b*) Pensions		1,000 00	1,000 00
2. Bursar's Office, exclusive of salaries		1,400 00	1,573 16
3. Expenses re investments, etc		1,100 00	1,536 40
4. Scholarships and Fellowships	3,247 50		2,097 50
5. Examiners		7,250 00	7,214 35
6. Insurance		1,333 33	424 79
7. Telephones		150 00	150 00
8. Library:			
Customary grant		2,600 00	2,425 79
Books (special funds)	625 00		
Maintenance		925 00	1,074 76
Furnishing of building			363 43
9. Main Building:			
(*a*) Repairs, maintenance of structure, fuel, water, gas, etc		3,300 00	4,017 00
(*b*) Registrar's Office		50 00	50 00
10. Grounds		2,400 00	2,484 15
11. Chemical Department:			
Maintenance		510 00	575 96
Apparatus (Dr. Ellis)			400 00
12. Biological Department:			
Maintenance of structure, fuel, water, gas, etc		1,710 00	1,482 51
Fittings and apparatus			444 78
Laboratory supplies		450 00	370 48
Students' supplies		807 00	869 16
Physiology		300 00	55 28
13. Physical Department:			
Maintenance		325 00	314 42
14. Mineralogical and Geological Department:			
Maintenance		200 00	194 57
Fittings and apparatus			358 54
15. Ethnological Museum			
16. Psychological Department:			
Maintenance		200 00	22 00
17. Mathematical Department		110 00	
18. Political Science Department—Class Room supplies			27 06
19. Classics—Class Room supplies		10 00	54 04
20. English "			
21. French "		17 00	2 20
22. German "			
23. Italian and Spanish—Class Room supplies		20 00	16 80
24. Oriental Literature "		23 00	6 49
25. Stationery—University		1,100 00	1,001 05
26. Printing "		2,800 00	2,591 79
27. Advertising "		300 00	260 11
28. Incidentals "		150 00	344 80
29. Stationery—University College		100 00	80 52
30. Printing "		100 00	189 75
31. Advertising "		75 00	72 00
32. Incidentals "		75 00	34 24
33. Convocation expenses		100 00	167 59
34. Gymnasium and Students' Union:			
Maintenance		700 00	373 54
	3,872 50	113,532 33	115,641 59
Total estimated expenditure out of ordinary income			113,532 33
Total available income (p. 4)			114,781 03
Balance			1,248 70

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure, Year 1894-5.

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1895.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1894.
	$ c.	$ c.
1. Bursar's Office:		
Bursar	2,400 00	2,400 00
Accountant (salary at $700, for three months $175; at $800, for nine months $600)	775 00	700 00
Clerk	240 00	240 00
	3,415 00	3,340 00
2. Library:		
Librarian (salary at $1,400, for six months $700; at $1,500, for six months $750)	1,450 00	1,350 00
Student assistants, three, (salary at $15 per month, for eight months)	360 00	360 00
Clerk	300 00	300 00
Catalogue Clerk	300 00	300 00
Caretaker	500 00	500 00
	2,910 00	2,810 00
3. General as between University and University College:		
President (also paid as Professor of Physics)	1,800 00	1,800 00
Janitor—as janitor $504, as Sunday constable $25	504 00	529 00
Gardener, three months at $35 per month	105 00	445 00
Engineer (with rooms and fuel)	576 00	576 00
Fireman, 8 months at $36 per month	288 00	356 00
Attendant	384 00	384 00
Attendant on coat room and lavatory, seven months at $25 per month	175 00	170 00
Charwoman	312 00	312 00
	4,144 00	4,572 00
4. Pension:		
J. M. Hirschfelder	1,000 00	1,000 00
	1,000 00	1,000 00
5. University of Toronto, general:		
(a) Vice-Chancellor	400 00	400 00
Bedel and attendant on Senate, also paid as Bedel, University College	600 00	125 00
Bedel and attendant on Senate	.....	700 00
Architect	100 00	100 00
(b) Registrar's Office:		
Registrar (also paid Registrar, University College) salary at $1,100, for six months $550; at $1,200, for six months $600	1,150 00	1,050 00
Registrar's Assistant	200 00	200 00
Additional assistance	.....	187 00
	2,450 00	2,762 00
6. Teaching staff, etc., University of Toronto:		
(a) Modern History:		
Lecturer (salary at $1,500, for six months $750) / Professor (salary at $2,500, for six months $1,250)	2,000 00	1,500 00
	2,000 00	1,500 00
(b) Political Science:		
Professor (salary at $2,600, for three months $650; at $2,700, for nine months $2,025)	2,675 00	2,500 00
Professor of Constitutional and International Law	1,000 00	1,000 00
Professor of Roman Law, Jurisprudence and History of English Law	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Lecturer, temporary, salary at $1,000, for three months	.....	250 00
	5,175 00	5,250 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Continued.*

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1895.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1894.
	$ c.	$ c.
6. Teaching staff, etc., University of Toronto—*Continued:*		
(c) Mathematics:		
Professor	3,000 00	3,000 00
Lecturer (salary at $900, for three months $225; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	975 00	875 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	4,475 00	4,375 00
(d) Physics:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Demonstrator	1,700 00	1,700 00
Lecturer (salary at $900, for three months $225; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	975 00	875 00
Assistant Demonstrator	700 00	700 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Mechanical Assistant (also superintendent of electrical plant)	900 00	875 00
	7,975 00	7,850 00
(e) Chemistry:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Demonstrator (salary at $1,000, for three months $250; at $1,100, for nine months $825)	1,075 00	1,050 00
Demonstrator	500 00	500 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Lecture Assistant (Dr. G. Chambers, $100; Mr. G. Elliott, $25: Mr. F. B. Allan, $375)	500 00	500 00
Attendant	504 00	504 00
	6,279 00	6,254 00
(f) Mineralogy and Geology:		
Professor	3,100 00	3,100 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Attendant	200 00	200 00
	3,800 00	3,800 00
(g) Biology:		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Associate Professor of Physiology (salary at $1,900, for three months $475; at $2,000, for nine months $1,500)	1,975 00	1,875 00
Lecturer (salary at $900, for three months $225; at $1,000, for nine months, $750)	975 00	875 00
Assistant Demonstrator	700 00	650 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
Sub Curator of Museum, etc	624 00	599 00
Attendant and Caretaker of Biological Building	500 00	480 00
Boy, cleaner, etc	120 00	120 00
	8,594 00	8,299 00
(h) Italian and Spanish:		
Professor (salary at $1,900, for three months $475; at $2,000, for nine months $1,500)	1,975 00	1,875 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	2,475 00	2,375 00
(i) Logic and Metaphysics:		
Lecturer and Demonstrator	800 00	733 34
Assistant Lecturer (salary at $700, for three months $175; at $800, for nine months $600)	775 00	525 00
Professor, salary at $3,200, for three months		800 00
	1,575 00	2,058 34

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Continued.*

Salaries.	Estimated amount, year ending 30th June, 1895.	Amount paid year ending 30th June, 1894.
	$ c.	$ c.
7. Teaching staff, University College :		
(*k*) Ethics :		
Professor	3,000 00	3,000 00
	3,000 00	3,000 00
(*l*) Greek :		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Lecturer (salary at $800, for three months $200 ; at $900, for nine months $675)	875 00	600 00
Lecturer, salary at $1,700, for three months		425 24
	1,075 00	4,225 24
(*m*) Latin :		
Associate Professor (salary at $1,900, for three months $475 ; at $2,000, for nine months $1,500)	1,975 00	1,875 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for three months $250 ; at $1,100, for nine months $825)	1,075 00	975 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	3,550 00	3,350 00
(*n*) Oriental Languages :		
Professor	2,500 00	2,500 00
Lecturer (salary at $900, for three months $225 ; at $1,000, for nine months $750)	975 00	875 00
	3,475 00	3,375 00
(*o*) English :		
Professor	3,200 00	3,200 00
Lecturer	1,700 00	1,700 00
	4,900 00	4,900 00
(*p*) French :		
Associate Professor (salary at $1,900, for three months $475 ; at $2,000, for nine months $1,500)	1,975 00	1,875 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for three months $250 ; at $1,100, for nine months $825)	1,075 00	975 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	3,550 00	3,350 00
(*q*) German :		
Associate Professor (salary at $2,000, for three months $500 ; at $2,100, for nine months $1,575)	2,075 00	2,000 00
Lecturer (salary at $1,000, for three months $250 ; at $1,100, for nine months $825)	1,075 00	975 00
Fellow	500 00	500 00
	3,650 00	3,475 00
8. University College, general :		
Registrar (also paid as Registrar, University) ..) See under University		
Bedel (" Bedel, ") ..) of Toronto, general		
9. Gymnasium and Students' Union :		
Caretaker, salary at $500, for nine months	375 00	

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1893-4.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2. Bursar's office (exclusive of salaries now on salary list).			
Allowance to cover gas, fuel and attendance		100 00	
Stationery, printing, postage and incidentals		700 00	
Allowance for rent of office		400 00	
Auditor		200 00	
		1,400 00	1,573 16
3. Expenses, re investments, etc.:			
Law costs		700 00	922 00
General incidentals (including commission on loans)		400 00	614 40
		1,100 00	1,536 40
4. Scholarships and Fellowships:			
Scholarships:			
(*a*) Junior Matriculation:			
1. Prince of Wales	50 00		50 00
Edward Blake Scholarships:			
1*a*. General Proficiency	60 00		60 00
2. "	42 50		42 50
3. "	25 00		25 00
4. "	22 50		22 50
5. "	20 00		20 00
6. "	17 50		17 50
7. "	15 00		15 00
8. " West Durham	25 00		25 00
1. Classics and Mathematics	60 00		
2. "	20 00		20 00
1. Classics and Moderns	60 00		
2. "	42 50		42 50
3. "	20 00		
4. "	17 50		17 50
1. Mathematics and Moderns	60 00		60 00
2. "	20 00		20 00
1. Mathematics and Science	60 00		
2. "	20 00		20 00
1. Moderns and Science	60 00		
2. "	20 00		
1. Mathematics	60 00		60 00
2. "	15 00		15 00
1. Moderns	60 00		60 00
2. "	15 00		15 00
1. Science	60 00		60 00
2. "	15 00		
1. Classics—Mary Mulock	60 00		60 00
2. " "	60 00		60 00
First year:			
Classics (Moss Scholarsh)	120 00		120 00
Political Science (Banker's Scholarship)	70 00		70 00
Second year:			
Classics (William Mulock Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Mathematics "	60 00		60 00
Modern Languages (George Brown Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Philosophy (John Macdonald Scholarship)	50 00		50 00
Political Science (Blake Scholarship) No. 1	75 00		75 00
" " No. 2	50 00		50 00

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1893-94.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Scholarship.—*Continued.*			
Third year:			
German (Julius Rossin Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Political Science (Blake Scholarship) No. 1	75 00		75 00
" " No. 2	50 00		50 00
Philosophy (John Macdonald Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Physics, No. 1	100 00		100 00
" No. 2	45 00		
Chemistry and Mineralogy (Daniel Wilson Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Natural Science (Daniel Wilson Scholarship)	60 00		60 00
Post graduates:			
Political Science (Ramsay Scholarship)	60 00		
Medicine (Brown Memorial Scholarship)	300 00		300 00
	2,497 50		2,097 50
(*b*) Fellowships:			
Alexander Mackenzie Graduate Fellowship in Political Science	375 00		
Alexander Mackenzie Graduate Fellowship in Political Science	375 00		
	750 00		
	3,247 50		
5. Examiners:			
Arts		4,700 00	4,682 84
Medicine		1,150 00	1,130 50
Law		100 00	90 50
Engineering and Applied Science		100 00	100 00
Dentistry		175 00	173 50
Agriculture		225 00	230 00
Music		60 00	60 00
Pharmacy		300 00	292 31
Pedagogy		40 00	
Junior Matriculation		400 00	454 70
		7,250 00	7,214 35
6. Insurance:			
For three years $4,000.00. Proportion charged to revenue of 1894-5		1,333 33	424 79
		1,333 33	424 79
7. Telephones:			
University (main building)		30 00	30 00
Library		45 00	45 00
Biological building		30 00	30 00
Bursar's office		45 00	45 00
		150 00	150 00
8. Library (exclusive of salaries):			
Customary grant		2,600 00	2,425 79
Maintenance: Fuel		325 00	609 97
Water		100 00	
Gas		25 00	21
Extra cleaners		200 00	210 70
Incidentals		100 00	253 88
Repairs		175 00	
Furnishing			363 43
Purchase of books	625 00		
	625 00	3,525 00	3,863 98

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Continued.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1893-4.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
9. Main building:			
(a) Maintenance—Repairs (carpentry and plumbing, occasional labor and sundries)		790 00	1,098 07
Fuel		2,160 00	2,607 53
Water		275 00	263 48
Gas		75 00	47 92
(b) Registrar's office		50 00	50 00
		3,350 00	4,067 00
10. Grounds:			
Occasional labor, roads, fences, sidewalks, etc		2,400 00	2,484 15
		2,400 00	2,484 15
11. Chemical Department: Maintenance—			
Chemicals		250 00	
Materials other than chemicals		30 00	
Glass apparatus used in lectures		55 00	
Repairs		35 00	575 96
Incidentals		20 00	
Students laboratory supplies		120 00	
Apparatus (Dr. Ellis)			400 00
		510 00	975 96
12. Biological Buildings: Maintenance of structure—			
Fuel		700 00	
Gas		140 00	994 01
Water		200 00	
House furnishings and cleaning materials		150 00	140 44
Repairs, including carpentry and plumbing		200 00	248 06
Gas and electric light fittings		120 00	
Additional attendance and cleaning assistance (exclusive of mineralogical and anatomical rooms)		200 00	100 00
		1,710 00	1,482 51
Biological Department:			
Laboratory—lecture room and museum supplies		450 00	370 48
Fittings and apparatus			444 78
Students laboratory supplies		807 00	869 16
Physiology—apparatus including revote of $224.72		390 00	55 28
		1,557 00	1,739 70
13. Physical Department: Maintenance—			
Chemicals (alcohol, acids, mercury, etc.)		75 00	
Supplies for laboratories and workshop		160 00	314 42
Apparatus and tools		65 00	
Incidentals		25 00	
		325 00	314 42
14. Mineralogical and Geological Department:			
Supplies and sundries, including students' supplies		200 00	194 57
Fittings and apparatus			358 54
		200 00	553 11
15. Ethnological Museum			
16. Psychological Department:			
Maintenance		200 00	22 00
17. Mathematics		110 00	

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, YEAR 1894-5.—*Concluded.*

Expenses.	Payable out of interest on special funds.	Payable out of ordinary revenue.	Amount paid 1893-4.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
18. Political Science: Class room supplies			27 06
19. Classics: Class room supplies		10 00	54 04
20. English: Class room supplies			
21. French: Books for class room use		17 00	2 20
22. German: Books for class room use			
23. Italian and Spanish: Books for class room use		20 00	16 80
24. Oriental Literature: Books for class room use		23 00	6 49
25. Stationery (University): Office supplies, papers for examination, postage, etc.		1,100 00	1,001 05
26. Printing (University)		2,800 00	2,591 79
27. Advertising (University)		300 00	260 11
28. Incidentals (University)		150 00	344 80
29. Stationery (University College)		100 00	80 52
30. Printing (University College)		100 00	189 75
31. Advertising (University College)		75 00	72 00
32. Incidentals (University College)		75 00	34 24
33. Convocation exp		100 00	167 59
34. Gymnasium and Students Union: Fuel, repairs, cleaning, etc.		700 00	373 54

120 Simcoe Street,

Toronto, 28th November, 1894.

James Brebner, Esq.,

Registrar, University of Toronto.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held to-day, the draft report of the Committee of the Senate on Finance, containing estimates of revenue and expenditure, and the Committee's observations on various matters, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Rutherford, the report was approved by the Board.

Yours truly,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,

Bursar.

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967